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Forty-third session

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

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

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Part One

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

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
43/1	The promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers	19 June 2020
43/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua	19 June 2020
43/3	Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	19 June 2020
43/4	Freedom of opinion and expression: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	19 June 2020
43/5	Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law	19 June 2020
43/6	Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	19 June 2020
43/7	Right to work	19 June 2020
43/8	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues	19 June 2020
43/9	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity	19 June 2020
43/10	Mandate of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	19 June 2020
43/11	The right to food	19 June 2020
43/12	Freedom of religion or belief	19 June 2020
43/13	Mental health and human rights	19 June 2020
43/14	Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context	19 June 2020

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
43/15	The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	22 June 2020
43/16	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	22 June 2020
43/17	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights	22 June 2020
43/18	Promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal	22 June 2020
43/19	Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	22 June 2020
43/20	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur	22 June 2020
43/21	Promoting mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of human rights	22 June 2020
43/22	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material	22 June 2020
43/23	Awareness raising on the rights of persons with disabilities, and habilitation and rehabilitation	22 June 2020
43/24	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	22 June 2020
43/25	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22 June 2020
43/26	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	22 June 2020
43/27	Situation of human rights in South Sudan	22 June 2020
43/28	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	22 June 2020
43/29	Prevention of genocide	22 June 2020
43/30	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	22 June 2020
43/31	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	22 June 2020
43/32	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	22 June 2020
43/33	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	22 June 2020
43/34	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief	22 June 2020

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
43/35	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	22 June 2020
43/36	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	22 June 2020
43/37	Cooperation with Georgia	22 June 2020
43/38	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights	22 June 2020
43/39	Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya	22 June 2020

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
43/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Italy	12 March 2020
43/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: El Salvador	12 March 2020
43/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Gambia	12 March 2020
43/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Plurinational State of Bolivia	12 March 2020
43/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Fiji	12 March 2020
43/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: San Marino	12 March 2020
43/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Islamic Republic of Iran	12 March 2020
43/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Angola	12 March 2020
43/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kazakhstan	12 March 2020
43/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Madagascar	12 March 2020
43/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Iraq	12 March 2020
43/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Slovenia	12 March 2020
43/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Egypt	13 March 2020
43/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 March 2020
43/115	Extension of mandates and mandated activities	13 March 2020
43/116	Decision adopted by the Human Rights Council on 29 May 2020	29 May 2020

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
43/117	Methods of work of the Consultative Group of the Human Rights Council	22 June 2020

III. President's statement

<i>President's statement</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
43/1	Human rights implications of the COVID-19 pandemic	29 May 2020

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-third session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 24 February to 13 March 2020 and from 15 to 23 June 2020. The President of the Human Rights Council opened the session.
2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting on the forty-third session was held on 10 February 2020.
3. At the 1st meeting, on 24 February 2020, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Federal Councilor and Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Ignazio Cassis, addressed the plenary.
4. At the 15th meeting, on 2 March 2020, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the late Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Idriss Jazairy.
5. At the 22nd meeting, on 6 March 2020, the Human Rights Council observed the International Women's Day. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Finland (also on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay) made a statement. At the same meeting, the representative of the non-governmental organization Center for Reproductive Rights made a statement (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, Plan International, Inc., Rutgers, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom).
6. At the 24th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of those who lost their lives due to the COVID-19 virus outbreak.
7. At the 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council decided to suspend the forty-third session of the Council on 13 March 2020 until further notice, as a precautionary measure against the COVID-19 virus outbreak.
8. At the 35th meeting, on 15 June 2020, the Human Rights Council decided to resume the forty-third session of the Council from 15 June 2020.
9. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council approved the postponement of the 36th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.
10. At the 40th meeting, on 17 June 2020, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of all victims of racially inspired human rights violations, systemic racism, police brutality and violence against peaceful protests.

11. On 23 June 2020, the Human Rights Council held an informal discussion on the implementation of the extraordinary measures taken in view of the COVID-19 virus outbreak.

12. At the 47th meeting, on 23 June 2020, the Human Rights Council decided that the forty-fourth session of the Council would be opened on 30 June 2020.

13. The forty-third session consisted of 47 meetings over 22 days (see paragraph 37 below).

B. Attendance

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

C. High-level segment

15. At its 1st to 8th meetings, from 24 to 26 February 2020, the Council held a high-level segment, at which 101 dignitaries addressed the plenary, including three heads of state, two deputy prime ministers, 61 ministers, 18 deputy ministers, 10 other government representatives and seven representatives of observer organizations.

16. The following dignitaries addressed the Human Rights Council during the high-level segment, in the order that they spoke:

(a) At the 1st meeting, on 24 February 2020: the President of Montenegro, Milo Đukanović; the Captains Regent of the Republic of San Marino, Luca Boschi and Mariella Mularoni; the President of the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord of Libya, Mustafa Serraj; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Antonio Rivas Palacios; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, Heiko Maas; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Ine Marie Eriksen Søreide; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Stef Blok; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Lejeune Mbella Mbella; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Alexander Schallenberg; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Jeppe Kofod; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mukhtar Tileuberdi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Edgars Rinkēvičs.

(b) At the 2nd meeting, on the same day: the Deputy Prime Minister of Ireland (Tánaiste), Simon Coveney; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Ann Linde; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the State of Palestine, Riad Al-Malki; the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Angola, Tete Antonio (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries); the Minister for Human Rights of Uzbekistan, Akmal Saidov; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, David Zalkaliani; the Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights of Brazil, Damares Alves; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Vadym Prystaiko; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, Jean-Yves Le Drian; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Prince Faisal Bin Farhan Al Saud; the Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Augusto Santos Silva; the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Malta, Evarist Bartolo; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of Spain, Arancha González Laya; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, Linas Antanas Linkevičius; the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Defense of Belgium, Philippe Goffin.

(c) At the 3rd meeting, on the same day: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Andorra, Maria Ubach Font; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Kang

Kyung-wha; the Deputy of International Affairs of the Judiciary of Iran and Secretary of the High Council for Human Rights, Ali Bagheri Kani; the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Peter Maurer; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Pekka Haavisto; the Deputy Minister for Human Rights of Egypt, Ahmed Ihab Gamaleldin; the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Lolwah Rashid Al-Khater; the State Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, Omer Ismail; the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Angola, Tete Antonio.

(d) At the 4th meeting, on 25 February 2020: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, Nikos Christodoulides; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov; the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Gordan Grlić Radman; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Zohrab Mnatsakanyan; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein, Katrin Eggenberger; the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn; the Minister for Human Rights of Pakistan, Shireen M. Mazari; the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Marija Pejčinović Burić.

(e) At the 5th meeting, on the same day: the Third Vice-Prime Minister of the Government in charge of Human Rights of Equatorial Guinea, Don Alfonso Nsue Mokuy; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Bruno Eduardo Rodríguez Parrilla; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland, Jacek Czaputowicz; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire, Marcel Amon-Tanoh; the Minister of the People's Power for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Jorge Arreaza Montserrat; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland, Gudlaugur Thor Thordarson; the Minister of State in charge of Human Rights and Relations with the Parliament of Morocco, Mustapha Al Ramid; the Assistant Minister for Human Rights and International Law of United Arab Emirates, Ahmed Al Jarman; the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and the Blue Economy of Seychelles, Barry Faure; the Deputy Minister for International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, Alvin Botes; the Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania, Agron Tare; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechia, Martin Povejšil; the Special Representative for Human Rights of the European Union, Eamon Gilmore; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Adriana Mejia; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Cornel Feruta.

(f) At the 6th meeting, on the same day: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Nikolaos-Georgios Dendias; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives, Abdulla Shahid; the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia, Miroslav Lajčák; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal, Pradeep Kumar Gyawali; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Mohamed Ali Alhakim; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Pedro Brolo Vila; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, Palamagamba Kabudi; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of North Macedonia, Andrej Zhernovski; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova, Aureliu Ciocoi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Geoffrey Onyeama; the Commissioner and Vice-President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organization of American States, Joel Hernández; the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Omi Asako; the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon; the Commissioner for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society of Mauritania, Mohamed El Hassen Ould Boukhreis; the Director General of the International Development Law Organization, Jan Beagle.

(g) At the 7th meeting, on 26 February 2020: the Minister of Justice of Gabon, Antonella Ndembet; the Union Minister for the Office of the State Counsellor of Myanmar, Kyaw Tint Swe; the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Keeper of Seals of Mali, Malick Coulibaly; the Minister of Law, Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights of Lesotho, Sixtus Habofano Lehana; the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs of Zimbabwe, Ziyambi Ziyambi; the Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

André Lite Asebea; the Minister for Foreign Relations, Skills Development, Employment and Labour Relations of Sri Lanka, Dinesh Gunawardena; the Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs of Mozambique, Helena Mateus Kida; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Abdullatif Bin Rashid Alzayani; the Minister for Human Rights of Honduras, Karla Cueva; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Ramiz Hasanov; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Petko Doykov; the Deputy Minister of Justice of Namibia, Lidwina Shapwa; the Minister of Human Rights and Civic Promotion of Burkina Faso, Maminata Ouattara Ouattara; the Vice Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs of India, Vikas Swarup; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Erki Kodar; the Secretary, Presidential Communications Operations Office of the Philippines, Jose Ruperto Martin Andanan; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, Matej Marn.

(h) At the 8th meeting, on the same day: the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director for European Union Affairs of Turkey, Faruk Kaymakcı; the Director-General for Multilateral Affairs of South Sudan, Samuel Luate Lominsuk; the Rector of the University for Peace, Francisco Rojas Aravena; the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the Director General for Human Rights and Democracy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Cristopher Ballinas Valdés; the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Patricia Scotland; the State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Nemanja Stevanović.

High-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming

17. At the 3rd meeting, on 24 February 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 16/21 and 40/15, an annual high-level panel discussion to interact with heads of governing bodies and secretariats of United Nations agencies within their respective mandates on specific human rights themes with the objective of promoting the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system, with a focus on “thirty years of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: challenges and opportunities”.

18. The President of the General Assembly and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made opening statements for the panel discussion. The member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Benyam Dawit Mezmur, moderated the discussion.

19. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support; the Deputy Director-General of the World Health Organization; and the Regional Director for Europe and Central Asia of UNICEF.

20. 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: Barbados¹ (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malta² (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Namibia, Portugal³ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States);

¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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.

- (b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Mozambique, South Africa;
- (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Child Rights Connect, Plan International (also on behalf of Terre des hommes fédération internationale and World Vision International), Save the Children International (also on behalf of Plan International and World Vision International).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Lithuania⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden), Nepal, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Viet Nam⁵ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Ecuador, Greece, Lesotho, Slovenia, Tunisia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aid Organization, Iuventum, World Vision International.

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

D. General segment

23. At the 8th meeting, on 27 February 2020, a general segment was held, during which the following addressed the Human Rights Council:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Bahamas, Chile, Italy, Marshall Islands;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, Israel, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam;

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

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

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

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

(g) Invited members of civil society: Karmela Bélinki, Paloma Costa Oliviera, Ralmeg Gandaho.

24. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Montenegro, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

25. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

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

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

E. Agenda and programme of work

26. At the 1st meeting, on 24 February 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the forty-third session.

27. At the 9th meeting, on 26 February 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted the revised programme of work of the forty-third session.

28. At the 35th meeting, on 15 June 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted the revised programme of work of the forty-third session.

F. Organization of work

29. At the 1st meeting, on 24 February 2020, the President outlined the speaking time for the high-level segment, which would be seven minutes for each dignity.

30. At the 8th meeting, on 26 February 2020, the Vice-President outlined the speaking time for the general segment, which would be five minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council and three minutes for observer States and other observers.

31. At the 29th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the Vice-President referred to the procedure for online tabling of resolutions. The Vice-President also referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline. At the organizational meeting of the forty-third 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.

32. At the same meeting, the President outlined the time limits for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State concerned to present its views; 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; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

33. At the 35th meeting, on 15 June 2020, the Human Rights Council decided to endorse extraordinary measures and modalities proposed by the Bureau of the Council in view of the COVID-19 virus outbreak. The measures included enabling the delivery of statements by pre-recorded video-messages, the participation of mandate holders and experts in interactive dialogues via video link and the virtual exercise of the right of reply.

34. During the forty-third session, the speaking time for interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders was one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers. The speaking time for the general debates and for the urgent debate was two minutes and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council and one minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers. The speaking time for panel discussions was two minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

G. Meetings and documentation

35. The Human Rights Council held 47 fully serviced meetings during its forty-third session.⁶

⁶ The proceedings of the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived Webcasts of the Council sessions (<http://webtv.un.org>).

36. The list of the resolutions, decisions and President's statement adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

H. Urgent debate on racially inspired human rights violations, systemic racism, policy brutality and violence against peaceful protest

37. At the 35th meeting, on 15 June 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that on 12 June, she received a request from Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States) to convene an urgent debate on racially inspired human rights violations, systemic racism, policy brutality and violence against peaceful protest.

38. At the same meeting, the representative of Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States) made a statement to introduce the proposal.

39. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the urgent debate at its 40th meeting, on 17 June 2020.

40. At the 40th meeting, on 17 June 2020, and at the 41st meeting, on 18 June 2020, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate on racially inspired human rights violations, systemic racism, police brutality against people of African descent and violence against peaceful protests.

41. At the 40th meeting, on 17 June 2020, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations (by video teleconference); the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Thomas Kwesi Quartey (by video teleconference); and Philonise Floyd (by video message) made statements for the urgent debate.

42. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Tendayi Achiume, made a statement (also on behalf of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures) (by video message).

43. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting and at the 41st meeting, on 18 June 2020, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan⁷ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Bahrain, Bangladesh (by video message), Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic⁸ (on behalf of the Group of African States), Croatia⁹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Ukraine), Denmark, Fiji (by video message), Germany, India, Indonesia, Indonesia (also on behalf of Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Ghana and Morocco), Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Honduras and Uruguay), Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho,

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

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

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

Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand (by video message), Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe, Holy See (by video message), State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Action Canada for Population and Development, Alsalam Foundation, American Civil Liberties Union (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Child Rights Connect, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Minority Rights Group and US Human Rights Network), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Global Nonkilling, Center for Reproductive Rights, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, International Commission of Jurists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of International-Lawyers.Org), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iraqi Development Organization, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Minority Rights Group, Partners For Transparency, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress.

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

I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

45. At the 34th meeting, on 13 March 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the 19 vacancies for special procedures mandate holders.

46. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed 19 special procedures mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex V).

J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Extension of mandates and mandated activities

47. At the 34th meeting, on 13 March 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft decision A/HRC/43/L.14.

48. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a general comment on the draft decision. In its statement, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the draft decision.

49. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision without a vote (decision 43/115).

50. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements stating their position as observer states on the adopted decision.

Decision adopted by the Human Rights Council on 29 May 2020

51. On 26 May 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft decision A/HRC/43/L.41.

52. The representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a general comment on the draft decision.

53. On 29 May 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision by silence procedure (decision 43/116).

54. At the 35th meeting, on 15 June 2020, the Human Rights Council took note of the adoption of decision 43/116.

Human rights implications of the COVID-19 pandemic

55. On 26 May 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft President's statement A/HRC/43/L.42.

56. The representatives of Armenia, Australia, Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, Mexico, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) submitted general comments on the draft President's statement. In its statement, the representative of Ukraine disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraph one of the draft President's statement.

57. On 29 May 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft President's statement by silence procedure (President's statement PRST 43/1).

58. At the 35th meeting, on 15 June 2020, the Human Rights Council took note of the adoption of President's statement PRST 43/1.

Promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers

59. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.50, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, China, Cuba, Fiji, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

60. At the same meeting, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, orally revised the draft resolution.

61. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Eritrea, Germany, Italy, Senegal and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.50 as orally revised.

62. 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 on the budgetary implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

63. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

64. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 43/1).

65. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Bulgaria, Czechia, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Poland made statements in explanation of vote after the vote. In its statement, the representative of Czechia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraphs three, six and seven of the draft resolution as orally revised.

K. Adoption of the report of the session

66. At the 47th meeting, on 23 June 2020, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its forty-third session.

67. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/43/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

68. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey and Turkmenistan made statements as observer states on the adopted resolutions. The representatives of the European Union, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and North Macedonia submitted written statements on texts adopted by silence procedure.

69. At the same meeting, the representatives of the European Union, Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya and the observers for International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of American Civil Liberties Union, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project and International Lesbian and Gay Association) and Human Rights Watch made statements on the session.

70. 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. Reports and oral updates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

71. At the 10th meeting, on 27 February 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update on the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

72. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner presented the reports on OHCHR activities in Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras (A/HRC/43/3/Add.1-3), the reports on Cyprus (A/HRC/43/22), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (A/HRC/43/20) and Sri Lanka (A/HRC/43/19), as well as her oral updates on Eritrea, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen.

73. At the 10th and 11th meetings, on the same day, the representatives of Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Cyprus, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Sri Lanka and Eritrea made statements as the States concerned.

74. During the ensuing general debate, at the 10th and 11th meetings, on the same day, and at the 12th meeting, on 28 February 2020, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Australia (also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland), Azerbaijan¹⁰ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Chile, China¹¹ (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Croatia¹² (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Czechia, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg¹³ (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Trinidad and Tobago), Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Armenia, Brazil, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland and the Republic of Korea), Mexico, Morocco¹⁴ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, the Gambia, 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), Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Ireland and Luxembourg), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda¹⁵ (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay), Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland¹⁶ (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Switzerland¹⁷ (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Slovenia), Timor-Leste¹⁸ (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland¹⁹ (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Uruguay, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Zambia;

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos de Honduras (by video message), the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (by video message) and Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement, Africa Culture Internationale, African Green Foundation International, 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, Indian Council of South America, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Educational Development, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Right Livelihood Award Foundation), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association Thendral, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Justice and International Law, Center for Reproductive Rights (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues), China Society

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

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

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

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

for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre, Franciscans International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Human Rights Watch, Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Franciscans International, Human Rights Watch, International Service for Human Rights and Minority Rights Group), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iuventum, Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, ODHACO Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Réseau International des Droits Humains, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Developpement Durable, TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, World Organization against Torture, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Muslim Congress, World Peace Council and Zéro pauvre Afrique.

75. At the 12th meeting, on 28 February 2020, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

B. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on recommendations of the Commission on Inquiry on the protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

76. At the 9th meeting, on 26 February 2020, the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/13, the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/43/21), followed by a discussion 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.

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

78. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, 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: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Libya, Namibia, Qatar (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg,

Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights and Palestinian Centre for Human Rights), Institute for NGO Research, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Palestinian Return Centre, United Nations Watch.

79. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary General for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

80. At the 9th meeting, on 26 February 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Daniela Kravetz, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 41/1, an oral update.

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

82. 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, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Somalia, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See;

(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, International Fellowship of Reconciliation;

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

D. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the root causes of the human rights violations and abuses faced by the Rohingya Muslim minority and other minorities in Myanmar

84. At the 10th meeting, on 27 February 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/2, a written report on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslim minority and other minorities in Myanmar (A/HRC/43/18).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Gambia, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, International Commission of Jurists, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, World Jewish Congress.

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

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

88. At the 21st meeting, on 5 March 2020, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented thematic reports prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2, 3 and 9.

89. At the 21st meeting, on 5 March 2020, and at the 22nd and 23rd meetings, on 6 March 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 3, including on thematic reports presented by the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR (see chapter III, section C).

90. At the 24th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Strategic Coordination provided, on behalf of the Secretary-General, an oral update on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report on the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar under agenda items 2 and 4, followed by a discussion (see chapter IV, section A).

91. At the 26th meeting, on 10 March 2020, the High Commissioner presented oral updates on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) under agenda items 2 and 4.

92. At the 26th meeting, on 10 March 2020, at the 27th meeting, on the same day, and at the 28th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, including on the oral updates presented by the High Commissioner (see chapter IV, section F).

93. At the 36th meeting, on 15 June 2020, the High Commissioner presented her reports and the report of the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 7.

94. At the same meeting, and at the 37th meeting, on 16 June 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, including on the reports prepared by the High Commissioner and the Secretary General (see chapter VII, section B).

95. At the 39th meeting, on 17 June 2020, the High Commissioner for Human Rights provided oral update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the

Congo under agenda items 2 and 10, during an enhanced interactive dialogue (see chapter X, section A).

96. At the 41st meeting, on 18 June 2020, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine under agenda items 2 and 10, followed by an interactive dialogue (see chapter X, section B).

97. At the 42nd meeting, on the same day, the Deputy High Commissioner presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Libya under agenda items 2 and 10, followed by an interactive dialogue (see chapter X, section C).

98. At the 43rd meeting, on 19 June 2020, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and the annual oral presentation of the High Commissioner on technical cooperation, both under agenda items 2 and 10.

99. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate under agenda item 10, including on the report and presentation presented by the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR (see chapter X, section E).

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua

100. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Costa Rica, also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.35, sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Germany and the Netherlands withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Germany, Japan, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland and Portugal joined the sponsors.

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

102. 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.

103. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, the Netherlands, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

104. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay

Against:

Eritrea, Philippines, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Togo

105. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 24 votes to 4, with 19 abstentions (resolution 43/2).

106. At the same meeting, the representative of Bulgaria made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

107. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.36/Rev.1, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba, Namibia, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Botswana, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Sweden joined the sponsors.

108. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

109. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Australia and Austria made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chile, Eritrea, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Fiji, Togo, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Bahamas, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Uruguay

111. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 8, with 17 abstentions (resolution 43/3).

112. At the same meeting, the representative of the Marshall Islands made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

A. Panels

High-level panel discussion commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women

113. At the 4th meeting, on 25 February 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 42/14, a high-level panel discussion to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, with a particular focus on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of its review conferences, as well as on achievements, best practices and challenges in this regard.

114. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Secretary of State for Development Policy of Denmark, Trine Rask Thygesen; and the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China, Chen Xu, made opening statements for the panel discussion.

115. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Executive Director of UN Women; the Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Bandana Rana; and the Expert on Human Rights and Gender Equality, Magalys Arocha Dominguez.

116. 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: Australia (also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland), Brazil (also on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Luxembourg²⁰ (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation);

(b) Representatives of observer States: France, Montenegro, Mozambique, South Africa;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Center for Reproductive Rights, International Commission of Jurists.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Azerbaijan²¹ (on behalf of the European Union and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean

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.

Community), Bangladesh (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Egypt, Eritrea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Djibouti²² (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Malaysia²³ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Maldives²⁴ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Seychelles, Singapore and Timor-Leste), Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey), Sweden²⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru);

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

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Make Mothers Matter, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Women@TheTable.

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

Annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities

119. At the 23rd meeting, on 6 March 2020, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/22, the Council held its annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities in the form of a panel discussion. The focus of the discussion was on article 8 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, regarding awareness-raising. The debate was informed by the OHCHR report thereon (A/HRC/43/27).

120. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel.

121. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Catalina Devandas Aguilar; the President of the African Union of the Blind and Member of the International Disability Alliance, Ishumael Zhou; the Senior Producer of Channel 4 and Whisper, Andy Stevenson; and the Member of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Risnawati Utami (by video message). The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

122. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Ecuador²⁶ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Finland²⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Guyana²⁸ (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Italy (also on behalf of Chile, Sweden and Thailand), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand,

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.

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

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

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

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

Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Viet Nam), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Solomon Islands²⁹ (also on behalf of Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Nauru and Vanuatu), United Arab Emirates³⁰ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Viet Nam³¹ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

- (b) Representative of an observer State: Viet Nam;
- (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: New Zealand Human Rights Commission;
- (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Sikh Human Rights Group;

123. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

- (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Italy;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados, Cambodia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Lesotho, Tunisia;
- (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture.

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

125. At the 12th meeting, on 28 February 2020, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Nils Melzer, presented his reports (A/HRC/43/49 and Add.1).

126. At the same meeting, the representative of the Comoros made a statement as the State concerned.

127. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th and 13th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

- (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Senegal, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies), Center for Justice and International Law, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Defence for Children International, Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Federation of ACAT, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, World Organization against Torture;

128. At the 12th and 13th meetings, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

130. At the 13th meeting, on 28 February 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Catalina Devandas Aguilar, presented her reports (A/HRC/43/41 and Add.1-3).

131. At the same meeting, the representatives of Canada, Kuwait and Norway made statements as the States concerned.

132. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institutions, Canadian Human Rights Commission and Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, made statements (by video message).

133. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 16th meeting, on 3 March 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Chile, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Holy See;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: National Human Rights Council of Morocco, New Zealand Human Rights Commission (by video message);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Alliance Defending Freedom, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Federation for Women and Family Planning, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, Iuventum, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, Women's International Democratic Federation.

134. At the 16th meeting, on 3 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

135. At the 14th meeting, on 2 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, David R. Boyd, presented his reports (A/HRC/43/53 and Add.1-2), including a report on the expert seminar on experience and best practices of States at the national and regional levels with regard to human rights obligations relating to the environment (A/HRC/43/54).

136. At the same meeting, the representatives of Fiji and Norway made statements as the States concerned.

137. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, made a statement (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador³² (also on behalf of Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay), Germany, India, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovenia³³ (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland), Spain, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands (also on behalf of Vanuatu), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC);

(d) Observers for an intergovernmental organization: European Union

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conselho Indigenista Missionário, Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, Earthjustice (also on behalf of Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), Franciscans International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Service for Human Rights, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group, Terre des hommes federation internationale (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect), Universal Rights Group.

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

140. At the 15th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Brazil and the Philippines made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

141. At the 14th meeting, on 2 March 2020, the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky, presented his reports (A/HRC/43/45 and Add.1-2).

142. At the 15th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Mongolia made statements as the States concerned.

143. 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: India, Indonesia, Namibia, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Lebanon, Russian Federation, South Africa;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Chinese Association for International Understanding, Global Welfare Association, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Make Mothers Matter, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, World Barua Organization.

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

Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

145. At the 15th meeting, on 2 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmed Shaheed, presented his reports (A/HRC/43/48 and Add.1-2).

146. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and Sri Lanka made statements as the States concerned.

147. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institutions, the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights and the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, made statements (by video message).

148. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 16th meeting, on 3 March 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Argentina (also on behalf of Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Denmark, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway³⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Poland, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Senegal, Slovakia, Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Malta, Montenegro, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union (also on behalf of Center for Reproductive Rights, Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad and Human Rights Law Centre), British Humanist Association, Center for Inquiry, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), Human Rights Law Centre, International Humanist and Ethical Union, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Alliance Defending Freedom, American Civil Liberties Union, Association Points-Coeur, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Edmund Rice International, European Centre for Law and Justice, Fundación Abba Colombia, International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Jubilee Campaign, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, Transatlantic Christian Council and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), World Jewish Congress.

149. At the 16th meeting, on 3 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

150. At the 17th meeting, on the same day, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material

151. At the 16th meeting, on 3 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, presented her reports (A/HRC/43/40 and Add.1).

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

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

153. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 17th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica³⁵ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Estonia³⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Italy, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Caritas Internationalis, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Edmund Rice International, Global Welfare Association, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Defence for Children International (also on behalf of Plan International and Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale), World Organization Against Torture.

154. At the 17th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism

155. At the 17th meeting, on 3 March 2020, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism, Ikponwosa Ero, presented her reports (A/HRC/43/42 and Add.1).

156. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa made a statement as the State concerned.

157. 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: Brazil, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Japan, Namibia, Nigeria, Somalia, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Djibouti, Egypt, Lesotho, Malaysia, Portugal, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Chinese Association for International Understanding, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Standing Voice, World Barua Organization, World Jewish Congress.

158. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to food

159. At the 17th meeting, on 3 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Hilal Elver, presented her reports (A/HRC/43/44 and Add.1, 2 and 5).

160. At the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, Italy and Zimbabwe made statements as the States concerned.

161. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Human Rights Commission of Zimbabwe, made a statement.

162. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 18th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Malaysia, Myanmar, Turkey, Holy See, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, FIAN International, International Educational Development, International Muslim Women's Union, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iuventum, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable.

163. At the 18th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

164. At the 17th meeting, on 3 March 2020, and at the 19th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the representatives of Armenia, Brazil and Zimbabwe made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

165. At the 18th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Karima Benounne, presented her reports (A/HRC/43/50 and Add.1-2).

166. At the same meeting, the representatives of Maldives and Poland made statements as the States concerned.

167. 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: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Cameroon, Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Philippines, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Montenegro, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Solomon Islands (also on behalf of Vanuatu), Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, British Humanist Association, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Freemuse: the World Forum on Music and Censorship, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International PEN, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Society for Threatened Peoples.

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

169. At the 19th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and China made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

170. At the 18th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Michel Forst, presented his reports (A/HRC/43/51 and Add.1-2).

171. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia and Mongolia made statements as the States concerned.

172. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, the Defensoria del Pueblo de Colombia, made a statement.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Croatia³⁷ (also on behalf of Austria and Slovenia), Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay), Philippines, Qatar, Slovakia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Palestine;

³⁷ 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: UN Women;

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Human Rights Commission of Zimbabwe;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Human Rights House Foundation, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International), ODHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie, Peace Brigades International Switzerland (also on behalf of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Réseau International des Droits Humains, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, World Organization Against Torture.

174. At the 19th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the representatives of Brazil, India, Mongolia and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

175. At the 19th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, presented her reports (A/HRC/43/46 and Add.1).

176. At the same meeting, the representative of Kazakhstan made a statement as the State concerned.

177. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 20th meeting, on 5 March 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Libya, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Georgia, Iraq, Ireland, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity Worldwide), Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group.

178. At the 20th meeting, on 5 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

179. At the 21st meeting, on the same day, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

180. At the 20th meeting, on 5 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Joseph Cannataci, presented his reports (A/HRC/43/52 and Add.1).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Austria, Brazil (also on behalf of Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein and Mexico), Burkina Faso, Germany, Indonesia, Latvia³⁸ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malta, Russian Federation, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Association Adala-Justice, Association for Progressive Communications, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Internship Program, International Muslim Women's Union, iuventum e.V., Liberation, Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

183. At the 20th meeting, on 5 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Leilani Farha, presented her reports (A/HRC/43/43 and Add.1-2).

184. At the same meeting, the representatives of France and Nigeria made statements as the States concerned.

185. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, the Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme from France, made a statement.

186. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 21st meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, India, Indonesia, Libya, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay³⁹ (also on behalf of Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Peru), Philippines, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Iraq, Maldives, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Holy See, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Caritas Internationalis, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Edmund Rice International, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Make Mothers Matter, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, World Muslim Congress.

187. At the 21st meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

Special Rapporteur on minority issues

189. At the 29th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Fernand de Varennes, presented his reports (A/HRC/43/47 and Add.1).

190. At the same meeting, the representative of Spain made a statement as the State concerned.

191. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, El Defensor del Pueblo of Spain, made a statement.

192. 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: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Azerbaijan, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Paraguay, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Thailand;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Minority Rights Group, Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group, World Jewish Congress.

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

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

C. General debate on agenda item 3

195. At the 21st meeting, on 5 March 2020, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented the reports of the Secretary-General (A/HRC/43/23, A/HRC/43/24, A/HRC/43/25, A/HRC/43/29 and A/HRC/43/65), the reports of the High Commissioner (A/HRC/43/28, A/HRC/43/34, A/HRC/43/35 and A/HRC/43/72) and the reports of OHCHR (A/HRC/43/32 and A/74/314) under agenda items 3 and 9.

196. At the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/24, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Chile, Frank Tressler Zamorano, as the Chair of the second intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, presented the report of the intersessional meeting, held on 3 December 2019 (A/HRC/43/33).

197. Also at the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Emilio Izquierdo, as the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, with the mandate of elaborating an international legally binding instrument, presented the report on the working group's fifth session, held from 14 to 18 October 2019 (A/HRC/43/55).

198. At the same meeting and at the 22nd and 23rd meetings, on 6 March 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, Yemen and the State of Palestine), Armenia, Australia (also on behalf of Liechtenstein and the Netherlands), Azerbaijan⁴⁰ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras), Bangladesh (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, the Comoros, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen and the State of Palestine), Brazil, Cabo Verde⁴¹ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Cameroon, Chile, Croatia⁴² (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine), Denmark (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Peru and Switzerland), Fiji (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay), Germany (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great

⁴⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Britain and Northern Ireland), India, India (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Indonesia (also on behalf of Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Ghana and Morocco), Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sudan, United Arab Emirates⁴³ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Sweden, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Action of Human Movement (AHM), Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, African Development Association, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Agence internationale pour le développement, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Association Adala-Justice, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association for Progressive Communications, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association of World Citizens, Association of Youths with Vision (AOYWV), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Association Thendral, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, British Humanist Association, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights and Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil), Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe - tiers monde, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Chinese Association for International Understanding, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, 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, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, EDMUND RICE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, European Union of Public Relations, FIAN International e.V. (also on behalf of Franciscans International, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues), Friends of the Earth International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Human Rights Advocates Inc., Human Rights Law Centre, Il Cenacolo, Indian Council of Education, Ingenieurs du Monde, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International

⁴³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Law Council of Australia), International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Educational Development, Inc., International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), 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 Amnesty International), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, iuventum e.V., Japanese Workers' Committee for Human Rights, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Make Mothers Matter, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, peivande Gole Narges organization, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Shivi Development Society, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Stichting Ezidis, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, Union of Arab Jurists, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Universal Rights Group, VAAGDHARA, Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited), World Barua Organization (WBO), World Environment and Resources Council (WERC), World Evangelical Alliance, World Federation of United Nations Associations (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeu, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Globethics.net Foundation, International Council of Jewish Women, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDE), Soka Gakkai International, Teresian Association and Women's World Summit Foundation), World Muslim Congress, World Peace Council, Zéro pauvre A.

199. At the 24th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Pakistan and the Philippines made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

200. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of the Netherlands, also on behalf of Canada, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.2, sponsored by Canada and the Netherlands, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal,

the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mongolia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

201. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment on the draft resolution.

202. 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.

203. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/4).

Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

204. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.3, sponsored by Mexico and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malta, Panama, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Togo joined the sponsors.

205. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/5).

Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

206. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.4, sponsored by Mexico, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Chile, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Panama and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

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

208. 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.

209. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/6).

Right to work

210. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Egypt (also on behalf of Greece, Indonesia, Mexico and Romania) and Greece introduced draft resolution

A/HRC/43/L.6, sponsored by Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico and Romania, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, Chile, Cyprus, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, the Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and Yemen. Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, the Bahamas, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

212. 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.

213. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/7).

Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues

214. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Austria (also on behalf of Mexico and Slovenia) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.9, sponsored by Austria, Mexico and Slovenia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, North Macedonia, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sweden, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

215. 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.

216. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/8).

Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity

217. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.10, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Austria, Belarus, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Italy, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Panama, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

218. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/9).

Mandate of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

219. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.11, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Egypt, Malaysia, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, Algeria, Fiji, Indonesia, Lebanon, Namibia, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

220. At the same meeting, the representative Cuba orally revised the draft resolution.

221. 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.

222. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Japan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Peru

224. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 26 votes to 15, with 6 abstentions (resolution 43/10).

The right to food

225. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.12, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, Egypt, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, Algeria, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Nepal, Panama, Somalia, the Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

227. 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.

228. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/11).

Freedom of religion or belief

229. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.18, sponsored by Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Fiji, Israel, Japan, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

230. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/12).

Mental health and human rights

231. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Portugal, also on behalf of Brazil, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.19, sponsored by Brazil and Portugal, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mozambique, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

232. 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.

233. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/13).

Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context

234. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Finland, also on behalf of Brazil, Germany and Namibia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.20, sponsored by Brazil, Finland, Germany and Namibia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

236. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/14).

The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

237. At the 44th meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.21, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras, and co-sponsored by China and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Chile, Guatemala and Peru withdrew their original sponsorship.

238. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Peru (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras), the Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments on the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Armenia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eighteenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

239. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Chile, Czechia (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.

240. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Czechia (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, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Chile, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru⁴⁴

241. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 25 votes to 16, with 6 abstentions (resolution 43/15).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

242. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.5, sponsored by Norway, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Marshall Islands withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

⁴⁴ The representative of Mauritania subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft text

Guatemala, Haiti, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

243. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Korea made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

245. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/16).

246. At the 46th meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Philippines made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

247. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Belgium, also on behalf of Armenia, Mexico, Senegal and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.22, sponsored by Armenia, Belgium, Mexico, Senegal and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Indonesia withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Ireland, Malta, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Somalia, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

248. 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.

249. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/17).

Promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal

250. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Greece, also on behalf of Brazil, China, the Congo, Cyprus, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil, China, the Congo, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yemen. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Belarus, Botswana, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, North Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

251. 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.

252. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/18).

Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

253. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Denmark, also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.27, sponsored by Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Argentina, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Somalia, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

254. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark orally revised the draft resolution.

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

256. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 43/19).

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur

257. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Denmark introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.30, sponsored by Denmark, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guatemala, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

258. 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.

259. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/20).

Promoting mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of human rights

260. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of China introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.31/Rev.1, sponsored by China, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

261. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, Eritrea and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

262. 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.

263. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Chile, Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), India, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

264. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Czechia (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, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Eritrea, Indonesia, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Libya, Peru

265. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 16, with 8 abstentions (resolution 43/21).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material

266. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representatives of Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, and Uruguay, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.32, sponsored by Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, and Uruguay, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Philippines, Serbia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

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

268. 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.

269. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/22).

Awareness raising on the rights of persons with disabilities, and habilitation and rehabilitation

270. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of New Zealand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.34, sponsored by Mexico and New

Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malta, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

273. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the fourteenth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs four and six of the draft resolution.

274. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/23).

Prevention of genocide

275. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Armenia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.26, sponsored by Armenia, and co-sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

276. At the same meeting, the representative of Armenia orally revised the draft resolution.

277. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/43/L.43, A/HRC/43/L.44, A/HRC/43/L.45, A/HRC/43/L.46 and A/HRC/43/L.47 to draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.26 as orally revised had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

278. At the same meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Libya, Pakistan, Qatar and Somalia made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

279. 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.

280. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 43/29).

281. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, India and Nepal made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on all the resolutions adopted under agenda item 3.

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

A. Discussion on the update by the Secretary-General on the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar

282. At the 24th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Strategic Coordination provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 40/29 and 42/3, an oral update on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report entitled "A brief and independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from 2010 to 2018", on behalf of the Secretary-General.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Sweden⁴⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Malaysia, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

285. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Assistant Secretary-General answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

286. At the 25th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the representatives of Bangladesh and Myanmar made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

287. At the 24th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the Chairperson of the Commission for Human Rights in South Sudan, Yasmin Sooka, presented the Commission's report (A/HRC/43/56).

288. At the same meeting, the members of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, Andrew Clapham and Barney Afako made statements.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Germany, Netherlands, Norway⁴⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Spain, Sudan;

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.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, China, Ethiopia, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(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, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), International Federation of Journalists, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reporters sans frontières international.

291. At the same meeting, the Chairperson and the members of the Commission answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

292. At the 25th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the President of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Doudou Diène, and the members of the Commission, Francoise Hampson and Lucy Asuagbor, gave an oral briefing, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/26.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Netherlands, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, China, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques (also on behalf of International Federation of ACAT), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reporters sans frontières international, United Nations Watch.

295. At the same meeting, the members of the Commission of Inquiry answered questions and made concluding remarks.

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

296. At the 25th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the Chairperson 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/43/57).

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

298. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 26th meeting, on 10 March 2020, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson and the members of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Czechia, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Qatar, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Romania, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Physicians for Human Rights, Reporters sans frontières international, Palestinian Return Centre, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Evangelical Alliance.

299. At the 26th meeting, on 10 March 2020, the members of the Commission, Hanny Megally and Koning AbuZayd, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

300. At the 24th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tomás Ojea Quintana, presented his report (A/HRC/43/58).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Czechia, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Cambodia, China, Cuba, France, Greece, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, International Society for Human Rights (also on behalf of People for Successful Korean Reunification), United Nations Watch.

302. At the same meeting, on 9 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

303. At the 24th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Javaid Rehman, presented his report (A/HRC/43/61).

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

305. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 25th 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, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Baha'i International Community, Center for Inquiry, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, Family Health Association of Iran, International Federation of Journalists, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative.

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

307. At the 25th meeting, on 9 March 2020, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

308. At the 26th meeting, on 10 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Yanghee Lee, presented her report (A/HRC/43/59) (by video teleconference).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Czechia, Denmark, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, France, Greece, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Progressive Communications, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Physicians for Human Rights, Save the Children International.

311. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

F. General debate on agenda item 4

312. At the 26th meeting, on 10 March 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/20, an oral update on the progress made in the implementation of recommendations made by the group of independent experts on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

313. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/4, an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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

315. At the 26th meeting, on 10 March 2020, at the 27th meeting, on the same day, and at the 28th meeting, on 11 March 2020, 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, Azerbaijan⁴⁷ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras), Brazil, Cameroon, Croatia⁴⁸ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sudan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the Syrian Arab Republic);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Luxembourg, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

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.

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, 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 Development Association, African Heritage Foundation Nigeria, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alliance Creative Community Project, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Adala-Justice, Association Dunenyo, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association of World Citizens, Association of Youths with Vision, Association pour la Défense des Droits de la Femme Mauritanienne, Association pour le Développement Humain en Mauritanie, Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Association Thendral, Baha'i International Community, B'nai B'rith, British Humanist Association, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Canners International Permanent Committee, Caritas Internationalis, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and Edmund Rice International), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, New Humanity and VIVAT International), Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Conselho Indigenista Missionário (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Right Livelihood Award Foundation and Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, "Coup de pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud, Disability Association of Tavana, Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Caritas Internationalis, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Edmund Rice International, Franciscans International, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Soka Gakkai International and Lutheran World Federation), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Edmund Rice International, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Humanist Federation, European Union of Jewish Students, European Union of Public Relations, France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale), Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Fundación para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Guinee Humanitaire, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of

CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and International Service for Human Rights), International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists and International Service for Human Rights), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.Org, Iran Human Rights Documentation Center, Iraqi Al-Amal Association, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Le Pont, Liberation, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Minority Rights Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, National Secular Society, Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Federation of Agricultural Trade Unions, Prahar, Presse Embleme Campagne, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, Tamil Uzhagam, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Victorious Youths Movement, Villages Unis, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, World Organization Against Torture, World Peace Council.

316. At the 28th meeting, on 11 March 2020, and at the 29th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

317. At the 29th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan and Turkey made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

318. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Sweden, also on behalf of Iceland, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.8, sponsored by Iceland, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Ukraine. Subsequently, Denmark withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Costa Rica, Denmark, Israel and Portugal joined the sponsors.

319. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the Netherlands, also on behalf of Iceland, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, made general comments on the draft resolution.

320. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned.

321. 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.

322. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Denmark, Eritrea, Pakistan, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine

Against:

Armenia, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Pakistan, Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay

324. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 8, with 15 abstentions (resolution 43/24).⁴⁹

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

325. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.17, sponsored by Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Georgia, Honduras, Israel, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru and San Marino joined the sponsors.

326. At the same meeting, the representative of Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, orally revised the draft resolution.

327. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Japan made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

328. At the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a statement as the State concerned.

329. 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.

330. At the same meeting, the representatives of Eritrea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In their statements, the representatives of Eritrea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) disassociated the Member States from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

331. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 43/25).

⁴⁹ The delegations of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo did not cast a vote.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

332. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.23, sponsored by Croatia, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Ecuador, the Gambia, Georgia, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

333. At the same meeting, the representative of Bangladesh made a general comment on the draft resolution.

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

335. 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.

336. At the same meeting, the representatives of Eritrea, Japan, the Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

337. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay

Against:

Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Senegal

338. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 37 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions (resolution 43/26).

339. At the 46th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Pakistan made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Situation of human rights in South Sudan

340. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Albania and Norway, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.29, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

341. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia (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.

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

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

344. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/27).

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

345. At the 45th meeting, on 22 June 2020, 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/43/L.33, 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, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Austria, Botswana, Costa Rica, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

346. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally revised the draft resolution.

347. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

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

350. At the 46th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Brazil, Chile and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

351. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay

Against:

Eritrea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan

352. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 27 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions (resolution 43/28).

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on minority issues

353. At the 29th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Fernand de Varennes, presented the recommendations adopted by the Forum on Minority Issues at its twelfth session held on 28 and 29 November 2019 on the theme “Education, Language and the Human Rights of Minorities” (A/HRC/43/62).

B. Social Forum

354. At the 29th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations and Chairperson-Rapporteur of the 2019 Social Forum, Kadra Ahmed Hassan, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 38/17, the report containing conclusions and recommendations of the 2019 Social Forum, held on 1 and 2 October 2019, which focused on the promotion and protection of the rights of children and youth through education (A/HRC/43/63).

C. Special Procedures

355. At the 29th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the member of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures, Javaid Rehman, presented the report on the twenty-sixth annual meeting of special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Council, held from 17 to 21 June 2019 (A/HRC/43/64 and Add.1) and the communications report of the special procedures (A/HRC/43/77).

D. The contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations

356. At the 29th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the Chair-Rapporteur of the two intersessional seminars on the contribution that the Human Rights Council can make to the prevention of human rights violations, Yvette Stevens, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 38/18, the report of the two intersessional seminars, held on 9 and 10 April and on 8 October 2019 (A/HRC/43/37).

E. Reports of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

357. At the 29th meeting, on 11 March 2020, the Vice-President referred to the final reports submitted by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee: the report on the role of technical assistance and capacity-building in fostering mutually beneficial cooperation in promoting and protecting human rights, pursuant to Council resolution 37/23 (A/HRC/43/31); and the study on utilizing non-repatriated illicit funds with a view to supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, pursuant to Council resolutions 31/22, 34/11 and 40/4 (A/HRC/43/66).

F. General debate on agenda item 5

358. At its 35th meeting, on 15 June 2020, 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: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan⁵⁰ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras), Brazil, Croatia⁵¹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Cuba⁵² (also on behalf of India, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) Germany, India (by video message), Indonesia, Japan, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (by video message), Portugal⁵³ (also on behalf of Angola, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, North Macedonia, the Netherlands, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Switzerland⁵⁴ (also on behalf of Norway, Sierra Leone and Uruguay), Uruguay (also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Estonia, Fiji, Ireland, Latvia, Morocco, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cambodia (by video message), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour le Développement Humain en Mauritanie, Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Human Rights Watch, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project), Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Prahar, Tamil Uzhagam, Tournier La Page, Victorious Youths Movement, World Barua Organization, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

359. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Ethiopia, India (by video teleconference) and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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.

⁵⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Methods of work of the Consultative Group of the Human Rights Council

360. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced draft decision A/HRC/43/L.25/Rev.1, sponsored by Iraq and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, the Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Qatar, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

361. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain and the Philippines made general comments on the draft decision.

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

363. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Denmark, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

364. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, a recorded vote was taken on the draft decision. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Austria, Republic of Korea, Spain, Togo

365. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision by 31 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions (decision 43/117).

366. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

VI. Universal periodic review

367. 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-fourth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 4 to 15 November 2019.

368. 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

369. 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.

Italy

370. The review of Italy was held on 4 November 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 Italy 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.6/34/ITA/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.6/34/ITA/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.6/34/ITA/3).

371. At its 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Italy (see section C below).

372. The outcome of the review of Italy comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/4) and the views of Italy 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/43/4/Add.1).

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

373. The head of the delegation and Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Gian Lorenzo Cornado, expressed that Italy fully supported the seven-area call to action for human rights launched by the United Nations Secretary-General on 24 February 2020 in the Human Rights Council. He also noted that the Italian delegation had stressed the importance of the United Nations

2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in November 2019, during its third universal periodic review in the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review session.

374. During the Working Group session held in November 2019, Italy had highlighted the important role of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights of Italy (established in 1978), and more generally, of the national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up.

375. The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up was a concrete enabler of human rights, ensuring a transparent, effective and inclusive application of international principles, standards and norms, as well as, strengthening the overall objective of 'Rule of Law', in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, especially Sustainable Development Goal No.16. It has been playing a key role, including in the implementation of universal periodic review and other relevant mechanisms' recommendations.

376. Turning to the universal periodic review recommendations put forward on 4 November 2019 and the latest domestic developments, the head of the delegation recalled that Italy had accepted 292 out of 306 recommendations received. In this regard, all the institutions concerned reviewed the universal periodic review recommendations received and collaborated in the preparation of final positions included in the national Addendum. Throughout this third cycle exercise, civil society organizations were invited to specific sessions organized by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights as the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up of Italy.

377. From a substantial standpoint, the Italian Government reiterated its firm commitment towards the establishment of a National Independent Human Rights Institution. For instance, it was noted that, in the Italian Parliament, there is an ongoing debate and that the relevant Commissions were focusing on this issue.

378. Italy was firmly committed to fighting against all forms of discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance, including hate speech. It was noted that Professor Milena Santerini had been recently appointed as the National Coordinator to fight against anti-Semitism.

379. Italy also confirmed its engagement in gender equality and the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women through a variety of initiatives, including in the STEMs (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) area.

380. Regarding the prevention and the fight against discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation and gender identity and LGBTI people's rights, it was stressed that Italy had taken note of one relevant recommendation, but it had accepted all the remaining sixteen.

381. Italy had established the Office for policies for persons with disabilities as the support structure of the President of the Council of Ministers for the promotion and coordination of government action on disability matters. This Office was in charge of the necessary requirements for the implementation of policies aimed to guaranteeing the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and the promotion of their effective participation and social inclusion.

382. With regard to the full independence of non-governmental organizations, journalists and human rights defenders, it has stressed that the Italian legal system does guarantee it.

383. In relation to the recommendations on labour exploitation and the fight against Caporalato, relevant issues fell within the political priorities of the public action as identified in the Guidance Act (in Italian, Atto di Indirizzo) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies for the year 2020 (Ministerial Decree No. 184/2019). This Act highlighted, inter alia, the need to pay specific attention to the fight against undeclared work, being particularly widespread in southern Italy, for particularly vulnerable categories of workers (women,

children, migrants). The delegation underlined the commitment of the Government to implement further interventions aimed at addressing and preventing Caporalato, with specific attention to migrant citizens.

384. With regard to migrants, Article 2 of Legislative Decree No.286/1998 envisaged that foreigners in the national territory had their fundamental human rights recognized, in accordance with domestic law, ratified international conventions, and the generally recognized principles of international law. It was noted that, as for the protection of asylum-seekers and of migrant victims of trafficking and serious exploitation, there were well-established instruments in Italy.

385. In relation to the noted recommendations, particularly those related to the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Italy recalled that, according to a longstanding common position of the European Union, its Member States will not sign this Convention. However, it was affirmed that the Italian legal framework already guarantees the rights of regular and irregular migrants.

386. The head of the delegation concluded his first intervention, stressing that Italy will submit a mid-term report by November 2021.

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

387. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Italy, 12 delegations made statements.**

388. Djibouti congratulated Italy for accepting the big majority of the recommendations received in its third universal periodic review cycle, including those made by Djibouti. It took note of the precisions made by Italy regarding its current legal framework, ensuring the rights of all the regular and irregular migrants. Djibouti hoped that the Italian legal framework complies with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

389. Egypt thanked Italy for the detailed presentation in relation with the recommendations received. Egypt appreciated the National Action Plan against Trafficking and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings. It noted the protection afforded to migrants and the efforts for their integration in society. Egypt hoped that Italy continues with its efforts in terms of migration and in its fight against xenophobia and discrimination.

390. Ethiopia welcomed the acceptance by Italy of the recommendations offered by Ethiopia on sustaining its support to the least developed countries for the latter to enhance their socioeconomic well-being and enhancing programmes that promote the economic and social empowerment of women. Ethiopia noted that the universal periodic review should remain to provide an opportunity for sharing best practices and as a platform where a constructive exchange takes place.

391. Gabon appreciated all the efforts made by Italy in order to reinforce its legal and institutional framework regarding the protection and promotion of human rights. It welcomed the designation of one Ministry in charge of Equal Opportunities and Family Affairs in Italy. Gabon congratulated the engagement of Italy for its willingness to implement the accepted recommendations received in November 2019. Gabon appreciated that Italy had supported all the recommendations made by Gabon.

** 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/43session/Pages/default.aspx>

392. Greece welcomed the fact that Italy had accepted 292 recommendations, which represent above 95 per cent of the total recommendations it received. Greece commended Italy for accepting its three recommendations regarding the establishment of an independent national human rights institution; the combatting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; and the strengthening of mechanisms in charge of combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance. Greece reiterated its appreciation for the strong and sincere engagement of Italy with the universal periodic review process.

393. Guyana commended Italy for its engagement in the universal periodic review process and acceptance of 292 out of the 306 recommendations received. Guyana welcomed the commitment of Italy to honour its human rights obligations and encouraged the country to continue engaging with civil society organizations, in order to ensure the successful implementation of the accepted recommendations.

394. Solomon Islands thanked Italy for its continued constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism. It recognised policy plans of Italy as it relates to human rights on equality, non-discrimination, the right to life, liberty, security of the person, the right to work, just and favourable conditions of work, migrants, refugees, as well as asylum-seekers. Solomon Islands commended Italy for accepting the large majority of the recommendations received during the thirty-fourth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, including the two recommendations put forward by Solomon Islands.

395. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the progress made by Italy in the promotion and protection of human rights. It was grateful that Italy had supported the recommendations made by it. It wished Italy all the success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

396. Iraq thanked Italy for the clear picture given to the Human Rights Council about the human right situation in the country. Iraq also thanked Italy because it had supported the recommendations made by Iraq regarding the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and the adoption of further humanitarian measures for migrants and refugees.

397. Libya thanked Italy for its active participation in the universal periodic review and for its efforts to protect and promote human rights. It noted the positive involvement of Italy with all the international human rights mechanisms. Libya commended Italy for its announcement to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

398. Malawi commended Italy for the implementation of recommendations accepted during its previous universal periodic review cycle. It further commended Italy for strengthening the human rights institutions and adopting measures to protect victims of domestic and gender-based violence. Malawi also noted the adoption by Italy of a National Action Plan against racism, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance and wished to reiterate the call for inclusion of people of African descents as a special group that suffers from racial discrimination in the Plan.

399. Morocco welcomed the increased number of normative and structural measures adopted by Italy in order to reinforce the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. Aware of the efforts made by Italy in the area of migration, Morocco noted with satisfaction that the country is taking into account the integration as a key concept, in the fields of asylum and regular migration.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

400. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Italy, eight other stakeholders made statements.

401. Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty noted that the undertakings of Italy did not cover the recommendations made on prison conditions and alternative measures to detention, nor the recommendation of Zambia to bring the special detention regime in line with international human rights standards. It stated that those who were convicted and sentenced on serious crimes could not access alternative measures to detention unless they cooperate with the authorities, which would be considered incompatible with human dignity by the European Court of Human Rights and by the Italian constitutional court in 2019. It pledged Italy to give effect to the judgments of both courts, thus restoring full compliance with the rule of law.

402. In a joint statement, the Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and the co-sponsors, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development and Caritas Internationalis commended the acceptance by Italy of nearly all the recommendations. It expressed concern on persisting challenges faced by migrant children and children belonging to Roma communities, especially on access to education. It recommended Italy to increase measures to reduce inequalities for migrant children and children belonging to Roma communities, and to continue efforts to promote awareness-raising campaigns on non-discriminatory practices related to migrant and Roma children. It also expressed concern about the rise of femicides and gender-based violence, as well as about legislation on the integration process of migrants. It recommended Italy to amend the law. Finally, it regretted the decision of Italy not to adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

403. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom welcomed Italy for supporting most of the universal periodic review recommendations, including those on improving gender equality and gender-based discrimination and violence, promoting women's participation in decision-making process, and their access to sexual and reproductive health, improving their conditions in the labour market and tackling human trafficking. It urged a prompt implementation of these recommendations in the context of a comprehensive policy to advance gender equality and end all forms of discrimination and violence. It regretted that Italy did not accept the recommendation to consider revising the framework regulating the control of firearms, given the correlation between their use and femicide. It welcomed that Italy had accepted two recommendations on arms transfers, but regretted that it did not accept recommendation 148.7.

404. Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII welcomed the will of the Italian Government to establish an independent national human rights institution, and recommended that Italy speed up the process to implement it. It expressed concern about discrimination against Roma and Sinti and their social inclusion. It recommended that Italy put an end to evictions and guarantee, in particular, the right to family unity, educational continuity and existing inclusion paths, along with implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe, and the several recommendations by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Council of Europe and European Union institutions. It urged the Italian Government to review legislation that regulates migration and sea rescuing and hoped that Italy would speed up the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. It also urged the Italian Government to implement the recommendations of the European Parliament resolution of 26 February 2014 on sexual exploitation and prostitution, and on their consequences for gender equality, with reference to the so-called "Nordic model", to fight slavery of women into prostitution. Finally, it considered of utmost importance the restoration and strengthening of the National Observatory for Childhood and Adolescence.

405. The World Evangelical Alliance referred to the provisions of a regional legislation on territorial planning in Lombardia and Veneto, which led to over 25 places of worship being forcibly closed down, and created a series of obstacles that made the construction and reallocation of places of worship extremely difficult for religious minorities. It pointed out that Muslim prayer houses were also affected. It asked Italy to modify or repeal the regional regulation and to conform it to freedom of religion or belief as enshrined in international law and Italian Constitution.

406. Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain expressed concern about the lack of practical steps towards creating a national human rights institution. It expressed concern that the enactment of the freedom of information act did not have a clear path of implementation. It stated that it is essential to fight deep-rooted corruption and anti-transparency practices within high-level governmental offices. It recommended that Italy refrain from misusing criminal law against non-governmental organizations rescuing people in the Mediterranean and engage in maritime search and rescue operations. It was also concerned about the lack of implementation by Italy of the European Union guidelines on human rights defenders.

407. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended the progress made by Italy towards the establishment of a national human rights institution and a commission to combat racism, work on family reunification and fostering family life, and combatting corruption and protecting the rights of migrants and other minorities. It noted and expressed concern about an increase in hate speech and xenophobic remarks being made by political leaders. It encouraged Italy to organize dialogues around the issue of reforming its Criminal Code, in order to ensure that racist and hate speech can be further criminalized within the country. It called upon Italy to do more to combat human trafficking and modern forms of slavery among migrants and refugees, and to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

408. National Secular Society expressed concern about child abuse connected with the Roman Catholic Church. It referred to the fifth and sixth reports on Italy adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. It stated that the Italian bishops' conference guidelines on reporting of abuse only commits to a moral obligation to report. It urged that the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child be broadened. It recommended that mandatory reporting of abuse should include a criminal offence for people in institutions who know or suspect child abuse on reasonable grounds and who failed to report the abuse to external agencies. It noted that the destruction of records of abuse should be prohibited and that civil law and procedures should be revised in order to provide much more substantial reparations to victims.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

409. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 306 recommendations received, 292 enjoy the support of Italy, and 12 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another two recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

410. The head of the delegation started his concluding remarks thanking the United Nations Member States and civil society representatives that took the floor during the adoption. He also expressed his sincere gratitude to the Secretariat of the universal periodic review, the conference service and the interpreters for their work and constant support and facilitation of an effective and efficient proceeding.

411. The head of the delegation noted that Italy had accepted about 95 per cent of the universal periodic review recommendations received in November 2019, since Italy firmly believed in the universal periodic review process. He stressed that Italy intended to promptly

follow up on universal periodic review third cycle recommendations, and that the country will spare no efforts to ensure increasing multi-stakeholder and result-oriented action. To that end, the role of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (in Italian, CIDU) as the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up of Italy was highlighted one more time.

412. Finally, the head of the delegation affirmed that, with the two-fold aim of meeting growing international expectations with regard to human rights reporting and follow-up and consistent human rights mainstreaming throughout national policies and legislation, CIDU, that embodies the four key capacities of national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up, namely “engagement, coordination, consultation and information management”, and is the main coordination body of Italy for integrated reporting on recommendations by the United Nations human rights mechanisms, intends to scale up its relevant action.

El Salvador

413. The review of El Salvador was held on 4 November 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 El Salvador 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.6/34/SLV/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.6/34/SLV/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.6/34/SLV/3).

414. At its 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of El Salvador (see section C below).

415. The outcome of the review of El Salvador comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/5) and the views of El Salvador 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/43/SLV/Add.1).

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

416. The delegation stated that the third cycle of the universal periodic review of El Salvador had been a positive experience. El Salvador demonstrated openness during its third review, and was aware of the challenges that must be overcome to fully guarantee human rights. It recognized that the universal periodic review allows for dialogue between countries, towards mutual collaboration.

417. In the framework of the dialogue, El Salvador examined the recommendations received. It thanked the troika composed by Burkina Faso, Japan and Mexico for their support. El Salvador also expressed satisfaction at the recognition received from various States of the progress that it had made in the field of human rights.

418. The recommendations received by El Salvador were also subjected to an internal consultation process, with the participation of the three State fundamental bodies, and various national institutions. Through this process, each recommendation was examined and valued under a human rights-based approach. El Salvador recognized the need to articulate national

efforts to the State's commitment, in order to continue advancing towards the effective enjoyment of the human rights of the Salvadoran population.

419. After examining the recommendations received, it was noted that a series of recommendations were in line with the obligations set out in the constitutional and legal framework of El Salvador, as well as with State policies, plans and programmes that were being implemented. El Salvador expressed its commitment, as a Nation, to continue making progress in the implementation of the 152 recommendations that were fully accepted.

420. El Salvador also expressed its commitment to continue promoting the internal debate on the ratification of international instruments, in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution. Likewise, El Salvador will continue working to reduce inequality, especially among vulnerable groups, for which inclusive and equal opportunity strategies were developed.

421. El Salvador recognized the level of the recommendations received and the spirit of cooperation of the States that made them. It also stated that the universal periodic review should be seen as a mechanism that encourages progress in the promotion and protection of human rights in each country.

422. According to El Salvador, it was necessary to join the efforts of all the national actors who participated in the process, such as the Salvadoran civil society organizations and the Office of the Prosecutor for the Defense of Human Rights, which play an important role in continuing to promote the advancement of human rights in El Salvador.

423. Furthermore, El Salvador indicated that the consolidation of representative democracy, the progress of the rule of law, and full respect for human rights were the fundamental basis of the State's action in favour of the guarantees that the Constitution and laws of the Republic assure to its citizens.

424. El Salvador was aware of its national challenges, since there are recommendations that will require further dialogue, concertation and the construction of agreements between the different sectors and actors in national life.

425. El Salvador remained committed to continuing to make progress on the recommendations received, follow up the level of implementation and reorient the action needed for this purpose. The universal periodic review report of El Salvador was an important tool to guide its human rights agenda, in particular, for the Government of President Nayib Bukele. For the next four years, objectives had already been outlined, including a commitment for the Early Childhood Policy, officially managed by the First Lady, Gabriela de Bukele, and which had benefited from the advice of friendly countries. It resulted from efforts articulated among various State sectors, aimed at providing life opportunities to Salvadoran children in relation to health, education, security, art and culture, as well as providing care to pregnant women.

426. Finally, El Salvador expressed its appreciation to the Secretariat of the universal periodic review for its efficient work and coordination.

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

427. Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (by video message) noted the urgent need to adopt legislative measures to harmonize domestic legislation with international standards and treaties, and to comply with the recommendations of the treaty bodies. Despite some progress, there are still concerns: the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has not been ratified yet, nor are there specific guidelines for incorporating standards in the design, execution, adoption and monitoring of public policies; the irruption

of the President El Salvador, with a military force, in the legislative assembly was an attempt against the rule of law. It stated that the establishment of a permanent and representative mechanism for coordinating the actions of State institutions was urgent, in order to avoid duplication and allow resources to be used in a more efficient way. It added that concrete mainstreaming measures should be taken in all public activities, particularly in favour of vulnerable groups.

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

428. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of El Salvador, 12 delegations made statements.**

429. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted the Legislative Assembly events on 9 February 2020 and actions taken to reduce tensions. It reminded that the effective functioning of democratic institutions was key for the rule of law, security and human rights. It welcomed the support to recommendations on the selection of national candidates for United Nations treaty bodies and on trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls. It regretted the lack of support to one recommendation on decriminalizing abortion and on access to sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls. It was concerned that abortion was punishable by imprisonment.

430. UNFPA acknowledged progress made. It expressed its commitment to support El Salvador to overcome the challenges identified in the universal periodic review reports regarding discrimination and violence against women, including femicide; the strengthening of the judiciary to deal with cases of sexual violence and femicide; the prevention of maternal mortality, suicides of adolescents and pregnancies resulting from sexual abuse, including teenage pregnancies; better access and use of contraceptives; the incorporation of a comprehensive sexual education curricula; the promotion of sexual and reproductive health services; and the protection of LGBTI persons.

431. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterated its concerns at discrimination against vulnerable groups, shortages in the health system, increase of school dropout rates, and violence against women. It emphasized its recommendation to protect human rights of vulnerable groups and urged El Salvador to put an end to discrimination against indigenous peoples and guarantee the restitution of their lands.

432. Barbados acknowledged challenges faced in making allocations and praised the resources already committed to address issues highlighted in the previous review. It was confident that work would continue to strengthen human rights for all, particularly women, children, indigenous peoples and people of African-descent.

433. Belgium noted the acceptance by El Salvador of some of its recommendations to reinforce the rule of law and combat impunity in cases of violent crimes, on policies aimed at creating a safe environment for journalists and human rights defenders, and on allocation of resources to the jurisdiction specialized in crimes against women and to the specialized institutional support units for women in the police force. It inquired about measures taken to implement them. It noted the lack of acceptance of one recommendation referring to wrongful detention and conviction of women after a miscarriage and invited El Salvador to reconsider its position.

434. Brazil congratulated the development of the National Policy on Access to a Violence-Free Life for Women, the creation of the Specialized Court for a Life Free of Violence and

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Discrimination for Women, and the adoption of the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It saluted the amended Family Code, which has eliminated child marriage. It took note of measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities. It urged El Salvador to further strengthen measures to combat child prostitution and the sale of children with purposes of sexual exploitation.

435. Burkina Faso noted progress achieved to promote the effective enjoyment of human rights, in particular, the rights of women and children. It encouraged El Salvador to continue its efforts to overcome the numerous challenges in the field of promotion and protection of human rights.

436. China commended the work undertaken by El Salvador to eradicate poverty as well as plans and programmes adopted to improve health and the environment, and programmes targeted at vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, women, children and refugees.

437. Egypt commended progress achieved in promoting social and economic rights, mainly the rights to education, health and work, and the increased interest in the rights of the youth. It encouraged El Salvador to pursue progress in the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as to continue its cooperation with the universal periodic review.

438. Guyana was encouraged by the commitment of El Salvador in strengthening human rights legislation, by harmonizing domestic legislation with international human rights standards. It urged the country to continue working with international, regional and bilateral partners to address issues of social and economic development, especially those affecting women, children, indigenous peoples and migrants.

439. Haiti took note that El Salvador noted two recommendations issued by Haiti on combating corruption and violence against women and girls. It acknowledged, nevertheless, efforts made to fight against corruption and impunity. It encouraged El Salvador to continue actions to create a more secure environment for women and girls.

440. Libya commended the efforts made by El Salvador, especially in the ratification of international covenants and harmonization of domestic laws. It also commended the increasing interest to promote social, economic and cultural rights, as well as justice and in combating impunity.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

441. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of El Salvador, six other stakeholders made statements.

442. Franciscans International congratulated El Salvador for having accepted the majority of the recommendations related to the right to water. However, it noted that El Salvador still did not have legislation regulating the right to water and regretted the lack of effective related public policies. Over 1.5 million inhabitants were affected because of the lack of water, as a consequence of the pollution, including presence of toxic algae. It was concerned at the continued lack of implementation of the law prohibiting metal mining in 2017, and appealed to El Salvador to adopt a legal framework to recognize the right to water. It stressed the necessity to adopt a treaty on transboundary water and to cooperate with neighbouring countries for effective governance and administration of natural waters and prevention of pollution.

443. The International Bar Association encouraged El Salvador to take actions to overcome concerns expressed by the delegations, and in particular, take measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination against All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention no.169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and

measures to protect women and LGBTI population. It regretted that the law on comprehensive reparation for victims, which ensures truth and justice, has not been adopted yet. It stated that a bill, which would promote impunity for those responsible for serious human rights violations committed in the past, should be avoided. It noted that, on 9 February 2020, the rule of law was broken by the Government, taking temporary control of the Congress with the support of the armed forces and the police. It invited the Council to continue monitoring El Salvador and urged the country to strengthen the rule of law and democracy.

444. Alliance Defending Freedom regretted that El Salvador did not support the recommendation to “reject calls to further liberalize abortion, while reaffirming and implementing laws and social programmes that promote family life, support mothers and that protect the right to life of unborn children in all circumstances”. It questioned why this recommendation was rejected. It encouraged the Government to redouble their efforts to support women through a healthy pregnancy, childbirth and motherhood experience, and to continue to promote a society where no human life is considered of a lesser dignity and worth than others.

445. Asociación HazteOir.org stated that El Salvador recognized as a human person all human beings from the time of conception and that it has suffered pressure from international bodies from other States and non-governmental organizations to decriminalize abortion or to ensure that it is considered a right. It called upon El Salvador and the international community not to request abortion based on cases of women who allegedly are imprisoned because of miscarriages or obstetric emergencies. It called upon El Salvador not to listen to appeals made by those who wish to promote abortion and recommended that El Salvador respect and guarantee the rights to life at any stage and circumstances without any discrimination.

446. Action Canada for Population and Development regretted that El Salvador had not taken enough measures to implement recommendations related to the rights of women and LGBTI and that this situation continued infringing the human rights of various groups and communities. According to the organization, despite the fact that El Salvador accepted recommendations to combat violence against women, LGBTI persons and human rights defenders, the country did not accept any recommendation on making amendments to legislation, such as the gender identity laws; anti-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity; strengthening the rule of the Salvadorian institute for development of women; or decriminalizing abortion. It stated that this is contradictory and that El Salvador should take legislative measures to be consistent in its responses to the recommendations accepted.

447. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation was concerned about the continuing violence and stigmatization of human rights defenders, particularly against LGBTQI persons, women's rights, and the environment. It regretted that El Salvador did not accept to adopt legislation to protect the human rights defenders. It regretted impunity and the participation of business groups, which see their interests affected by the defence of the environment. It was also alarmed by continued attacks, including threats, intimidation and murders of journalists, particularly against those who have reported corruption, and the lack of an adequate protection mechanism. It called on El Salvador to provide civil society organizations, journalists, and human rights defenders with a safe environment.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

448. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 207 recommendations received, 152 enjoy the support of El Salvador, and 55 are noted.

449. El Salvador finally thanked the States Members and civil society organizations for the recommendations made during its third universal periodic, and took note of the new recommendations made in the adoption session, that will guide all the sectors for taking the

best options. The delegation was aware that its implementation was needed in a society that is democratic and fully aware of human rights. El Salvador reaffirmed its engagement to continue considering the recommendations received in light of its own realities, and appreciated to receive any further suggestions and recommendations.

Gambia

450. The review of the Gambia was held on 5 November 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 Gambia 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.6/34/GMB/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.6/34/GMB/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.6/34/GMB/3).

451. At its 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Gambia (see section C below).

452. The outcome of the review of the Gambia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/6) and the views of the Gambia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

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

453. The delegation of the Gambia, headed by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Gambia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Yusupha Alieu Kah, extended an apology on behalf of the Honourable Minister of Justice and Attorney General of the Gambia for not being present before the Human Rights Council for the adoption of the report. The Honourable Minister had not travelled to Geneva following communication from the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council discouraging travelling to Geneva due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

454. The delegation expressed the sincere gratitude of the Government of the Gambia to OHCHR for its initiatives to strengthen the work of the universal periodic review mechanism. The Gambia considered this mechanism to be one of the most important mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and was therefore happy to fully cooperate and engage with it.

455. The Gambia welcomed the support it had received during the review. The attendant challenges the country was facing with its law enforcement and its justice system required critical transformative interventions.

456. The universal periodic review mechanism challenged the Gambia to live up to the highest standards of ensuring human rights for all, as provided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

457. The delegation confirmed that of the 222 recommendations received during the review, the Gambia had expressed its support for 207 recommendations and had noted 15 recommendations. In relation to the 15 recommendations that have been noted, the Gambia would continue to work towards supporting them, in full collaboration and cooperation with OHCHR.

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

458. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Gambia, 12 delegations made statements.**

459. The Congo hailed the Gambia for its renewed dynamism in supporting the promotion and protection of human rights. It congratulated the Gambia for expressing its support for most of the recommendations received during the review, including those made by the Congo, which related to the protection of children and girls.

460. Cuba expressed its appreciation to the Gambia for supporting the recommendations made by Cuba. It wished the Gambia success in the implementation of national policies related to gender equality and the rights of persons with disabilities.

461. Egypt noted the cooperation of the Gambia with the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review mechanism. It commended the Gambia for the efforts made to put in place a legal and institutional framework for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to promote the rights of women and to foster their political and social empowerment. Egypt noted the efforts to combat violence against women. It welcomed the efforts made to promote the rights of children and persons with disabilities, the efforts to combat torture, to improve conditions in detention facilities and to provide space for freedom of expression. Egypt also welcomed the cooperation of the Gambia with international and regional human rights mechanisms.

462. Ethiopia welcomed the continued engagement of the Gambia with the universal periodic review mechanism and the fact that the Gambia had supported the recommendations made by Ethiopia during the review. It stated that the universal periodic review mechanism provided an opportunity for sharing best practices and a platform for constructive engagement.

463. Gabon expressed its appreciation for the willingness displayed by the Gambia to cooperate with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It noted with satisfaction the determination of the Gambia to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of vulnerable groups, notably women, children and persons with disabilities. It also noted that the national report highlighted several measures in support of the empowerment of women and education of girls, including those living with disabilities.

464. Solomon Islands thanked the Gambia for its continued engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism and commended the Gambia for supporting various recommendations. It welcomed the legislative reforms and the ongoing Constitutional review, which demonstrated the Government's continued commitment to human rights and its desire to improve the well-being of its people. Based on the recommendations that had been supported, the Gambia would make improvements to its legal framework on gender equality, empowerment of women and girls and the protection of women and children from harmful practices.

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465. Iraq thanked the Gambia for its active involvement in the universal periodic review process. It stated that the support by the Gambia for the recommendation made by Iraq reflected the resolve of the Government to promote human rights.

466. Libya thanked the Gambia for its effective participation in the universal periodic review process. It commended the Gambia for its commitment to respecting its human rights obligations and for upholding fundamental freedoms, which was evident from the efforts made in areas of democracy and the rule of law, despite the many challenges faced.

467. Malawi welcomed the continued engagement of the Gambia with the universal periodic review process. Malawi noted that the Gambia had supported 207 of the 222 recommendations that had been made and appreciated the constructive and open engagement by the Gambia during the review. It applauded the Gambia for its commitment to install a new and resilient architecture to uphold the highest standards of human rights, justice and rule of law, and for prioritizing the national development plan for 2018 to 2021.

468. Mauritania appreciated the efforts of the Gambia to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with international human rights standards. The cooperation of the Gambia with the United Nations and the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council was a reflection of the commitment of the country to international human rights standards and fundamental freedoms.

469. Morocco noted the adoption of several pieces of legislation to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review. It also noted the efforts to strengthen the legislative framework to promote the appointment of women to decision-making positions. Morocco welcomed the implementation of the Government's policy on the empowerment of women in the political, economic and social spheres.

470. Djibouti congratulated the Gambia for the constructive dialogue held and for supporting a large number of recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, including the two recommendations made by Djibouti.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

471. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Gambia, four other stakeholders made statements.

472. Conscience and Peace Tax International complimented the Gambia for abolishing the death penalty and for bringing an application before the International Court of Justice on the alleged violation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It encouraged the Gambia to allocate resources to address peaceful settlement of disputes, particularly when the Truth Commission has completed its work. It encouraged the Gambia to revise article 37 of the draft constitution, which reportedly 'permits to kill' in cases of riot, escape or arrest, recalling that the use of force could only be legitimate if proportionate, non-violent and non-maiming.

473. Action Canada for Population and Development stated that the situation of members of the LGBTI communities remained dire. It expressed disappointment that, despite the Government's commitment to repeal laws that criminalize HIV transmission and consensual same-sex conduct and to halt the prosecution of same sex couples for consensual sexual acts, the Gambia continued to only note recommendations addressing discrimination and violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity and expression.

474. United Nations Watch urged the United Nations to call on the Gambia to end gender-based violence. The Gambia should also end female genital mutilation and child marriage. The United Nations Watch highlighted statistics from UNICEF, according to which more than 75 per cent of women aged between 15 to 49 years had been subjected to female genital mutilation, and 30 per cent of women aged between 20 to 24 years were first married or in a

union when they were minors. Compared to men, women enjoyed less access to higher education, justice and employment, and were less represented in public life and in executive positions.

475. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended the Gambia for its democratization and reconciliation processes, and the implementation of recommendations from the previous universal periodic review, including the moratorium on the death penalty, following the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also called on the Gambia to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It urged the Gambia to increase its efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination, to further strengthen its constitutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights, and address in particular the rights of women and children.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

476. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 222 recommendations received, 207 enjoy the support of the Gambia, and 15 are noted.

477. The delegation of the Gambia thanked all delegations and civil society organizations for their participation, as well as the President and Secretariat of the Human Rights Council and the Conference Services at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

478. The delegation reiterated that the Gambia would continue to work towards supporting the 15 recommendations that have been noted, with the full support of OHCHR and the international community.

479. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of the Gambia to upholding international human rights standards.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

480. The review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was held on 5 November 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 Plurinational State of Bolivia 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.6/34/BOL/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.6/34/BOL/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.6/34/BOL/3).

481. At its 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (see section C below).

482. The outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/7) and the views of the Plurinational State of Bolivia 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/43/7/Add.1).

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

483. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, headed by the Deputy Minister of Justice and Fundamental Rights, Erasmo Huberth Vargas Camacho, highlighted that the universal periodic review was an opportunity to illustrate the different policies that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had adopted for the protection of human rights. For this reason, the delegation stressed that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had received with a constructive spirit the 238 recommendations formulated to it and had assumed the challenge of implementing them.

484. After the presidential succession and the dialogue process that had taken place to pacify the country, the Plurinational State of Bolivia was proceeding on a fully democratic path and the Government had created spaces for dialogue to generate peace and respect for the differences and diversities existing in the country.

485. Following numerous allegations of fraud regarding the elections of 20 October 2019, the Organization of American States had carried out, at the request of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, an audit of the electoral process. Its findings highlighted a number of irregularities that put the integrity of the electoral results into question. The then President and Vice President of the country voluntarily resigned and sought political asylum in Mexico. The then President and First Vice President of the Senate and the then President of the Chamber of Deputies also resigned. This is why, in adherence to the process established by the Political Constitution, on 12 November 2019, the Second Vice President of the Senate, Jeanine Añez Chávez, assumed the Presidency of the Plurinational State of Bolivia by constitutional succession.

486. Since taking office, the Government, with the agreement of broad sectors of Bolivian society, indigenous peoples, social movements and political parties, had focused on the pacification and reconciliation of the country and the organization of new free and transparent elections. This process led to the unanimous approval by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, integrated for more than 2/3 by representatives of the party of the former President, of the law calling for general elections.

487. All this demonstrated that there had not been any breach of the constitutional order in the country and that the resignation of the former authorities was a consequence of the discovery of an electoral fraud and of the following peaceful protests of the Bolivian population.

488. The delegation urged the international community to contribute to the achievement of the objectives outlined in the call for general elections: a free and transparent electoral process carried out by a new independent Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The commitment of the Government to contribute to the start of a new political and social cycle in the country was reflected in the announcement to allocate 10 per cent of the State budget to the health sector and to increase the budget assigned to the judiciary, with the objective of strengthening judicial independence and access to justice.

489. The Addendum submitted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia outlined the progresses, achievements and challenges regarding the recommendations received. The document had been broadly consulted with public institutions and civil society within the framework of the Inter-institutional Coordination Forum for the Drafting, Submission and Defence of Reports by the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Of the 238 recommendations received, the Plurinational State of Bolivia had decided to accept 206, take note of 31, and partially accept one.

490. The delegation stated that compliance with the recommendations noted did not depend only on the State's will and detailed the reasons of its position on these recommendations.

491. Regarding recommendation 115.39, the delegation informed that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had accepted the part of the recommendation regarding judicial independence. However, with regard to the reference to electoral judges, the delegation clarified that the electoral body was autonomous and independent and electoral judges were ordinary judges, temporarily appointed, during electoral processes.

492. The delegation also noted that recommendations 115.6, 115.71, 115.142, 115.143 and 115.144 referred to policies, plans or programs and stated that the Plurinational State of Bolivia would make the necessary efforts to have documents framed in the National Planning System. Regarding recommendations 115.11, 115.67, 115.77, 115.82, 115.152, 115.155, 115.156, 115.157, 115.225, 115.227, and 115.229, the delegation stated that they implied a legislative process, for which a determined duration could not be foreseen.

493. Regarding recommendations 115.30 and 115.31, which referred to the national mechanism for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, the delegations stated that the Service for the Prevention of Torture (SEPRET) was an independent and autonomous body. Referring to recommendation 115.49, the delegation informed that there was no legal norm violating the rights of persons with disabilities to access justice.

494. Regarding recommendations 115.57 and 115.59, the delegation stated that the Truth Commission had concluded its work on 20 December 2019. The delegation also stressed that, with regard to recommendation 115.79, the Government did not exert pressure or surveillance on reporters and journalists. On the contrary, it guaranteed the full exercise of all rights, especially freedom of expression.

495. The delegation stated that recommendations 115.101, 115.102 and 115.103 were related to the possibility to change gender identity and that efforts would be made to foster a democratic discussion on the issue. Regarding recommendations 115.153, 115.154, 115.155 and 115.156, the delegation stated that the Plurinational Constitutional Court had eliminated the requirement of judicial authorization to access a legal abortion when the pregnancy was a consequence of rape, statutory rape, incest, abduction, or when the life or health of the woman was in danger.

496. Finally, regarding recommendations 115.209, 115.213, 115.217 and 115.218, the delegation noted that the Constitution expressly prohibited forced labour and child exploitation. In addition, Law 1139 of December 2018 had repealed the norm allowing children under 14 years of age to engage in employment.

497. To conclude, the Plurinational State of Bolivia reaffirmed its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights and to the consolidation of a culture of peace and democracy in the country.

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

498. The Defensoria del Pueblo stated that the conduct of the Government had led to systematic human rights violations that had resulted in 35 people killed, 833 wounded and 1504 detained. It highlighted the existence of political and judicial persecution against the former authorities, through the abusive use of criminal charges such as those of sedition, terrorism and breach of duties. It also reported persecution against journalists not aligned with “official information” and stressed that the national mechanism for the prevention of torture was not independent. It requested that the Plurinational State of Bolivia be urgently visited by the special rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council and that OHCHR be reinstated in the country. It also called on OHCHR to promptly issue its report on human rights violations in the post-electoral conflict.

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

499. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 12 delegations made statements.**

500. UN Women welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote the national machinery for women's rights, but noted that gender gaps persisted in political and economic areas. It encouraged the Government to provide the necessary budget to strengthen relevant institutions and advance the rights of women. It also recommended that the Plurinational State of Bolivia address the issue of unpaid care work and increase women's access to the formal labour market.

501. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that, during the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2019, it had commended the extraordinary achievements of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the area of human rights and had congratulated the President of the country on his electoral victory. It regretted that now the country was not led by its legitimate President and that numerous Bolivian households mourned the loss of their loved ones. It expressed its firm conviction that democracy would soon be restored.

502. Belgium commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for accepting the recommendations to further implementing legislation guaranteeing sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls and eradicating child labour without exceptions. However, it noted that a third recommendation made by Belgium - to set up government policies creating a safe and respectful environment for the work of human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders and environmental defenders - had not been accepted and invited the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reconsider its position.

503. Botswana commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its work on ensuring women's rights and strengthening measures to combat violence against women and children. It welcomed the country's continued cooperation with OHCHR and the human rights mechanisms. It noted the acceptance by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of many recommendations and wished it success in implementing them.

504. Burundi welcomed the policies adopted by the Bolivian Government to remarkably reduce the unemployment rate in the country and increase the national minimum wage. It also congratulated the Government for the policies adopted to reducing poverty and welcomed the adoption of a law on a unified health system, which would improve access to health services for all.

505. Egypt welcomed the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting social, economic and cultural rights in accordance with the socioeconomic development plan of the country. It commended the recognition of indigenous rights and the efforts to promote pluralism and diversity in society and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to do more in promoting human rights.

506. Haiti noted the change in the situation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia since the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in 2019 and commended the country for accepting the recommendations made by Haiti on religious freedom of Christians, improvement of the socio-economic situation of the Bolivian Afro-descendants, and promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls. It encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue its efforts in these areas.

** 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/43session/Pages/default.aspx>

507. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the policies and measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to combat racism and discrimination and to reduce maternal and infant mortality. It noted with pleasure that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had accepted all its recommendations and underscored the importance that the country increased access to education and health.

508. Iraq thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the information provided about the human rights situation in the country. It appreciated that the recommendations made by Iraq on reporting to treaty bodies, combating human trafficking, and improving political participation of women had been accepted and stated that this reflected the commitment to human rights of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

509. Libya thanked the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia throughout the universal periodic review process and commended the work done by the Government to improve the socioeconomic situation in the country, eradicate poverty, combat racism and put an end to child labour. It recommended the adoption of the report.

510. Namibia recognized the important measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, which included the implementation of various policies for the protection of indigenous languages. It encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to further promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples by ensuring their right to free, prior and informed consent.

511. Pakistan commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for accepting the majority of the recommendations it had received during the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November. It also appreciated the efforts of the State for the realization of the rights to health and to food for all its citizens and for its commitment to reduce malnutrition and infant mortality.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

512. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

513. The American Association of Jurists highlighted the progresses achieved by the previous Bolivian Government in the area of human rights. It noted that the audit of the 2019 electoral process carried out by the Organization of American States was not credible and that the new de facto Government was persecuting opposition members, human rights defenders and journalists. It expressed concern that, within this context, free elections would not be guaranteed on 3 May and urged the State to investigate the killings occurred during the post-electoral demonstrations of October 2019.

514. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having accepted recommendations on sexual and reproductive rights, but underlined the important challenges identified in the noted recommendations, which reflected rights protected by the Constitution. It considered the recognition of same sex couples' right to have a family as a step to combat discrimination against LGBTI persons and urged to decriminalize abortion. It exhorted the authorities to put the universal periodic review recommendations at the centre of public policy and expressed its readiness to contribute to the implementation of such recommendations.

515. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales highlighted the serious human rights situation in the country. It reported cases of arbitrary detention, killings of social and political leaders,

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torture and other ill-treatments, racial discrimination against indigenous peoples, censorship, and intimidation against human rights defenders perpetrated by the armed forces and the police. It stressed that the repression following the enactment of Supreme Decree 4078, which exempted Armed Forces from criminal responsibility for their actions, resulted in 35 people killed, 833 wounded and 1504 arbitrary detained, including one journalist, and that indigenous women had been particularly affected.

516. The International Planned Parenthood Federation welcomed the support of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to recommendations addressing sexual and reproductive rights. It called on the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement comprehensive sexual education as a strategy to combat high rates of teenage pregnancy, sexual violence, clandestine abortions and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It welcomed the support of the State to recommendation 115.151, on eliminating existing obstacles to access abortion in the cases provided by law, but regretted that recommendation 115.155, on eliminating the requirement to file a complaint to access legal abortion in case of rape, had been noted.

517. Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques urged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to ensure the independence of the national mechanism on the prevention of torture and underlined that the Bolivian State had supported a similar recommendation in the previous universal periodic review cycle. It urged to amend Law No. 351 and its Regulatory Decree in order to ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, as well as the legislation on the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent. It also urged to protect environmental human rights defenders and enact a law on accessing public information.

518. Centre Catholique International de Genève, Edmund Rice International and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in their joint statement, expressed their concern about the increase in violence against children, adolescents and women. They recommended that the Plurinational State of Bolivia continue strengthening the institutional framework for the protection of children, adolescents, and women victims of violence, including by ensuring adequate budget allocation to establish shelters at local level and by promoting the economic empowerment of women.

519. Plan International exhorted the Plurinational State of Bolivia to develop awareness raising campaigns aimed at combating early marriages and all forms of sexual violence. It urged the State to implement recommendations on preventing all forms of violence against women and girls, strengthening the judicial response to victims, and combating impunity. It also called for the increase of the budget of the Ombudsman for the Children and Adolescents and the repeal of article 309 of the Criminal Code.

520. Centre Europe-tiers monde stated that, after the October 2019 elections, there had been a Constitutional breach. It stressed that the Supreme Decree 4078, exempting the armed forces of criminal responsibility, had been followed by serious human rights violations, intimidation against the media, police violence, and political and judicial persecution against any individual dissenting from the current Government. National and international journalists had also been attacked and 54 community radios had been closed down by paramilitary groups. It urged the interim Government to re-establish the Constitutional order and the Human Rights Council to activate appropriate mechanisms to monitor the situation.

521. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the American Association of Jurists, in their joint statement, stated that those credited for the progresses recognised in the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review were now harassed and repressed and that the former Minister of Justice, who headed the Bolivian delegation at the Working Group, had to seek diplomatic protection. They stressed that public officials had been arbitrarily detained, opposition members had been accused of sedition and terrorism, and 80 political leaders were forced into exile. They were also concerned about the role that

the Organization of American States had played in the crisis following the 2019 elections. It urged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to immediately end all forms of persecution against political opponents and guarantee the political participation of all political actors.

522. Action Canada for Population and Development praised the acceptance by the State of recommendations on sexuality and gender but was concerned that relevant topics were absent from the universal periodic review dialogue and that some responses to recommendations were vague. It noted that the secular character of the State was constantly being violated, leading to setbacks in the field of human rights. Finally, it regretted the vagueness of the responses of the State to the noted recommendations addressing same-sex marriage and decriminalization of abortion and urged that the State provide a clear and consistent answer to them.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

523. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 238 recommendations received, 206 enjoy the support of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and 31 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another one recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

524. The delegation thanked all delegations that had taken the floor and stated that it had taken note of their statements. It reiterated that the Plurinational State of Bolivia was respectful of its human rights obligations and clarified that it had enacted Supreme Decree 4100 to ensure comprehensive integral reparation to affected persons in the pacification process which took place in the country after October 2019.

525. Finally, the delegation also informed that, with regard to combating violence against children and women, the year 2020 was declared national alert and as year of the fight against such violence.

Fiji

526. The review of Fiji was held on 6 November 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 Fiji 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.6/34/FJI/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.6/34/FJI/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.6/34/FJI/3).

527. At its 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Fiji (see section C below).

528. The outcome of the review of Fiji comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/8) and the views of Fiji 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/43/8/Add.1).

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

529. The head of delegation, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Fiji to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Nazhat Shameem Khan, stated that Fiji placed great importance on the universal periodic review process and appreciated the immense value of a peer review which was constructive and informed by the experiences of other States. Fiji was pleased to see that the number of States participating in the review of Fiji had doubled since the second cycle review.

530. Fiji stated that human rights was a catalyst for transformative change and that it recognized that the universal periodic review mechanism and process was a vehicle through which such change took place. Following the second cycle review of Fiji, it had abolished the death penalty, ratified all core human rights instruments, became a State party to the United Nations Convention of Transnational and Organised Crime and its three Protocols, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, and passed legislation aimed at implementing Convention rights into domestic laws and policies.

531. Following the third cycle review, Fiji had received strong and constructive recommendations, including on the integration of human rights in climate policy, in building resilience and better responding to disasters, and strengthening legislation to protect, promote and preserve the human rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, LGBT persons, and indeed all Fijians.

532. It stated that it had received concrete recommendations on accelerating gender and human rights training for law enforcement agencies, strengthening policies for the protection of children, on ensuring that LGBT persons are included in national policies on hate crime and hate speech, and on ensuring a consistency between our domestic law and Constitutional rights and freedoms.

533. Fiji stated that these were important recommendations that would transform Fiji progressively and help in the advancement of its human rights journey. Fiji did not pretend to have all the answers to its challenges. However, it did recognise the important role of the peer review process in helping it to achieve progress and furthering substantive equality and justice.

534. Fiji thanked the Human Rights Council and all States which had participated in the review. Fiji had begun and would continue the important work of implementing the accepted recommendations and continued to count on States' support in this regard.

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

535. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Fiji, 12 delegations made statements.**

536. Vanuatu commended the establishment of a robust legislative and policy framework to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to build a strong and resilient society in the face of negative effects of climate change and natural disasters.

537. Solomon Islands recognized the efforts to implement human rights obligations under various international conventions, including efforts to address the impacts of climate change through numerous adaptation mechanisms. It welcomed the acceptance by Fiji of many of

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the recommendations made by Solomon Islands and wished Fiji success in improving the lives of its people through promotion and protection of human rights.

538. Afghanistan appreciated the full support of Fiji for recommendations made by it to strengthen mechanisms to protect victims of trafficking and continue its efforts aimed at disaster preparedness. It acknowledged the lead that Fiji had taken to adopt policies aimed at protecting citizen's rights in the face of climate change and natural disasters. It hoped that Fiji would continue to consider the recommendation of Afghanistan to incorporate special provisions for refugee and asylum-seeking children as well as family reunification into its Immigration Act.

539. Barbados stated that the commitment of Fiji to raise awareness of climate change and its impact on the enjoyment of human rights must be commended. It took note of the effort extended and the commitment made to continue to address the challenges faced by women and girls as they sought to enjoy full and equal societal participation, free of discrimination and violence.

540. Botswana welcomed the strong commitment of Fiji to tackle climate change at the international and national levels, including through the adoption of a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan that ensured an inclusive, systematic and strategic approach to climate adaptation and building disaster resilience. It took note of efforts on the extensive work undertaken in conforming to the 2013 Constitution, particularly on ensuring the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

541. China appreciated efforts to promote economic and social development, cope with the negative impact of climate change, carry out poverty alleviation and welfare programs, develop education and health care and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

542. Cuba urged Fiji to continue making efforts to ensure the well-being of its population in the face of the threats of climate change and natural disasters, as well as to strengthen the accessibility and quality of health services.

543. Egypt noted efforts to further promote and protect human rights particularly in the face of climate change and natural disasters and the special attention that Fiji pays to vulnerable groups, in particular persons with disabilities. It appreciated that Fiji had accepted the vast majority of recommendations, including those made by Egypt.

544. Guyana applauded the continued commitment of Fiji to complying with human rights obligations and the United Nations mechanism. It encouraged Fiji to continue working with national stakeholders to ensure the full implementation of accepted recommendations.

545. Haiti appreciated the acceptance by Fiji of the two recommendations made by it, regarding the use of mining revenues for further economic and social development, and the implementation of a universal basic income in order to reduce inequalities. It recognized the progress made by Fiji in the promotion and protection of human rights both internally and in its capacity as a member of the Human Rights Council.

546. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the challenges that Fiji was facing, particularly natural disasters related to climate change and their adverse impact on endeavours to promote and protect human rights in the country. It took note of the efforts made to strengthen the social protection system in order to ensure that people who were suffering directly from climate change would receive sufficient support.

547. Libya welcomed efforts of Fiji in signing up to human rights treaties. It noted that Fiji was persevering in fighting structural discrimination.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

548. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Fiji, four other stakeholders made statements.

549. The International Planned Parenthood Federation thanked Fiji for its willingness to engage in an open and constructive dialogue with civil society throughout the universal periodic review process. It celebrated the commitment of Fiji to strengthen measures to protect victims of violence against women and girls through the full implementation of relevant legislation and awareness raising campaigns. It was pleased with the commitment of Fiji to improve access to health services for vulnerable populations, inclusive mental health services and sexual and reproductive health services. It welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations to implement national programmes and policies to improve education and health systems for women, children and persons with disabilities. It thanked Fiji for the work undertaken in partnership with UNFPA to revise the current family life curriculum and recommended that it be aligned with the international technical guidelines for sexuality education and that a national budget be allocated for its implementation in both mainstream and special schools. While the revised family life education curriculum was yet to be finalized, it stated that the Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji willingly offered itself as a partner to assist the Ministry of Education in training of trainers of teachers to provide the updated family life education and to assist mainstream and special schools in the delivery of the curriculum. This was an important tool in strengthening the work of the Government to address violence against women and girls, as well as in contributing to the reduction of adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections amongst young people.

550. The International Service for Human Rights welcomed the acceptance by Fiji of recommendations from Switzerland and Albania relating to human rights defenders and stated that, since the second cycle of the universal periodic review, conditions had improved. Human rights defenders now operated in a relatively free environment. It stated that nevertheless there were reports of peaceful protestors being arbitrarily arrested and journalists harassed and intimidated. The rights to freedom of expression and assembly continued to be limited and more needed to be done to ensure an enabling environment for defenders. It echoed recommendations that Fiji repeal laws and policies that restrict the fundamental rights of freedom of expression, assembly and association, including sections of the Public Order Act Amendment Decree, the Media Industry Development Decree, the 2014 Electoral Decree and the Online Safety Bill. It also highlighted the rights of defenders working for the promotion and protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and urged Fiji to incorporate sexual orientation into anti-discrimination laws and take measures to reduce the targeting and harassment of these defenders.

551. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative urged Fiji to implement the recommendations concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, including the ratification of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and finalizing the adoption of the national action plan. It strongly recommended that Fiji develop a national strategy to address violence, discrimination and hate crimes against the LGBTIQI community and to increase the budgetary allocation towards strengthening participation of marginalized communities, including persons with disabilities in times of natural disasters. It stated that it wanted a Fiji that guaranteed fundamental freedoms and respect for journalists and human rights defenders. This included recasting all laws restricting freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association, such as the Media Industry Development Act, Public Order Amendment Act, and sedition provisions under the Crimes Act. It stated that it wanted the Government to commit to mitigating impacts of extractive mining through monitoring policy implementation, specifically the environmental impact assessment, effectively providing environmental, social and economic safeguards for

impacted communities. It noted that the Government had reaffirmed its support to create a national mechanism for reporting, implementation and follow-up of human rights recommendations, and it anticipated civil society involvement.

552. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed that recommendations pertaining to freedoms of expression, assembly and association were accepted, including those on ensuring that criminal and speech related legislation is not misused to suppress criticism. It stated that sedition provisions in the Crimes Act and the Public Order Amendment Act had been used to target journalists, activists and Government critics. The Media Industry Development Act had a chilling effect on the media and press freedom. It was disappointed that specific recommendations to amend or repeal those repressive laws had not been accepted. The right to peaceful assembly had been arbitrarily restricted with the use of the Public Order Amendment Act 2014, particularly against trade unions. It welcomed that Fiji had accepted recommendations to ensure that criminal status would not be used to curtail workers' rights, but regretted that Fiji did not accept other recommendations to promote and protect freedom of assembly by revising such restrictive laws. It encouraged Fiji to genuinely support the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to bring local legislation in line with international law and standards. The universal periodic review presented an opportunity for Fiji to make at the national level the commitment to civic space and human rights that it had demonstrated regarding engagement with and leadership within the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It urged Fiji to take the opportunity to create and maintain an enabling environment for civil society in line with the rights enshrined in international human rights law.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

553. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 242 recommendations received, 207 enjoy the support of Fiji, and 35 are noted.

554. The head of delegation thanked all delegations that had participated in the review of Fiji, and noted the increase in the number of delegations that had spoken, showing an increase of interest in the human rights journey of Fiji. The universal periodic review process was an important part of the prevention agenda of the Human Rights Council. Fiji was encouraged by the number of recommendations on integrating climate policy with human rights, showing a growing acceptance that, in moving forward in adopting climate policy, nationally there was a need for taking into account the rights of all persons, especially those disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change.

555. Fiji appreciated the constructive recommendations of civil society, and acknowledged that it had to work harder on the participation of all members of society in the human rights journey and, in particular, that it must work hard on integrating LGBTIQ issues in national human rights policy. In response to comments by civil society on specific legislation, the head of delegation stated that Fiji had a strong and vibrant judiciary, empowered under the Constitution to test the relations between rights and limitations, especially in relation to hate speech.

San Marino

556. The review of San Marino was held on 6 November 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 San Marino 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.6/34/SMR/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.6/34/SMR/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.6/34/SMR/3).

557. At its 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of San Marino (see section C below).

558. The outcome of the review of San Marino comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/9) and the views of San Marino 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/43/9/Add.1).

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

559. The delegation of San Marino was unable to travel to Geneva due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council read the speech on behalf of the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations in Geneva, Marcello Beccari.

560. The universal periodic review of San Marino took place last 6 November, when San Marino administration could only deal with ordinary matters due the dissolution of Parliament. General elections took place on 8 December 2019 and the new Government was formed on 28 December. This is the reason why San Marino has decided not to reply immediately to the recommendations submitted to it by the Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council and to examine them carefully with the new Government that had just taken office. In January 2020, all recommendations were examined by the new Government and, on 10 February, San Marino provided its answers in the addendum sent to the Secretariat.

561. During the review of San Marino, a total of 109 recommendations were submitted by 45 delegations. Their recommendations have allowed San Marino to make a broad reflection on issues, to which the country pays great attention and which are on the agenda of its daily activity. Each recommendation was carefully examined and 72 of them were accepted, while one recommendation was partially accepted with an explanation.

562. San Marino provided some clarifications on the recommendations noted and additional information on some recommendations accepted or considered already implemented.

563. With regard to the international instruments to which some delegations have recommended accession, the Government has decided to accept the recommendations concerning the ratification of the UNESCO conventions for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage and on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, which will be studied in the coming months for a possible accession thereto. San Marino has decided to accept the recommendation on the ratification of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court. The Agreement was ratified by the Parliament on 20 February 2020. San Marino also informed that the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) was ratified by San Marino on 18 January 2016 and the Law transposing and implementing this Convention was adopted in May 2016.

564. San Marino is currently not in a position to envisage early accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, but it is committed to carrying out an in-depth study of the two Conventions in order to assess a possible future accession thereto. On the contrary, there are no plans to ratify in the near future the other international instruments recommended for ratification, i.e. the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, and Convention No. 189 of the International Labour Organization on Domestic Workers.

565. San Marino has also accepted all recommendations relating to the submission of reports to the treaty bodies, although it is aware of the enormous delay that it has accumulated. In the coming months, the country will seriously and carefully tackle this issue, in order to put in place a system that will allow it to make up the accumulated delays in a few years.

566. The many recommendations on the establishment in San Marino of an Ombudsman or a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles have all been accepted, and in the coming years, the country will assess the best ways to establish this body. On the contrary, it was decided not to accept the recommendation concerning the establishment of an independent body specialising in the fight against racism and racial discrimination, considering that the fight against discrimination is already covered by the Commission for Equal Opportunities and that the establishment of a new human rights body will be considered in the coming years.

567. San Marino has not accepted a number of recommendations concerning the tightening of anti-discrimination legislation since its legislative framework for combating all forms of discrimination is considered adequate, with some room for improvement, and the prohibition of discrimination based on any personal condition is already an integral part of its Constitutional Charter. Likewise, it is not considered necessary to specifically include gender identity among the grounds of discrimination, since Article 4 of its Constitutional Charter, stating that "All shall be equal before the law, without any distinction based on ...personal...status", prohibits any form of unequal treatment or discrimination.

568. For the time being, the recommendations on decriminalisation of abortion have been noted as the debate in the country is ongoing, also in the light of some popular legislative initiatives that promote exactly the opposite. The relevant parliamentary debate should take place in 2020.

569. With regard to women's participation in political life, it should be pointed out that the system in San Marino already provides for various measures to increase the representation of women in political life and that, following the latest general elections, there was an increase in the presence of women in Parliament. However, there is always room for improvement and San Marino confirms its commitment to continuously improving the conditions necessary to achieving greater participation of women in political life and decision-making positions. However, San Marino has taken note of the recommendations, which call for an increase in the presence of women in Parliament or in the Government, since San Marino considers these recommendations not acceptable as they are formulated.

570. San Marino does not plan to introduce into its system a procedure for the processing of asylum applications since, in recent years, the number of applications submitted has been very limited. For this reason, San Marino prefers to grant an extraordinary stay permit for humanitarian and social protection reasons as an instrument to protect foreigners who apply

to San Marino when, for various reasons, they are not in a position to return to their countries. In this regard, the applications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

571. With regard to the recommendation on the participation in humanitarian initiatives, the Government is willing to assess the actions to be taken on a case-by-case basis, as already happened in 2016 with the accession to the Humanitarian Corridors Project of Sant'Egidio Community. However, it is not in a position to commit to permanently supporting such projects.

572. San Marino has also taken note of the recommendations relating to the fight against trafficking in human beings, but, since there are currently no cases in San Marino, the adoption of a specific regulatory framework in this matter is not considered necessary. San Marino would rather prefer to devote attention and resources to the administrative activity already undertaken to monitor the situation.

573. There has not yet been an in-depth debate on adoptions of children by same-sex couples and it was therefore preferred to take note of the recommendations on this issue.

574. Finally, San Marino has only partially accepted recommendation no. 119. 101. Indeed, the Government does not consider it necessary to set up a special section for minors since this task is already carried out by specialised judges within the Court. However, the possibility of establishing a counselling centre for separated parents with children will be seriously considered.

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

575. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of San Marino, six delegations made statements.

576. Cyprus expressed its appreciation for the continued engagement of the country with the universal periodic review process and for its overall contribution towards the promotion and protection of human rights. It also expressed complete awareness and understanding of the difficulties stemming from capacity problems, that small States endure, when preparing and submitting reports either for the universal periodic review or for treaty bodies. It commended San Marino for accepting the majority of the recommendations it received.

577. Iraq expressed appreciation to San Marino for accepting its recommendations regarding cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, the submission of reports to treaty bodies and the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It expressed the hope that San Marino will in the future consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

578. Libya commended the efforts of San Marino to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities with a view to integrating them into society and ensuring respect for their human dignity. Libya also applauded the efforts of San Marino to ratify and accede to international human rights instruments.

579. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the commitment of San Marino to the promotion and protection of human rights, offering open cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. It highlighted the creation of the emergency solidarity fund to respond in a timely manner to social and economic emergencies of individuals and families in difficulty. It recognized the efforts of the Government of San Marino to fulfil its human rights obligations, as well as its efforts to achieve that goal, as reflected in the third universal periodic review.

580. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by San Marino of a large number of recommendations, in particular those relating to combating violence against women and

children. It invited San Marino to take all necessary measures for the effective implementation of the recommendations it has accepted.

581. China commended San Marino for its efforts in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, developing education, health services and protecting the rights of the vulnerable groups, including women, children, people with disabilities and migrant workers. China welcomed the acceptance by San Marino of its recommendations and expressed the hope that San Marino will continue to promote human rights and strengthen the basis for ensuring the enjoyment of human rights and protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

582. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of San Marino, one other stakeholder made a statement.

583. The Center for Global Nonkilling stated that, with the review of San Marino, it celebrates for the first time the discovery of a non-killing country. During its investigation on the situation of the right to life in San Marino, it discovered no murder, no recorded suicide and no traffic fatality in the last five years in the country. This is a laudable achievement deserving congratulations and celebrations, but also proper attention to maintain and expand such an achievement as protecting life. This also shows that progress in the protection and the enjoyment of the right to life is feasible, measurable and accessible to each and all.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

584. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 109 recommendations received, 72 enjoy the support of San Marino, and 36 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another one recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted

585. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council, reading out the statement on behalf of San Marino, noted that San Marino was committed to carefully considering all the suggestions made. The recent visit of the head of State to the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review session had shown the commitment of San Marino to the process.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

586. The review of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held on 8 November 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 Islamic Republic of Iran 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.6/34/IRN/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.6/34/IRN/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.6/34/IRN/3).

587. At its 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see section C below).

588. The outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/12) and the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran 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/43/IRN/Add.1).

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

589. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that the current international climate characterized by greed, egotism, unilateralism, xenophobia and self-centred whims was hostile to nurturing genuine human solidarity to protect human rights. In this regard, it highlighted that the Islamic Republic of Iran was struggling to contain the coronavirus pandemic, and that the capacity of the country had been weakened by the United States of America unilateral sanctions. It also emphasized that the Human Rights Council should not ignore this situation as such unilateral sanctions were affecting the fundamental rights of the whole population.

590. The delegation also expressed concern about human rights being increasingly abused as an instrument for political purposes and geographical gains.

591. Against this background, the universal periodic review mechanism has become more important, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran pays great importance and has been actively participating and cooperating with since its establishment.

592. The delegation stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran for its third cycle review had received 329 recommendations, which had been carefully examined with the participation of all related institutions and civil society. After extensive consultation and consideration of national laws and international commitments, the Islamic Republic of Iran had accepted 188 recommendations in whole or partially. It did not accept 123 recommendations, and noted 18 recommendations because they were to be in contradiction of the country's Constitution and laws or in violation of the Islamic values, cultural norms and principles recognized under international human rights law.

593. The delegation stressed that based on the Constitution, the Islamic Republic of Iran was a religious democracy. The promotion of human rights is a fundamental principle in the country. In the past four decades, the Islamic Republic of Iran had had tremendous achievements in different domains such as boosting democratic institutions, and civil, political rights, education, poverty eradication, women and children's rights, the rights of persons with disabilities and health and sanitation.

594. The delegation also noted that the country has always tried to develop its cooperation with OHCHR and with treaty bodies. It also had cooperated constructively with special procedures and mandate holders of the Human Right Council. Furthermore, it had been engaged in bilateral dialogues with interested countries, aimed at promoting and protecting human rights.

595. In relation to the subject of the right to life, the delegation made it clear that, based on domestic law and international commitments, deprivation of life was only considered for most serious crimes. As such, the Islamic Republic of Iran had amended its national law on the punishment of narcotics drug traffickers in 2017, which led to a 90 per cent reduction in the death penalty.

596. With regard to a number of recommendations related to the rights of children, the delegation stated that the Bill on the Protection of Children and Adolescents was adopted in August 2018 along with other important enforced or ongoing measures, which constituted an important step towards protection of children. The delegation cited as another human rights improvement that child offenders would be held only in the Center for Correction and

Education for a maximum of five years and the death penalty would not be enforced if the perpetrators were under the age of 18 years.

597. The delegation also emphasized that torture and ill treatment in the country were forbidden under the Constitution and the Islamic teachings and values. They were also forbidden, based on national criminal law and international commitments. Those who commit ill treatment must bear responsibility and be held accountable according to the law.

598. The delegation also noted that the Guidelines to “Protect and Promote the Human Dignity and Human Values in Judicial Process” approved in 2019 was one of the examples, aimed at enhancing accountability. As such, due process of law, interdependence of judges, access to lawyers and fair trials, forbidding arbitrary detention and torture, and equality before the law had been strengthened.

599. Regarding the recommendations on women’s rights, the delegation emphasized that, after the Revolution and even during the uprisings that led to the victory of the Revolution, women had been pioneers. They had been active in many policy-making processes and national Policy Planning. In this regard, the delegation referred to the documents on “Promotion of Women and Family’s Life”, “The Law on Transferring Nationality to the Children through Iranian Women Who Have Married Foreigners”, “the Protection Plan” and “Securing the Dignity and the Safety of Women against Violence”, which formed a part of regulations and laws that had been developed and approved at the national level.

600. The delegation noted that currently women were a half of the student’s population of the country; 30 per cent of the jobs that require high levels of education were devoted to women; 37 per cent of physicians were women. The presence of women in management system was 18 per cent and was supposed to increase to 30 per cent in the next year. Women were holding high official positions such as the Deputy President or the Advisor to the President and the Head of Judiciary, Members of the Parliament, Ambassadors and judges. The delegation highlighted that the Government was determined to continue its efforts to strengthen women’s rights, both in law and in practice.

601. Concerning the rights of religious minorities, the delegation emphasized that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution, political and social freedoms, participation of the public in determining their political, economic, social and cultural destiny, the removal of unjust discrimination, and the provision of just opportunities for everyone in all material and intellectual fields, were stipulated and guaranteed; There were no restrictions or exceptions before the law, and all citizens were equally protected by the law. The rights of religious minorities, ethnicities as well as social and political orientations are enshrined in the Charter on Citizen’s Rights and all government departments were required to observe them. The Act on Dispute Settlement and Conciliation stipulated that religious minorities may have their own dispute-resolution councils. The adoption of the Law on presence of religious minorities in the Councils, the criminalization of insulting religions recognized in the Constitution, alongside five parliamentary seats for religious minorities were notable achievements in this area.

602. The delegation also highlighted that civil rights, including freedom of expression and access to information, freedom of the assembly, freedom of association, and political and social participation were explicitly guaranteed, thus providing in practice for an atmosphere conducive to the effective activities of journalists, reporters, the media and non-governmental organizations.

603. The delegation further noted the establishment of a centre for dissemination and free access to information, the Government Guidelines on securing free access to information, the Cabinet Decision on Securing peaceful assemblies and associations and assemblies, the Charter on Political Dialogue, and the Guideline on the Development of NGOs’ Participation in Securing Citizens’ rights in the bureaucratic system.

604. As for recommendations on terrorism, the delegation stated that both the Iranian authorities and people had constantly been victims of terrorism. It expressed concern about supporting terrorism, extremism and promoting violence and insecurity, disrupting the stability and security of nations through creating terrorist groups by a number of countries, especially in the West Asia.

605. The delegation further stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran is of the belief that strengthening the universal periodic review mechanism and following the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter in line with multilateralism would promote human rights.

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

606. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 11 delegations made statements. **

607. The Russian Federation welcomed the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran had supported the two recommendations made by the Russian Federation related to enhancing and harmonizing the national legislative system with the international human rights obligations under the human rights treaties, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party. It also welcomed the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with treaty bodies and its openness to collaborate with the universal periodic review. It further stated that illegitimate universal sanctions were violating the fundamental rights and interests of the Iranian people.

608. China commended the Islamic Republic of Iran for its efforts to eradicate poverty and to enhance social security and protect the rights of vulnerable groups. It noted that unilateral sanctions imposed on the country were having major impacts on the enjoyment of the human rights by the Iranian people. It urged such sanctions to be lifted immediately in order not to cause further harm to human rights as the country was in the midst of the fight to COVID-19. It expressed the hope that the country would continue to achieve social and economic development to provide a solid basis for the enjoyment of all human rights.

609. Sri Lanka appreciated the support of its five recommendations made for the Islamic Republic of Iran during the third cycle review in November last year. It also noted with appreciation the efforts of the Government hosting refugees and asylum seekers by providing social basic services in the fields of education, healthcare, housing and livelihoods. It further welcomed the progress made, including a high rate of enrolment of children in primary and secondary schools, women's empowerment through ensuring them higher education, government employment and entrepreneurship, increased life expectancy at birth through implementation of the Health Development Plan, a reduction in the mortality rates of infants, children and pregnant mothers, and control of non-communicable diseases.

610. The Syrian Arab Republic commended the Islamic Republic of Iran for its active efforts to increase healthcare services by building medical care facilities in rural and urban areas. It also welcomed its efforts to combat COVID-19. It further appreciated the efforts by the Government to address the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of the fundamental human rights of its people.

611. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed deep concern about the human rights situation and its continued refusal to give the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran access to the country. It noted that it witnessed the most deadly crackdown against its citizens in decades in November

** 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/43session/Pages/default.aspx>

2019. It also expressed concern about continuing discrimination against religious minorities in the country. While welcoming the temporary release of several thousands of detainees following the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19, it pledged support to United Nations agencies to assist the country in combating the outbreak. It, however, echoed the concerns of the Special Rapporteur's about detainees, especially dual-nationals, and urged the country to release them on a humanitarian ground. It regretted that the Islamic Republic of Iran did not support the three recommendations it had made.

612. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the Islamic Republic of Iran for its full cooperation with the universal periodic review. It also welcomed the steadfast commitment of the country to protecting human rights. It noted that, despite illegal unilateral sanctions by the United States, the country had achieved a high level of development. It also welcomed the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the second cycle review.

613. Afghanistan appreciated that the Islamic Republic of Iran supported the recommendations made by Afghanistan to set up a national human rights institution, and to protect the rights of refugees. It also expressed the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran would give full support to the recommendation to ensure that children of registered refugees and unregistered foreigners are provided with birth certificates.

614. Belarus noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran supported the recommendations to further strengthen the national capacity in the sphere of promotion and protection of human rights taking into consideration the views of treaty bodies. It expressed the hope that the country will implement the recommendations received during the third cycle review in the light of national interests and needs.

615. Belgium welcomed that the Islamic Republic of Iran supported its recommendation to fully ensure freedoms of expression, assembly, and association by creating a conducive environment for women human rights defenders and lawyers. In this regard, it asked what concrete measures that the Government intended to take to implement this recommendation. It also expressed regrets that the country did not support its two other recommendations: the first concerned raising the minimum age of marriage and eradicating early, forced marriages; and the second was related to the abolition of the death penalty, at least for crimes committed by the people under the age of 18 years. Considering the importance of these recommendations, it urged the Islamic Republic of Iran to review its positions on them.

616. Botswana welcomed measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, to reduce working hours of women with special conditions, as well as the Draft Bill on the National Human Rights Institution. It also noted human rights training and education in different sectors.

617. The Philippines appreciated that the Islamic Republic of Iran supported its recommendations related to economic participation of women, climate change and training of duty-bearers on human rights. It also welcomed the committed efforts of the country to ensure universal access to education, with an emphasis on education for girls and vulnerable groups.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

618. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran, nine other stakeholders made statements.

619. The Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of the Environment expressed concern about the human rights of Iranians, especially the right to a healthy environment, which had been extensively violated. It called on the Human Rights Council to be wary of unilateral attempts made by some countries to violate human rights in

third states, including the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this regard, it urged the States that attended the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review to condemn any resort to such measures.

620. The Disability Association of Tavana welcomed the adoption by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the Comprehensive Act for the Protection of the Rights of the Disabled. It called upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide insurance coverage for people with disabilities, and to promote further the right to education for persons with disabilities, especially in rural regions. It also appealed to the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue its cooperation with OHCHR.

621. Baha'i International Community regretted that the Islamic Republic of Iran had rejected every recommendation it received during the third cycle session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. It called attention to the continuation of Bahá'í incarcerations since 1979. It stressed that Bahá'í faith continued to be denied in the Islamic Republic of Iran and was not recognized as an official religion in the country. It invited the Islamic Republic of Iran to follow upon universal periodic review recommendations.

622. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the International Bar Association, welcomed the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept some of the recommendations related to the rights of lawyers. However, it expressed concern about reported cases of harassment or even conviction of lawyers, which had been perpetrated on improper grounds. Further, it expressed apprehension towards restrictions imposed on internal and external security offenders in relation to the appointment of a lawyer.

623. The World Jewish Congress expressed scepticism toward the pledge of the Islamic Republic of Iran to safeguard the rights of religious minorities while remaining alarmed by its persistent mistreatment of minorities. It stressed that Bahá'í faith followers were still not represented at the parliamentary level and that Bahá'ís had oftentimes been subjected to gross violations of human rights. The World Jewish Congress called upon the Human Rights Council to condemn the ongoing persecution by the Islamic Republic of Iran of its own people.

624. The Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, while applauding the support by the Islamic Republic of Iran to a number of recommendations regarding socio-economic, cultural and health rights, remained sceptical about the tangible implementation of the said recommendations, due to unilateral coercive measures, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran had been subjected. It invited the Government to intensify consultations with non-governmental organizations and civil society, and urged the Human Rights Council Members to be wary of the consequences, which such unilateral coercive measures have on the ability of the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement recommendations.

625. Human Rights Watch regretted the rejection by the Islamic Republic of Iran of a number of recommendations with regard to the ratification of core human rights treaties. In particular, it expressed concern about the rights of Iranian women who continued to be discriminated against at several levels in society. It also expressed concern about the use of torture in the country, as the Islamic Republic of Iran rejected any recommendation regarding the investigation and criminalization of torture. Moreover, it expressed regret over the rejection by the Islamic Republic of Iran of recommendations on the protection of the right of assembly in the aftermath of the November 2019 protests.

626. Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative expressed concern about the negative impact that comprehensive sanctions had had on the enjoyment of the right to education for Iranian students. It noted that Iranian students had been affected on several levels, which had, in turn, had impacts on their perceptions about social insecurity. It underscored that the short- and long-term effects of sanctions had irreversible consequences

on the right to education, the right to development, and other fundamental rights of Iranian citizens.

627. The Center for Inquiry emphasized that most human rights continued to be violated in the Islamic Republic of Iran as demonstrated by frequent incarcerations and life sentences based on differences in world and religious views. It urged the Government to invest more in the health system, especially in the aftermath of the spread of the Corona virus in the country, and to stop the persecution of free thinkers.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

628. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 329 recommendations received, 143 enjoy the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and 186 are noted.

629. The head of the delegation stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran was determined to continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights. He reiterated that the country had made huge improvements in promoting and protecting human rights, despite all the odds, including the unilateral sanctions that had negative impacts on the enjoyment of many human rights by the Iranian people, including the rights to health and education, women and children's rights, and the right to development. He particularly drew the attention of the Human Rights Council to the fact that the right to health had become the primary casualty under the unilateral sanctions by the United States. He concluded by emphasizing the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran was committed to implementing those recommendations supported by the country.

Angola

630. The review of Angola was held on 7 November 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 Angola 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.6/34/AGO/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.6/34/AGO/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.6/34/AGO/3).

631. At its 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Angola (see section C below).

632. The outcome of the review of Angola comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/11) and the views of Angola 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/43/11/Add.1).

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

633. The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva,

Margarida Izata, introduced Angola's position on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council.

634. The delegation indicated that Angola had accepted 259 recommendations out of the 270 recommendations it had received during its third periodic review, and noted the remaining 11.

635. Supported recommendations addressed issues that included: compliance with international obligations, ratification and accession to international instruments, reforming the country's legal framework in line with human rights principles, national human rights institutions and structures, cooperation with special mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, the right to development, the environment and business and human rights, ensuring fundamental freedoms and safeguarding the right to equality and non-discrimination, the administration of justice and combating corruption, the right to work, access to health and education, and the protection of vulnerable groups.

636. The recommendations and observations received had been both constructive and in line with national programmes and priorities, specifically those enshrined in the National Development Plan 2018–2022 and aimed at strengthening institutions related to the rule of law, improving the Human Development Index and promoting and protecting rights, freedoms and guarantees.

637. The delegation provided additional information on specific recommendations supported by Angola. It was indicated that recommendations concerning the adoption of a National Human Rights Strategy (made, among others, by Azerbaijan, Botswana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Georgia, Libya, Mauritania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) and the drafting of a National Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking (made by the Central African Republic, the Congo, Georgia, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal, Tunisia and the United States of America) had already been addressed as the Cabinet of Ministers had approved, in February 2020, their respective instruments.

638. The National Human Rights Strategy would be the new political framework for the strengthening of the capacity of Angola to promote, defend, monitor, correct, report and denounce attacks on human rights, in an objective manner. According to the Presidential decree that adopted this strategy, human rights were now considered part of the remit of national defence, which would warrant a periodic assessment by the National Security Council.

639. Concerning the National Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking, the delegation highlighted that it sets out targets and means to address effectively and efficiently this global threat. As such, it will involve many different sectors with a view to ensuring that victims are provided with adequate protection and can reintegrate into society. Angola counted on the support of the international community for the successful implementation of this plan.

640. The delegation of Angola also provided additional information concerning the 11 recommendations that had been noted.

641. Regarding the establishment of a national human rights institution that is in line with the Paris Principles, the delegation indicated that the Ombudsperson of Angola was a public, independent entity whose aim was to defend the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens and to ensure, through informal avenues, that the justice system and public administration functioned in accordance with the law. The Ombudsperson's Statute is in conformity with the Paris Principles regarding its competences, responsibilities and mandate, as set out in the Constitution. The delegation noted that this institution, *de facto*, performs the role of a national human rights institution, as is the case in other countries.

642. As for the recommendation to issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the delegation stated that the country had received several requests for a visit, which would be responded to in due course. Additionally, it indicated that Angola would continue to invite special rapporteurs to visit the country based on its needs for assistance from these mechanisms.

643. Concerning accession to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, the delegation reported that a working group had been created, by Presidential Order no. 239/14 of 22 December 2019, to assess its compatibility with the domestic legal framework of Angola. The delegation also noted that Angola was a member of the United Nations and a party to the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption. It was also a founding member of the Kimberley Process on the buying and selling of diamonds, having held the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this mechanism that aims at preventing natural resources from becoming a source of funding for unlawful businesses or conflicts, while respecting and guaranteeing the human rights of citizens working in mining operations and areas.

644. The delegation recalled that Angola had signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and indicated that it was examining the compatibility of the Statute with its legal system and Constitution. A number of discrepancies between the Statute of the Court and the Constitution of the Republic of Angola had been identified, which prevented its immediate ratification. Additionally, Angola supported the position of the African Union on the International Criminal Court.

645. The delegation indicated that all of the recommendations mentioned would continue to receive the attention of Angola, during the next four years and beyond and thanked all of those who participated in the review.

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

646. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Angola, 11 delegations made statements.**

647. The Sudan expressed appreciation for the efforts of Angola to promote and protect human rights highlighting the fact that Angola had accepted a large number of recommendations it had received during its third universal periodic review. The Sudan thanked Angola for having accepted its recommendations, and recommended the adoption of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review report by the Human Rights Council.

648. UNFPA commended Angola for accepting recommendations in the areas of gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights. It stated that it would continue working with Angola to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity. It would also support the Government to disseminate and implement its recently approved National Youth Policy and continue to support the leadership role Angola was taking in promoting Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health within the Portuguese Speaking Countries. It remained a committed partner in responding to the drought situation faced in southern Angola, as well as in the preparations for the population and housing census planned for 2024.

649. China welcomed the active engagement of Angola in the universal periodic review and commended the efforts to develop education and healthcare and to protect the rights of women, children with disabilities and vulnerable groups, as well as major progress in the

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elimination of poverty. China thanked Angola for having accepted its recommendations and expressed the hope that Angola would continue to step up efforts in poverty reduction and to raise people's living standards and that Angola would continue to increase input in education and improve education in rural areas.

650. Afghanistan noted with appreciation that Angola had accepted almost 260 out of the 270 recommendations it had received during its third universal periodic review, including the recommendations Afghanistan had made in the areas of protection of asylum seekers and ensuring inclusive education. Afghanistan recommended the adoption of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review report by the Human Rights Council by consensus.

651. Botswana recalled that, during the review, it had noted a number of strategies adopted by Angola to promote and protect human rights, including the National Human Rights Strategy, the strategic plan to prevent and combat corruption and the integrated municipal programme for rural development and the fight against poverty. Botswana commended Angola for accepting a majority of the recommendations received during its review including those it had made.

652. Brazil welcomed measures recently adopted by Angola regarding access to justice and encouraged the Government to continue the efforts to provide legal support to all citizens. It acknowledged the commitment of Angola to the universal periodic review and the international human right system, highlighted the country's recent ratification of a large number of core international human right instruments. It also welcomed the enactment of the new Penal Code and the National Human Rights Strategy. It renewed its willingness to continue to cooperate with Angola in the promotion and protection of human rights.

653. Burkina Faso applauded the efforts of Angola to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights in the country, particularly measures taken to fight against violence against women and girls, notably by criminalizing female genital mutilation in the new Penal Code adopted in 2019. It encouraged Angola to step up efforts to implement accepted recommendations and called upon the international community to provide the country with support in this regard.

654. Burundi welcomed efforts and measures taken by Angola to promote and protect the human rights of its people, notably through the implementation of recommendations accepted during its second universal periodic review. Burundi applauded the National Human Rights Strategy and the strategic plan to prevent and combat corruption, indicating it was an admirable effort and effective measure to fight against organized crime. Burundi also highlighted the adoption by Angola of the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity and applauded measures to eradicate female genital mutilation in the new Penal Code.

655. Cabo Verde applauded the Government's cooperation with treaty bodies through the regular submission of reports, and the acceptance of visits by Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council and of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. It highlighted positive results obtained in fighting extreme poverty and encouraged Angola to implement the National Development Plan 2018–2022 and the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 by giving priority to measures to support vulnerable groups, such as women, children and persons with disabilities. It also encouraged the authorities to undertake measures to improve legal aid and to strengthen the national human rights institution in line with Paris Principles.

656. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela applauded the Government's efforts to implement recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It noted positively the increase in the representation of women in public life, and in particular, that there were now many women in high ranking positions, highlighting that 40 per cent of members of parliament, 40 per cent of diplomats and 38 per cent of judges, were women. It

encouraged the Government to pursue its sound economic policies, which support the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

657. The Congo thanked Angola for the additional information provided and applauded its efforts to promote and protect human rights. It commended Angola for having accepted the majority of recommendations addressed to it and expressed the belief that their implementation would strengthen the rule of law in the country. It recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the Report of Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Angola by consensus.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

658. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Angola, six other stakeholders made statements.

659. International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco thanked Angola for accepting the majority of recommendations it had received during the review. They expressed appreciation that the Government was taking measures to reduce child mortality but noted that the country still had a very high child mortality rate at 55 per 1,000 live births in 2018. They thanked Angola for accepting recommendations on the inclusion of children with disabilities, but expressed concern about persisting discrimination against persons with disabilities and albinism, and a lack of State support for their inclusion. They recommended that Angola: take effective measures to further bring down child mortality by improving the quality of health services; and promptly adopt effective measures to promote inclusion and combat discrimination against children with disabilities and albinism, in particular, by providing more State support to families with children with disabilities, and carrying out public awareness campaigns, particularly in schools.

660. The Lutheran World Federation commended the Government of Angola for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review. It encouraged the Government to prioritize the implementation of accepted recommendations related to a number of rights, including the rights to life and the highest standard of health, the rights of women and girls, ethnic minorities and indigenous groups, land rights, sustainable livelihood and adequate housing, the rights of refugees, and business and human rights in the extractive industry. It called upon Angola to: continue working closely with all national stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of those recommendations; set up an independent human rights institution; and declare a state of emergency to address the situation of the right to food in the south of the country. It also called on the international community to provide the necessary technical and material support to Angola to realize these rights.

661. The International Service for Human Rights noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Angola of several recommendations aimed at ensuring human rights defenders work in a safe and supportive environment. It commended the efforts by Angola in the establishment of its national human rights institution and encouraged the Government to ensure it was compliant with the Paris Principles and fully mandated and resourced to monitor the situation of human rights in Angola. It remained concerned that the authorities continued to clamp down on protests and use excessive force against peaceful protesters. It called on Angola to: abolish or amend all laws and policies which limit the civil society and human rights defenders, including the Social Communication Legislative Package and criminal libel laws used to coerce civil society into self-censorship; put an end to arbitrary arrests and detentions of human rights defenders, release all those detained for exercising their human rights and provide victims with a remedy in accordance with international standards.

662. Ingénieurs du Monde commended the campaign “Together against Pregnancy and Early Marriage in Angola” as well as the draft national strategy to fight this scourge, but

indicated that these steps were insufficient. Noting that, according to UNICEF, 30 per cent of girls in Angola were married before the age of 18, it urged Angola to amend the Family Code of 1988 to abolish any exceptions to the prohibition of child marriage. It stated that the adoption of Act 12/19 in 2019 on freedom of religion, belief and worship was a positive step, but indicated that it was not enough and that Muslims and other minorities continued to face hurdles attaining official recognition and therefore could not worship freely. It indicated that in the last year more than 2,000 Christian churches were closed in Angola and as many as 2,000 more faced closure in the wake of a new law requiring them to register with the Government.

663. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the acceptance of 14 recommendations focusing on civic space in the present cycle. It stated, however, that Angola had not implemented 19 of the 20 recommendations relating to civic space made in 2014. It indicated that several pieces of restrictive legislation that, in the past, had been used against human rights defenders and journalists critical of the Government, including provisions on criminal defamation in the Penal Code, remained in place. It expressed concern about restrictions on peaceful assembly, in particular, the arrest of protestors and indicated that, in certain region, notably the province of Cabinda, intimidation, arbitrary arrests and judicial harassment of human rights defenders were systematically used to prevent protests from taking place. It called on the Government of Angola to take proactive measures to address these concerns and implement recommendations to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society.

664. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme applauded the efforts of Angola to promote and protect human rights as well as the improvements in governance since the last cycle leading to a reduction in poverty and an increase in the human development index and life expectancy. It expressed appreciation that a number of sensitive recommendations had been implemented, notably, accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, decriminalizing homosexuality and the adoption of a new Penal Code that strengthened the protection of the principles of equality and non-discrimination. It remained concerned about the persistence in the last few years of arrests and expulsions of migrants from different African countries, many of whom reported having suffered violations of their rights. It requested that Angola show greater tolerance and compassion for its African brothers and sisters, and undertake adequate investigations into these allegations, bringing to justice perpetrators of such acts. It invited Angola to accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

665. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 270 recommendations received, 259 enjoy the support of Angola, and 11 are noted.

666. The delegation reiterated Angola's thanks to all who participated in its review and adoption including the Presidency and the Bureau of the Human Rights Council, the Secretariat, and the interpreters. Angola expressed its belief that actions speak louder than words and promised to continue its fight for the promotion, protection, defence and realisation of all human rights at the national, regional and international level.

Kazakhstan

667. The review of Kazakhstan was held on 7 November 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 Kazakhstan 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.6/34/KAZ/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.6/34/KAZ/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.6/34/KAZ/3).

668. At its 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan (see section C below).

669. The outcome of the review of Kazakhstan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/10) and the views of Kazakhstan 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/43/10/Add.1).

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

670. The delegation of Kazakhstan noted the importance the universal periodic review has for the promotion and protection of human rights principles and for making collective progress to protect, promote and respect human rights.

671. The delegation stated that the President of Kazakhstan has introduced a “listening state” concept to have a state that is responsive to and responsible for its people. To implement this concept, a National Council of Public Trust composed of civil society representatives was created.

672. The delegation reaffirmed the position of Kazakhstan towards the 245 recommendations it received by supporting 214 recommendations and noting 31. With regard to their implementation, the representative informed that progress will be reflected in the Interagency action plan that was developed by the Government in consultation with civil society actors and other stakeholders.

673. With regard to the right to life, Kazakhstan announced its decision to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. This was done as a recognition to the recommendations made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

674. Kazakhstan announced it has decided to review its law on peaceful assemblies and the relevant articles in the Criminal Code.

675. With regard to protecting the rights of women and children, in particular from discrimination and domestic violence, the delegation stated that changes were introduced to relevant national laws to harshly condemn those who commit violence, human trafficking and other serious crimes against individuals, especially women and children. The delegation announced the Government’s decision to accede to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).

676. With regard to women’s and youth participation in political processes, the President of Kazakhstan has announced measures aiming at increasing the participation of these groups

in decision-making processes. In addition, the Parliament was considering legislation that requires political parties to include a minimum of 30 per cent of women and youth.

677. The representative of Kazakhstan also highlighted the preparation of a draft legislation to lower the barriers to establish political parties, reducing the requirement to have 40,000 members to 20,000.

678. In addition to committing to recommendations to implementing the International Labour Organization's Convention 87, the representative stated that the lower chamber of Parliament passed a draft bill to amend the Law on Trade Unions and other related legislation aimed at eliminating the mandatory affiliation requirements for trade unions and introducing provisions on international cooperation. The draft bill was submitted to the upper chamber of the Parliament.

679. With regard to non-governmental organizations, the Government has prepared legislative amendments aiming at the elimination of some existing reporting requirements and the simplification of the registration process.

680. With regard to the Sustainable Development Goals, the delegation reiterated the commitment of Kazakhstan to their implementation and informed that these goals were integrated up to 80 per cent into the Government's strategic programmes.

681. With regard to gender based discrimination, the representative of Kazakhstan stressed that, although national laws already prohibited such discrimination, the Government was considering further legal mechanisms to enhance their protection and informed that a draft law on family and gender policy was under consideration.

682. With regard to the rights of migrants, refugees and stateless persons, the delegation underlined the efforts undertaken by the Government to address migration and statelessness, in close cooperation with UNHCR. In particular, the representative stressed that, in November 2019, the Parliament made an amendment to the birth registration laws to provide for the registration of every child born in Kazakhstan regardless of the legal status of the mother. In addition, legislative amendments to regulate migration processes that take into account international best practices were submitted to the Parliament. The representative mentioned the recommendation made to Kazakhstan to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and stated that the changes introduced into the legislative framework provide adequate protections for migrant workers and their families.

683. With regard to the recommendations to accede to the Rome Statute and join the International Criminal Court that were noted by Kazakhstan, the representative indicated that the Government was studying them and that a decision would be taken based on the findings of the study.

684. In conclusion, the representative of Kazakhstan highlighted the humanitarian missions "Zhusan" and "Rusafa" to bring back 600 Kazakh citizens, mainly women and children, from conflict zones in the Middle East. These missions were commended in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.

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

685. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan, 13 delegations made statements.**

686. Sri Lanka commended Kazakhstan for accepting 214 of the 245 recommendations. It also welcomed the legislative amendments adopted in November 2019 aimed at improving access to birth registration procedures and seeking to ensure that every child is registered at birth. Sri Lanka hoped that the enactment of the draft law on family and gender policy issues will strengthen protection for women against all forms of discrimination.

687. UN Women commended the efforts made by Kazakhstan to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and for its leadership role in Central Asia. As a leader, it urged Kazakhstan to criminalize all forms of violence against women, ratify the Istanbul Convention, adopt legislation to combat sexual harassment in the workplace and ensure that the definition of rape in the Criminal Code is in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. With regard to women's economic empowerment, it urged the Government to eliminate the list of jobs in which female employment is prohibited and to provide social protection benefits for women involved in unpaid care work. It also urged Kazakhstan to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and expand access to sexual and reproductive health services for women with disabilities and HIV/AIDS. It encouraged Kazakhstan to strengthen the legal protection of LGBTQI people and build a dialogue with the LGBTQI community in the country.

688. UNICEF commended Kazakhstan to accepting many child rights recommendations, and in particular, the commitment to address all forms of violence against children and to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children. It also commended Kazakhstan to have accepted to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It regretted that Kazakhstan only noted the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families that would have granted protection to migrant children against violence, exploitation, abuse and trafficking.

689. UNFPA commended Kazakhstan for the progress made in advancing gender equality, for its decision to ratify the Istanbul Convention and for prioritizing prevention against domestic violence. It hoped the multi-sectorial response to gender based violence could be expanded to additional regions of the country. It also acknowledged the efforts made by the Government to ensure protection and better integration and equality of opportunities for persons with disabilities. It encouraged Kazakhstan to pay particular attention to violence against women and girls with disabilities and to ensure that the sexual and reproductive health and rights are protected in law and in practice, based on the principle of leaving no one behind and the principle of "listening state" proclaimed by the President of Kazakhstan. It encouraged the involvement of persons with disabilities in the development of the programmes affecting them.

690. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the efforts of Kazakhstan to deliver on its human rights commitments. It highlighted that Kazakhstan guarantees a free and compulsory secondary education, under the principle of everyone's right to a quality education. It was pleased with the measures to help citizens to find jobs, such as employment

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quotas for people with disabilities, increased by up to 4 per cent. It encouraged Kazakhstan to continue promoting its social plans and programmes, especially the educational policy.

691. Viet Nam thanked Kazakhstan for accepting its two recommendations on promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It appreciated Kazakhstan for placing great emphasis on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the protection of the rights of women and children, especially from discrimination and domestic violence. Viet Nam stated that Kazakhstan had been demonstrating its strong commitments to promoting human rights by adopting major constitutional reforms and strengthening the legislative and judicial branches of the country.

692. Afghanistan noted with appreciation the support of Kazakhstan for its recommendations to continue its efforts to provide equal access to healthcare services. Afghanistan thanked for the explanation of the national legislation on non-refoulement and hoped that Kazakhstan would consider the recommendation to implement additional measures to protect failed asylum seekers and those not formally recognized as refugees from refoulement.

693. Belarus noted with satisfaction that Kazakhstan accepted the vast majority of the recommendations, including the ones made by Belarus on further strengthening national capacities on promoting and protecting human rights and on strengthening efforts in the sphere of social, economic and cultural rights in the context of delivering on the corresponding long-term state programmes. Belarus reiterated the successes of Kazakhstan, including in the area of education, healthcare, and social care for citizens and wished success in implementing supported recommendations.

694. Burundi noted with satisfaction the ratification in 2015 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and complemented the strategies adopted to reduce prison overcrowding. Burundi welcomed that Kazakhstan observed moratorium on the death penalty and congratulated the Government of Kazakhstan for the various measures taken to combat human trafficking, including the creation of an inter-institutional commission to that end. It commended the policies adopted by the Government to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and improve quality of judicial services.

695. China commended the efforts of Kazakhstan in the promotion and protection of human rights. China thanked Kazakhstan for accepting its recommendations and hoped Kazakhstan would continue to promote sustainable economic social development, improve people's life and protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities. China supported the efforts of Kazakhstan in combating terrorism and extremism.

696. Cuba acknowledged the large number of recommendations accepted by Kazakhstan, including the ones made by Cuba. It urged Kazakhstan to continue working on updating legislation and policies for the protection of children and youth as well as on gender equality and empowerment of women.

697. Egypt thanked Kazakhstan for the update submitted to the Council regarding the accepted recommendations. Egypt welcomed the legislative and administrative reforms aiming at intensifying sanctions on crimes of human trafficking, violence against children and corruption. Egypt commended the ongoing judicial reform in Kazakhstan and welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Government's efforts aimed at gender equality and women representation in the parliament and political life.

698. The Islamic Republic of Iran thanked Kazakhstan for the presentation of the updated report. It encouraged Kazakhstan to continue its efforts to ensure social security and provide

equal opportunity for persons with disabilities. It thanked Kazakhstan for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including those made by the Islamic Republic of Iran. It wished Kazakhstan every success in the implementation of those accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

699. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan, six other stakeholders made statements.

700. The International Bar Association, in a joint statement with Lawyers for Lawyers, stated that lawyers in Kazakhstan had been subjected to improper interference and harassment, amongst others, by the Ministry of Justice, members of the law enforcement agencies, investigative bodies, the judiciary, as well as the Bar Association itself. Lawyers working on sensitive cases were reportedly often pressured and intimidated to drop those cases. The right to access and privately consult with their detained clients is often restricted. According to the organizations, the disbarment of Amanzhol Mukhamedyarov and Erlan Gazumzhanov for expressing critical positions is a disproportionate sanction with a chilling effect on the whole profession. The organizations urged Kazakhstan: to uphold its commitment and take immediate measures to guarantee the full independence of lawyers and their effective protection against any form of undue interference in their work; to reinstate the licenses of lawyers Amanzhol Mukhamedyarov and Erlan Gazumzhanov; and to respect and promote the role of the Republican Bar Association in protecting its members from prosecution and improper restrictions and infringements.

701. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the adoption of recommendations calling for zero tolerance policy on acts of torture and violence with particular emphasis on protecting the rights of women and children and the commitment to put in place policies and programmes aimed at entrenching women's rights to equality and the prevention of domestic violence against women and children. It was encouraged by the acceptance by Kazakhstan of a recommendation on the incorporation of comprehensive sexual education in schools and out of schools settings. It was concerned by the continued refusal by Kazakhstan to accept recommendations calling on taking action in eliminating discrimination and violence on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression. It urged Kazakhstan to ensure sexual and reproductive health services, including contraceptive and abortion, are available to all women and young persons over the age of 16 without requiring parental consent or any other kind of third party authorization.

702. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance by Kazakhstan of recommendations to uphold the rule of law and to protect the independence of the legal profession and the judiciary. It regretted that Kazakhstan only noted and did not explicitly support the recommendation to take immediate measures to ensure the effective protection of lawyers, media workers, bloggers and human rights defenders against any form of harassment. Based on its research, it regretted to inform that the assertion of Kazakhstan that the accepted recommendation were being implemented was not correct. It considered that the independence of the legal profession was being actively undermined in the country. It expressed particular concern regarding the bar association initiatives initiated by the Ministry of Justice, including the cases of Amanzhol Mukhamedyarov and Erlan Gazumzhanov. To implement the recommendations accepted by Kazakhstan, it called on the authorities to stop all harassment of lawyers through disciplinary proceedings, readmit the lawyers unduly dismissed, and reform its law on advocacy in line with international standards on the independence of the legal profession.

703. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, in a joint statement with Amnesty International, welcomed the acceptance by Kazakhstan of recommendations on eradicating torture and ill treatment and strengthening the independence and mandate of the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles. It welcomed that

Kazakhstan had accepted recommendations to amend Article 174 of the Criminal Code in line with Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but regretted that the key recommendations on the rights to peaceful assembly and association were merely noted. It stated that non-governmental organizations faced undue restrictions and stringent reporting requirements under legislation introduced at the end of 2015 as well as frequent tax inspections. Criminal and administrative codes provided sanctions of deprivation of liberty for breaching the law on holding assemblies, including for participating in illegal demonstrations. It remained concerned about the lack of protection for those exercising freedom of expression. It urged Kazakhstan to immediately and unconditionally release Maks Bokaev and to respect and protect the right to freedom of expression online and offline. It regretted that Kazakhstan did not accept recommendations to adopt comprehensive legislation on non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and stated that Kazakhstan must also follow through the implementation of recommendations from its last universal periodic review to prohibit discrimination against women. It called on Kazakhstan to accept its remaining recommendations and to create a concrete time-bound action plan in consultation with civil society and all stakeholders.

704. The International Lesbian and Gay Association stated that Kazakhstan received ten recommendations urging it to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes an explicit prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It appreciated that Kazakhstan accepted one recommendation on LGBTI human rights defenders but that ten other recommendations calling for non-discrimination protection on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity were only noted. It stated that the national equality legislation provided an inadequate definition of discrimination, did not establish a clear course of action for women experiencing discrimination and did not provide remedies for cases of discrimination, and thus, Kazakhstan was not meeting its obligation under Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It stated that there was no explicit prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity under national law, despite the Government's response that the existing legislation provided for the principles of non-discrimination based on the grounds of sex. It stated that it stood ready to work with the Government of Kazakhstan on the implementation of and follow-up to all recommendations in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity.

705. Alliance Defending Freedom commended Kazakhstan for the tentative steps taken to strengthen respect for freedom of religion and belief since the previous review cycle. It welcomed the establishment of a joint expert working group on religious freedom, as well as the Government's commitment to further developing dialogue with civil society organizations. It stated that, despite the acceptance by Kazakhstan of several recommendations aimed at further promoting interfaith dialogue and upholding respect for freedom of religion or belief, it was disappointed with the decision not to endorse those calls to revisit the 2011 law on religious activity and religious associations. It called on the removal of the religion laws requiring mandatory registration for religious organizations. It called upon Kazakhstan to reconsider its response to the related recommendations and to continue to move forward along the path to greater religious freedom and pluralism in society.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

706. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 245 recommendations received, 214 enjoy the support of Kazakhstan, and 31 are noted.

707. The representative from Kazakhstan thanked all Member States, United Nations bodies, and non-governmental organizations for their inputs and comments and reiterated the importance the universal periodic review process has for Kazakhstan. During the review,

progress made, best practices and possible improvements were discussed. The representative acknowledged there were areas that need further development and indicated that Kazakhstan will dedicate all the resources and efforts to address them.

708. In particular, the delegation highlighted the establishment of the national preventive mechanism of Kazakhstan in 2013 as a response to recommendations made under the universal periodic review. The delegation also indicated that the Government was currently examining ways to enhance and increase the independence of the mechanism. The delegation highlighted the increase in the number of institutions visited by the national preventive mechanism that grew from 400 in 2014 to over 3,200 in 2019, including children's social institutions.

709. Kazakhstan will continue the existing open dialogue with the United Nations and its mechanisms. This position was confirmed by Kazakhstan in 2009 when it issued an open invitation to all United Nations special procedures mandate holders. Kazakhstan will also continue its meaningful contribution to building collective multilateral efforts to promote peace and protect fundamental human rights.

Madagascar

710. The review of Madagascar was held on 11 November 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 Madagascar 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.6/34/MDG/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.6/34/MDG/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.6/34/MDG/3).

711. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Madagascar (see section C below).

712. The outcome of the review of Madagascar comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/13) and the views of Madagascar 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/43/13/Add.1).

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

713. The Vice-President stated that, at the request of the delegation of Madagascar, he would directly pass the floor to the national human rights institution of Madagascar, followed by Member and observer States and other stakeholders.

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

714. The National Independent Human Rights Commission of Madagascar (by video message) focused on three issues, namely the improvement of conditions of detention, the increase in acts of popular revenge, and women's right to life. The Commission stated that

conditions of detention continued to be dire, but at least the death of detainees due to poor health caused by malnutrition had become exceptional, a result that should be welcomed. This result remained tenuous, however, as long as prison overcrowding continued, fuelled by pre-trial detention which is still widely practiced by judges. Just recently, a human rights defender had been placed in pre-trial detention on charges of fraud. Regarding the proliferation of acts of popular revenge, the Commission noted that, across the country, especially in the case of homicide, overexcited crowds had demanded that the police or gendarmerie forces who arrested the alleged perpetrators hand over the alleged culprit with the purpose of lynching them. It was asserted that this situation was due to mistrust of the judiciary, reinforced by the recent provisional release of a former member of parliament, after being tried and sentenced to five years imprisonment without probation. The Commission stated that, in this context, the sanctioning of 11 magistrates for corruption was not enough to restore the lost confidence.

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

715. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Madagascar, 13 delegations made statements.**

716. Egypt applauded the commitment of Madagascar to the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms and welcomed its accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Egypt also commended reinforcement of the legislature with respect to human rights and reform of the justice system in combating corruption. Egypt wished Madagascar success in implementing the accepted recommendations and recommended the adoption of its report.

717. Ethiopia noted with appreciation the acceptance by Madagascar of the recommendation offered by Ethiopia on the implementation of a strategic plan as aligned with the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems. Ethiopia stated that it was of the view that the universal periodic review would remain to provide an opportunity for sharing best practices and as a platform where a constructive exchange took place. Ethiopia wished Madagascar every success in implementing the accepted recommendations from the third cycle.

718. Gabon noted with satisfaction that special attention had been paid to the rights of vulnerable people, including women, children, migrants and prison inmates. In this context, measures to eradicate trafficking in human beings, child labour and the slavery of migrant workers were priorities for the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Other measures were also being taken to combat prison overcrowding, in particular the creation of a one-stop shop at the level of the Court of Cassation, the increase of correctional hearings, the increase in sessions of the Criminal Court, as well as the construction and upgrading of prisons. In view of these tangible efforts, Gabon encouraged Madagascar to continue along these lines and wished it every success in implementing the recommendations from its universal periodic review in November 2019. Gabon recommended that the Council adopt the report on Madagascar.

719. Haiti thanked the Government of Madagascar for having accepted two out of its three recommendations. These were recommendation 121.24 on ensuring that mining activities contribute to sustainable development as well as the social and economic development of the country, and also recommendation 121.25 on the bilateral fishing agreements, which should

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contain measures for protecting the marine ecosystem and small fishing communities. Haiti regretted that Madagascar was only taking note of its third recommendation 122.16, which called on the Government to take effective measures for combating corruption. Haiti encouraged the people and the Government of Madagascar to spare no effort in fighting against the negative effects of climate change and reducing socio-economic inequality. Haiti commended the firm position of Madagascar regarding the protection of traditional family as an institution. Haiti recommended the adoption of the report by consensus.

720. Iraq thanked the delegation of Madagascar for its universal periodic review report with regard to human rights in the country. Iraq stated that it had participated actively in the debate session of that report and had presented three recommendations on combating racism, increasing awareness about stigma against HIV patients, as well as conducting investigations into torture allegations and prosecuting perpetrators, and had urged that the national human rights institutions adhere to the Paris principles. Iraq expressed its appreciation to Madagascar for accepting these recommendations and recommended that the Council adopt the report of Madagascar. Iraq further thanked Madagascar for accepting most recommendations and expressed the wish that it would implement them in line with their international obligations.

721. Libya thanked Madagascar for effective participation in the universal periodic review. It commended the efforts made to improve the situation of human rights, especially with regard to judicial procedures. Libya recommended the adoption of the universal periodic review report on Madagascar and wished the delegation all success.

722. Malawi commended Madagascar for its commitment in the implementation of significant recommendations of the previous universal periodic review. It specifically commended and encouraged Madagascar to continue to strengthen initiatives aimed at preventing and protecting children against child labour, sexual exploitation, and forced marriages. Malawi called upon the Government of Madagascar to continue taking all necessary measures to combat all forms of discrimination against women in order to improve access to health, education and social services. Malawi wished Madagascar all success in implementing the recommendations accepted and supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcomes of Madagascar.

723. Morocco expressed its gratitude for the progress made in measures aimed at ensuring gender equality, notably the new Nationality Code, which allowed Malagasy women to transmit their nationality to their children regardless of their marital status. Aware of the efforts made by the Government of Madagascar in the promotion and protection of human rights, Morocco welcomed with great satisfaction the enhanced role of the National Independent Human Rights Commission. Morocco supported the adoption of the final outcome of the universal periodic review for Madagascar and wished the delegation every success in implementing all of the recommendations accepted.

724. Namibia stated that it firmly believed that investing in social protection was essential to ensure that no one was left behind in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It therefore commended the Government of Madagascar for introducing a social protection emergency plan which was, amongst others, aimed at improving access to health care and education for those most in need in Madagascar. Namibia was pleased to note that Madagascar had accepted the recommendation that it had made to provide adequate financial resources for the effective implementation of the National Social Protection Policy and wished Madagascar all the best in implementing the accepted recommendations. Namibia supported the adoption of the report on the universal periodic review outcome of Madagascar.

725. The Philippines recognized the commitment and constructive approach of Madagascar to the universal periodic review process. It welcomed the measures taken on the protection of the rights of migrants and on combating human trafficking, and recognized the

establishment and strengthening of the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. The Philippines noted the adoption by Madagascar of legislative frameworks, in particular, on combatting gender-based violence. The Philippines supported the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review report on Madagascar, and wished Madagascar every success in the implementation of all the accepted recommendations.

726. Senegal welcomed the concrete initiatives undertaken by Madagascar to improve the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These had resulted in the signing of international commitments, in particular the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as measures taken at the institutional and normative levels. Senegal stated that the efforts made by the Malagasy authorities in the area of human rights were visible in several areas, and had been illustrated by social and economic progress, and actions taken in favour of health, the elimination of poverty and access to education. Senegal reiterated its wish for Madagascar's success in implementing the accepted recommendations and invited the Human Rights Council to adopt its report.

727. UNICEF, on behalf of the Gender and Human Rights Thematic Group of the United Nations System in Madagascar, congratulated the Government for its commitment to the universal periodic review process, including its support for the majority of the recommendations received. It welcomed the significant progress made by the country in the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular: the repatriation of victims of trafficking; the improvement of the rights of detainees; the establishment of institutions such as the National Independent Human Rights Commission the adoption of the national anti-corruption strategy; the decriminalization of press crimes; the abolition of the death penalty; and the adoption of the law against gender-based violence. However, it called on Madagascar to build on these achievements by reconsidering as quickly as possible in a positive manner the recommendations which the State had not accepted, and in particular those relating to: ratification of international treaties; national reconciliation; the protection of human rights defenders; access to sexual and reproductive health information, services and products; and the fight against early marriage. It stated that the United Nations System in Madagascar reiterated its determination to support Madagascar in the follow-up and implementation of all the recommendations stemming from international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

728. UNFPA congratulated Madagascar on its universal periodic review and its acceptance of recommendations in a number of fields, in particular strengthening the legislation against gender-based violence, measures to prevent and combat early marriage, protecting the rights to sexual and reproductive health, and reducing maternal mortality. It stated that Madagascar was among those countries with a high prevalence rate of child marriage, which undermined the empowerment and autonomy of the girls. It therefore sought to draw the attention of the Government to the particular relevance of recommendations on this topic, the effective implementation of which will enable women and girls to fully enjoy their rights to health and to a better life. It encouraged national and international partners, in particular civil society, the private sector, the media and technical and financial partners, to support the Government in its actions in favour of education and the empowerment of young girls, and sensitization of traditional and religious communities on the consequences of child marriage. It reiterated its availability to support the government of Madagascar in the follow-up and implementation of the recommendations resulting from the universal periodic review.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

729. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Madagascar, four other stakeholders made statements.**

730. The Center for Global Nonkilling stated that it was with deep sadness that its organization acknowledged the choice of Madagascar to note the recommendations made towards the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It was asserted that the prevention of genocide was a matter pertaining to the dignity of humanity and to its capacity to give a true and lively meaning to its universal and common history. It reiterated its call for the universal ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and called upon all States that have not yet done so to discharge local considerations regarding the ratification of the Convention, and to join all the other nations in its universal efforts towards making genocide a crime of the past. It also called upon Madagascar to reconsider its position and ratify the Convention, without further delay. It stated that the progress of humanity, for both present and future generations, was in the hands of the present generation.

731. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the acceptance by Madagascar of 22 recommendations focusing on civic space. However, its submission to the universal periodic review had documented that, since the last review, Madagascar had only partially implemented two recommendations and had not taken concrete steps to implement another 20 recommendations made in 2014, that also related to civic space. It welcomed the acquittal of investigative journalist Fernand Cello by the Fianarantsoa Appeals Court nearly two years after his arrest on charges with the theft of a chequebook. This acquittal was a necessary step to respect the rights of journalists and media houses. However, concerns remained over the media code that imposed heavy fines for offenses such as contempt, defamation, and insults against government officials. In addition, flaws in the criminal justice system allowed the judiciary to rule under the influence of the executive. Pre-trial detention, including of human rights defenders and journalists, was prevalent and used as a strategy to force them to self-censor. It asserted that freedom of assembly also continued to be restricted as authorities used public order as a justification to ban protests by civil society groups. It expressed concerns regarding the high levels of prosecution, intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders, particularly those advocating for environmental and land rights. It called upon the Government of Madagascar to take proactive measures to address these concerns and implement recommendations to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society.

732. United Nations Watch expressed concerns about persistent corruption in Madagascar that undermined all other improvements in the promotion of human rights and democracy. It noted that, according to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Madagascar reaffirmed its fight against corruption, and its commitment to promoting integrity, accountability and transparency. However, it stated that, according to the latest Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International, Madagascar placed near the bottom, ranking 158 out of 180 countries, and a 2017 report by the International Monetary Fund had found that corruption in Madagascar led to reduced macroeconomic and political stability, while Freedom House had noted that investigation and prosecutions of corruption by the underfunded Anticorruption Bureau of Madagascar were infrequent and rarely targeted high ranking officials. It recalled the zero tolerance stance on corruption announced by the President of Madagascar in February 2020 and highlighted that, within the proposed 2020 fiscal budget, there were reportedly 196 million euros budgeted with no specified

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destination. It was asserted that such opacity provided a wide-open door for embezzlement. It concluded that the inadequate commitment of the Government to abolishing corruption continued to hinder the advancement of human rights and called on the Human Rights Council to pay closer attention to transparency, or the lack thereof, noting that an ineffective government would be unable to implement its commitments, especially those on human rights protection.

733. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme congratulated Madagascar for the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations as well as the success of its peaceful electoral process of 2018-2019. It noted that the country had embarked on substantial reforms for the effective implementation of the recommendations resulting from the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the enactment of laws to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to establish the National Independent Human Rights Commission and the National Reconciliation Council, to fight against gender-based violence, and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also appreciated the launching of a national awareness campaign to fight against acts of popular revenge. However, it also expressed concern about persisting poor detention conditions, prison overcrowding, lack of hygiene and food in the prisons, as well as the exploitation and abuse of detainees by prison guards. It urged Madagascar to redouble its efforts to eradicate corruption, the exploitation of children in mines, sexual violence, illiteracy, social disparities, exclusion, and poverty in rural areas. Finally, it also invited Madagascar to develop a national strategy aiming at the rational and sustainable exploitation of natural resources in accordance with the principles of the Sustaining Development Goals.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

734. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 203 recommendations received, 174 enjoy the support of Madagascar, and 29 are noted.

735. In conclusion, the delegation of Madagascar expressed its appreciation to the Human Rights Council for undertaking the universal periodic review of Madagascar, through which the Malagasy Government had been able to demonstrate the efforts that it had deployed in the implementation of human rights in Madagascar over the four previous years. Indeed, Madagascar had presented its third report in November of 2019, and, as a result, had received 203 recommendations, 163 had been accepted, 11 noted, and the others under reservation in accordance with domestic legislation and Malagasy cultural mores.

736. The delegation stated that the challenges were certainly numerous, the field of human rights being very broad, but that the Malagasy Government wished to reiterate its firm will to continue its efforts to ensure the rights of "all humans in all ways" for its whole population. Madagascar would even dare to count to this end on the support and cooperation of all stakeholders, national and international. The delegation thanked the technical partners in Madagascar for working with the government and welcomed their further cooperation.

737. The delegation also thanked all Member States that had addressed their recommendations to the Malagasy Government in order to improve the human rights situation in Madagascar. Madagascar takes into consideration these recommendations, in accordance with its national legislation and the resources and priorities of the Government.

Iraq

738. The review of Iraq was held on 11 November 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 Iraq 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.6/34/ IRQ/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.6/34/ IRQ/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.6/34/ IRQ/3).

739. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Iraq (see section C below).

740. The outcome of the review of Iraq comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/14) and the views of Iraq 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/43/14/Add.1).

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

741. The delegation of Iraq stated that its Government renewed its commitment to promote and respect human rights, in constructive cooperation between the relevant State institutions, international human rights organizations and civil society organization.

742. The delegation stated that the universal periodic review mechanism represented the axis of Human Rights Council mechanisms, and that its Government would continue to support its principles of dialogue, objectivity, non-selectivity and voluntary of acceptance and implementation of recommendations that contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in all countries.

743. On 11 November 2019, the Republic of Iraq submitted its third report to the universal periodic review mechanism, and during the interactive dialogue of the review, Iraq received 298 recommendations from 111 countries, supported 245 recommendations, noted 48, and partially supported five, following intensive consultations between the executive and legislative bodies in the Republic of Iraq.

744. Iraq stated that it would develop a national human rights plan, in consultation with the relevant executive, legislative and judicial authorities, in order to implement the accepted recommendations within before the fourth universal periodic review cycle.

745. The delegation expressed its willingness to continue cooperation with OHCHR in Baghdad, within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), to help draft the national plan before submitting it to the National Committee tasked with the preparation and submitting the report to the Council of Ministers for ratification.

746. Concerning the noted recommendations, the Government stated that while it realised that human rights are interrelated and indivisible, it believed that due consideration should be given to the importance of respecting the social nature and privacy of the Iraqi society, which is strongly rooted on tribal and religious values and traditions.

747. Regarding the partially supported recommendations, the delegation stated that the position of the Government was taken based on the Constitution that guarantees the rights of all its citizens without discrimination, and prohibits torture in all its forms. The delegation

stated that allegations of human rights violations would be immediately investigated. It also stated that the moratorium on the death penalty could not be taken into consideration at present time in the light of the exceptional circumstances experienced by Iraq. The delegation stated that its partial support to these five recommendations did not represent an endorsement of aspects of the recommendations it noted.

748. The delegation reviewed its third universal periodic review report despite the many challenges, such as the presence of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, which continued to control large swathes of the Iraqi territory and commit the worst crimes against all Iraqi society. Despite the challenges, the Government stated that it has continued to work with international organisations in order to clear large areas from the remnants of mines and explosives, which led to the return of over 85 per cent of those displaced.

749. The Government stated having enacted several policies aimed to reduce violence against women, eradicate poverty, and promote the rights of children and persons with disabilities. The Government stated that they have worked in partnership with civil society organisations in the formulation of human rights policies and has protected their right to participate through NGO Act no. 12 of 2010, the result of which is that over 3800 non-governmental organizations freely operate in Iraq at present.

750. The delegation stressed its ongoing efforts to strengthen the effectiveness and independence of its judiciary, in respect of the separation of powers. The Iraqi judiciary is currently investigating and prosecuting crimes committed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant against all components of the Iraqi population. Iraq collaborated with several countries to train its judges and prosecutors and provided training to law-enforcement officials in collaboration with allied countries, or through OHCHR.

751. The delegation said that Iraq has been witnessing demonstrations by its citizens who have been exercising their constitutional right to express their legitimate demands for the Government to provide services and fight corruption, and express their dissatisfaction with some of the policies taken by successive Iraqi governments.

752. The delegation expressed its deep regret and sorrow for the victims among its Iraqi people, who carry the legacy of a great history and civilization. In order to respond to the public's demand, the Government stated having investigated allegations of violence in order to hold those responsible to account, submitted a new draft election law that aims to meet the aspirations of the demonstrators, and restructured the work of the Electoral Commission to ensure its independence. Despite this, and the passing of economic and social reform packages to ensure that citizens enjoy their rights, the Government submitted its resignation on the 30 November 2019.

753. The delegation stated that Iraq, which has suffered decades of dictatorship and oppression, is undergoing democratic transformation and institution building, including on elections and peaceful transition of power, and is committed to respect its constitutional obligations as well as its international obligations in the field of human rights. The President of Iraq had once again been conducting days of consultations to appoint an independent and acceptable national figure to form a new government whose core programme would be to hold early elections and initiate a process of institutional reforms.

754. Iraq renewed its commitment to work with the international human rights mechanisms and declared it will voluntarily submit a mid-term report on the universal periodic review.

755. In conclusion, the Government realized there was still much to do in order to improve and guarantee the human rights of its citizens. It recognized that these rights are already integrated in its Constitution and are legislated in many of its laws. Nonetheless, the subject of human rights remained among highest priorities, concerning both domestic and foreign

policy, and that it is a crucial pre-requisite for building a country that respects and preserves the rights and dignity of its people.

756. The delegation expressed confidence that many countries were fully aware of the security challenges faced by its Government, including the war to eradicate terrorism being fought on behalf of the international community, all of which have had an impact on the implementation of policies aimed at promoting human rights in Iraq.

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

757. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iraq, 13 delegations made statements.**

758. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Iraq for decisions and efforts for promoting and protection of human rights in the country and, among others, holding accountable the perpetrators of some serious crime related to sexual violence, abductions, murder and terrorism. It thanked Iraq for accepting many recommendations, including those made by the Islamic Republic of Iran, wished Iraq success in implementation of those recommendations and recommended the Human Rights Council adopt the universal periodic review outcome report of Iraq.

759. Jordan appreciated the positive engagement of Iraq with the Human Rights Council, which reflected its commitment for the promotion and protection of human rights. It positively noted the acceptance by Iraq of a majority of recommendations including those presented by Jordan, despite the great challenges that Iraq had to overcome. It wished Iraq success in its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

760. Kuwait commended Iraq for accepting a majority of recommendations promoting human rights, including those recommendations presented by Kuwait regarding the implementation of a National Strategy for development to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and improve the conditions of persons with disabilities. It commended the efforts made by Iraq towards accession towards human rights instruments and mechanisms. It also expressed appreciation to Iraq for the efforts to empower women and protect children.

761. Libya thanked Iraq for its active engagement with the universal periodic review and welcomed its intention to exert all efforts to implement the recommendations, in spite of the instability and security challenges it faced. This testified to the positive engagement of Iraq with the universal periodic review and its firm commitment to improve its human rights situation.

762. Mauritania expressed gratitude for the positive engagement of Iraq with the universal periodic review and for accepting most of the recommendations. Mauritania commended the work by Iraq to improve its human rights system and its continuous work for the protection of human rights fundamental freedoms and for abiding by international instruments and conventions. The continuous work by Iraq to cooperate with international organisations underscored its commitment to promote and protect human rights.

763. Morocco congratulated the continuous work by Iraq with the universal periodic review and expressed its satisfaction with the progress of Iraq and its role to put an end to the influence of corruption in the country, along with the efforts made to protect and promote

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human rights. Morocco wished Iraq all success in implementing the recommendations that it accepted.

764. Oman congratulated Iraq on its universal periodic review and the methodology used in interacting with the universal periodic review during its third cycle. The outcome of the universal periodic review of Iraq reflected a real interactive dialogue. Oman expressed its gratitude to Iraq for its positive reaction to the recommendations presented by Oman.

765. Pakistan thanked Iraq for presenting update on the accepted recommendations. It commended Iraq for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It appreciated the commitment of Iraq to the empowerment of Iraqi women and took note of its efforts to establish a ministry for women development and supreme council for women. Pakistan wished Iraq success in the implementation of accepted recommendation and requested the Council to adopt its universal periodic review outcome with consensus.

766. The Philippines commended Iraq for accepting 245 of the 298 recommendations received during its review. It thanked Iraq for accepting all three recommendations presented by the Philippines related to combatting trafficking in persons, especially women and children, poverty reduction plans and strategies, and the national human rights institution. It recognized the continued efforts of Iraq to advance the rights of vulnerable groups, including children, women and persons with disabilities. The Philippines supported the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Iraq.

767. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Iraq had supported most of the recommendations, including the ones made by the Russian Federation on the implementation of the national strategy for eradicating violence against women, and on the need to take measures to protect the rights of religious minorities. It underscored the constructive approach shown by Iraq throughout the universal periodic review process. It noted that, despite the complicated situation in the country, Iraq was taking necessary measures to protect and promote human rights. Iraq had shown willingness to cooperate with international monitoring mechanisms.

768. Saudi Arabia thanked Iraq for its addendum in which it clarified its position on the recommendations presented during the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review session, which reflected the intention of Iraq to cooperate with the human rights mechanisms. Saudi Arabia positively noted the efforts of Iraq to continue promoting human rights in accordance with international standards.

769. Sri Lanka was pleased to note that Iraq had accepted 245 recommendations and provided partial support for five out of the 298 recommendations received, including acceptance of all three recommendations made by Sri Lanka. It commended the creation of institutional structures for the empowerment of Iraqi women and adoption of policies and strategies to reduce violence against women and improvement of women's reproductive health. Sri Lanka welcomed reactivating the National Human Rights Plan and the establishment of human rights institutional infrastructure to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations.

770. The Sudan commended the cooperation by Iraq with the third cycle universal periodic review and its efforts to promote and protect human rights despite the challenges it faces. The acceptance by Iraq of such a high proportion of the recommendations it received reflects the importance it provides to human rights concerns. It also thanked Iraq for accepting recommendations that it had presented.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

771. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iraq, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

772. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom regretted that Iraq noted recommendations to withdraw reservations made to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, particularly on its Articles 2 and 16 that deal with discriminatory laws and practices and guarantee equality in family matters, particularly with regards to marriage, divorce, custody and inheritance, and the recommendation regarding the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It deeply regretted that Iraq only partially supported recommendations regarding investigating and ending violence against the LGBTIQ+ community. It stated that the crackdown by the Iraqi police and security forces on peaceful protestors that had taken to the streets since early October 2019 was very alarming. The death toll has reached almost 600 people, and targeted killings as well as abductions of activists and peaceful protestors had continued.

773. Minority Rights Group stated that the adoption of the universal periodic review report came at a time of instability and great challenges for the state of human rights in Iraq, including for minorities, women and human rights defenders. Since the last universal periodic review, millions of people had been subjected to violent attacks and protracted displacement, while political exclusion and socioeconomic marginalization continue to grievance mass civilian populations, including minorities and youth. It welcomed the commitment of Iraq to strengthening the protection of minorities and combating discrimination. It urged Iraq to take concrete measures towards rebuilding infrastructure, reinstating services in retaken areas, and resolving territorial disputes, to allow for the return of displaced minorities to their areas of origin.

774. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland commended Iraq for acknowledging the right to life for all people regardless of their sexual orientation, in their last submission to the Human Rights Committee. It was concerned by recent statements from Iraqi officials that deny the acknowledgment of this right. Members of the LGBT+ community had been the target of organized killings for decades, yet no one had been brought to justice. It stated that the Iraqi Government continued to overlook these crimes. It urged Iraq to publicly condemn the murders of LGBT+ citizens and hold murderers accountable regardless of the identities of their victims.

775. The Center for Inquiry stated that the recent developments in Iraq were alarming, and the universal periodic review showed that many countries were rightly highly concerned about the human rights situation in the country. It stated that, in the recent demonstrations, hundreds of peaceful protesters were killed. Teargas cartridges were fired directly at groups and, on some occasions, even live ammunition was used. It stated that apostates and those who had always been irreligious continue to be taken to court if they make their conviction public. The anti-blasphemy legislation was being used to silence and persecute individuals who question aspects of religion in a peaceful and civilised manner. It called on Iraq to ascertain the right to freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief is upheld.

776. The World Jewish Congress noted the accession by Iraq to UNESCO conventions on the protection of cultural heritage and stated that Iraq was once home to a flourishing Jewish community, tracing its history back to the 6th century BCE. It called on Iraq to preserve Jewish heritage sites in the country, such as places of worship and pilgrimage, and to

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recognize them as integral parts of the Iraqi nation's culture. It urged Iraq to acknowledge its responsibility toward forgotten refugees. It stated that Iraq has an obligation to ensure the protection and fundamental rights of all its minorities and that none of its citizens would be subjected to transgressions and injustices.

777. The British Humanist Association called upon Iraq to implement the recommendation made by a number of Member States to guarantee freedom of religion or belief for all religious and non-religious groups, enact legislation to outlaw religious discrimination, and ensure instances are fully investigated. It stated that, in Iraq, blasphemy was a criminal offence prohibited by the Penal Code which is used to discriminate against religious dissenters. It called on Iraq to fulfil its obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to protect the right of religious and non-religious minorities to freedom of religion or belief, including by repealing its blasphemy law.

778. The World Evangelical Alliance was concerned by the fact that, since 2003, Iraq had failed to grant legal recognition to the Evangelical churches as well as affiliation with the Endowment of the Christians, Yezidi, and Sabaeen-Mandaeen Religions. It recommended that Iraq officially recognize the Evangelical Churches in Iraq and grant them affiliation with the said endowment. It also recommend that current and future legal frameworks in Iraq fully promote and protect the equal rights of all their citizens, irrespective of race, religion or other status. It urged Iraq to implement recommendations relating to the human rights of displaced persons.

779. Human Rights Watch took note of the commitment of Iraq to implement recommendations by developing a national human rights plan in consultation with national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations. It remained concerned by the situation on the ground, including numerous incidents of security forces using excessive force against protesters since October 2019, leading to hundreds dead and thousands wounded, due process violations in the courts, and minimal accountability for victims of the abuse by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. It stated that, despite the support of Iraq to recommendations during the last two universal periodic review cycles to combat impunity for acts of torture and extrajudicial killings and exclude as evidence at trial confessions obtained through torture, it continued to receive reports that security forces are routinely using torture to extract confessions.

780. Christian Solidarity Worldwide welcomed the numerous calls made to Iraq to respect the right to peaceful protest and cease the use of violence against protesters. It was concerned by reports of paramilitary groups attacking civilians in Iraq. It urged Iraq to crackdown on such groups swiftly, prioritising the protection of vulnerable communities. It welcomed recommendations urging Iraq to combat corruption. It urged Iraq to increase efforts to combat terrorism. It remained concerned by reports of child marriage in Iraq. According to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, 24 per cent of girls in Iraq are married before the age of 18, and 5 per cent are married before the age of 15.

781. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation stated that Iraq had accepted a number of recommendations relating to civic space, including to protect the action of journalists, media professionals and human rights defenders from all use of violence and threats by security forces and to guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly in law and practice. It stated that reports indicate that almost 700 people had been killed during the protests since October 2019 and over 2800 arrested. It urged Iraq to amend the legal framework currently restricting civic space, immediately and unconditionally release all protestors and bring to justice those responsible for the extra judicial killing of protesters and journalists in Iraq.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

782. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 298 recommendations received, 245 enjoy the support of Iraq, and 48 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another five recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

783. The delegation of Iraq expressed its gratitude to the Member and observer States of the Council, as well as to the non-governmental organizations, for their constructive interventions that will enjoy careful consideration by the relevant Iraqi institutions.

784. The delegation said it viewed the universal periodic review mechanism as one of the most important international mechanisms because it represents an opportunity to conduct a periodic review of human rights records in all countries without any selectivity or distinction.

785. The Government stated that it would seriously consider all the concerns presented during the session and that it considered the promotion of the human rights and basic freedoms of its citizens as a priority. It also reiterated that it would continue to protect the work of human rights defenders and civil society organisations and ensure their participation.

Slovenia

786. The review of Slovenia was held on 12 November 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 Slovenia 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.6/34/SVN/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.6/34/SVN/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.6/34/SVN/3).

787. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Slovenia (see section C below).

788. The outcome of the review of Slovenia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/15) and the views of Slovenia 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/43/15/Add.1).

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

789. The delegation of Slovenia thanked all States that had participated in the universal periodic review of Slovenia and put forward recommendations. The universal periodic review process has been a principal peer review mechanism, having an important impact on human rights protection at the national level.

790. The delegation stated that recommendations from the universal periodic review had been important tools for bringing a change on the ground. On 12 November 2019, Slovenia received 215 recommendations from the United Nations Member States and the Government had immediately supported 58 recommendations. Members of an interministerial working

group from all ministries had examined the recommendations received during the interactive dialogue, and prepared a proposal for a position of Slovenia on all recommendations. The Government adopted the final decision on its position to the recommendations and sent it to OHCHR.

791. In sum, Slovenia supported a total of 182 recommendations and noted 33 recommendations. The Government considered that many of the supported recommendations had been implemented or have been in the process of implementation.

792. The Government had informed national human rights institutions and civil society organizations about the universal periodic review of Slovenia that was held in November 2019 and about the recommendations received during the interactive dialogue. The documentation of the review had been made available on the web page of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure transparency.

793. The delegation stated that the follow-up to the recommendations would be ensured in full coordination with all ministries and governmental institutions and in dialogue with the Human Rights Ombudsman, Advocate of the Principle of Equality and human rights non-governmental organisations. The Interministerial Commission for Human Rights had placed the review of the implementation of the recommendations on its agenda as a standing item.

794. The delegation presented some additional information concerning several areas that were covered by recommendations and considered by the Government as being in the process of implementation. The Ministry of Justice has been currently conducting an analysis of the impact of the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on the criminal law.

795. Slovenia would continue to promote gender equality. In 2019, Slovenia introduced amendments to the Equal Opportunities for Women and Men Act with the aim to increase the percentage of the under-represented gender in the composition of the Government bodies and local authorities as well as in the management of bodies governed by public law. Slovenia would strive for continued progress in the implementation of strategies aimed at achieving gender equality in all spheres of economic, political, and social life, including in employment and granting equal pay.

796. Under the Criminal Code, violence in the family has been a criminal offence. In 2016, the Domestic Violence Prevention Act was amended in order to improve existing preventive and protection measures, defining stalking as a form of domestic violence and broadening definition of a family member. A new resolution on the national programme for the prevention of domestic violence and violence against women 2020–2025 has been drafted. Moreover, the Ministry of Justice has been conducting an analysis of possible changes of the definition of the criminal offence of rape based on consent.

797. Regarding equal access to education, the delegation explained that according to the Elementary School Act, children who were foreign citizens or stateless persons and resided in Slovenia have had the right to compulsory elementary school education under the same conditions as citizens of Slovenia. Persons granted international protection have enjoyed the right to have an access to pre-school, primary, secondary, higher and university education, as well as to adult education as citizens of Slovenia.

798. Slovenia has ensured universal access to health services, including to emergency healthcare. The public primary health care system has provided access to preventive and curative health care free of charge to all children and adolescents up to the age of 19.

799. Regarding non-discrimination measures, Slovenia has already had sector specific legislation, constituting an integrated approach against all forms of discrimination. The Protection Against Discrimination Act has included a definition of severe forms of discrimination, namely multiple discrimination, mass discrimination, continuous or repeated

discrimination, and discrimination which has or might have consequences for the discriminated person that would be difficult to remedy in terms of damage caused to the person's legal status, rights, or obligations, particularly if it affects children or other vulnerable persons.

800. The delegation reiterated the Government's commitment to non-discrimination of LGBTI persons. The Protection against Discrimination Act has provided the protection of all persons against discrimination, irrespective of different personal circumstances. According to the Civil Union Act, a civil union between same-sex couples should have the same legal consequences as a marriage with the exception of adoption by both partners and the right to biomedically assisted procreation.

801. Concerning recommendations on the protection of national minorities, the delegation noted that the Government has considered that the existing legislation has adequately guaranteed persons belonging to national minorities the right to non-discrimination, free expression of their national affiliation and the protection of their culture as well as the right to use their language and script. The Government would, however, endeavour to enhance dialogue with members of all national minorities in order to facilitate full enjoyment of their rights.

802. The National Programme of Measures for Roma for the period 2017–2021 has included comprehensive measures to improve further the situation of Roma, as well as achieve their social inclusion. In cooperation with relevant ministries, the competent Government Office for National Minorities has already begun the activities to draft a new comprehensive national programme of measures for Roma for the period 2021–2030. The Government has taken several measures to improve living conditions of the Roma population, especially regarding their access to drinking water and sanitation. The right to drinking water has already been and would continue to be granted to all citizens and inhabitants under the same conditions.

803. Slovenia has been attaching full attention to the rights of migrants. In 2019, the Government adopted a comprehensive Migration Strategy, addressing the integration of migrants as a vulnerable group.

804. Concerning hate speech, the delegation stated that the Government has been advocating a zero-tolerance policy regarding hate speech. Public institution has been expected to carry out its function to prevent and sanction hate speech and hate crime. The Government has given priority to prevention. The ministries have been implementing numerous programmes, including educational activities aimed at preventing public incitement to hatred and intolerance. The Criminal Code of Slovenia has criminalized hate speech in Article 297 (public incitement to hatred, violence, and intolerance). The Media Act and the Audiovisual Media Services Act have stipulated the prohibition of incitement to inequality and intolerance.

805. The delegation reiterated the continued full support of Slovenia to the universal periodic review process as a unique peer-review mechanism, bringing changes and delivering results at all levels. The Government would devote the utmost attention to the implementation of recommendations received. The Government has already decided to submit its mid-term universal periodic review report. As a candidate for the Human Rights Council for the period of 2026–2028, Slovenia has pledged to work for the advancement of human rights in international human rights forums, including through active engagement in the universal periodic review process.

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

806. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Slovenia, 12 delegations made statements.**

807. Pakistan commended Slovenia for accepting the majority of the recommendations made during the universal periodic review held in November. Pakistan noted with appreciation the efforts of Slovenia to promote and protect the rights of women and in particular, its endeavours in combating violence against women and domestic violence.

808. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Slovenia had supported the majority of the recommendations including those put forward by the Russian Federation regarding the protection of the rights of migrants and of minorities. It noted measures taken by Slovenia to combat domestic violence and to ensure the protection for vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

809. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted measures adopted by Slovenia to implement recommendations accepted in the second universal periodic review. It noted with satisfaction that Slovenia supported recommendations put forward by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to combat all forms of discrimination, including against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and persons with disabilities.

810. Afghanistan noted with appreciation that Slovenia had accepted all three recommendations put forward by Afghanistan. The delegation welcomed that Slovenia had supported recommendations to implement a national programme for equal opportunities for women and men, ensure access to fair asylum procedures, and combat hate crime and hate speech. Afghanistan commended Slovenia for the allocation of additional funding for the prevention of trafficking in human beings.

811. Cabo Verde commended Slovenia on effective implementation of recommendations of the previous review and on the major progress in the protection of human rights. Cabo Verde noted the ratification of additional international human rights instruments, the cooperation of Slovenia with the United Nations treaty bodies and the improvement of legal framework. Cabo Verde encouraged Slovenia to strengthen measures to combat discrimination against vulnerable groups, minorities and migrants as well as trafficking in persons.

812. China appreciated the efforts of Slovenia to eradicate poverty, ensure the rights of women and children and fight trafficking in human beings. China thanked Slovenia for accepting recommendations put forward by China. It hoped that Slovenia would guarantee the right to education of the Roma and take effective measures to ensure the rights of women, children persons of disabilities and older persons.

813. Djibouti commended Slovenia for its constructive dialogue and the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations put forward during the third review. Djibouti was particularly pleased by the acceptance by Slovenia of two recommendations made by Djibouti.

814. Egypt commended Slovenia for the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and for measures to reduce poverty and social exclusion and to ensure youth access to labour market. Egypt called upon Slovenia to

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increase efforts to combat hate speech and to increase the protection for refugees and migrants.

815. Ethiopia welcomed the acceptance by Slovenia of recommendations put forward by Ethiopia to improve access to health care for all and continue implementing the national mental health programme for 2018-2028. Ethiopia stated that the universal periodic review should continue providing an opportunity for sharing best practices.

816. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted that only one of the recommendations put forward by its delegation was supported by Slovenia. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran remained hopeful that Slovenia would improve the human rights situation of all people in the country, including migrants and minorities through the prohibition of racist, xenophobic and Islamophobic rhetoric in public spheres.

817. Libya commended Slovenia for its efforts to promote policy of tolerance, to reject hate speech and excitement to violence, which was criminalised by legislation.

818. Nepal commended Slovenia for measures adopted to promote equal opportunities for men and women and ensure greater social inclusion. It noted measures taken to ensure access to health care and education. Nepal thanked Slovenia for accepting majority of the recommendations including those made by Nepal.

3. Concluding remarks of the State under review

819. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 215 recommendations received, 182 enjoyed the support of Slovenia, and 33 recommendations were noted.

820. In conclusion, the delegation of Slovenia thanked the Human Rights Council for comments and remarks made during the adoption of the outcome of its review and assured the Council that the Government would examine them with due diligence.

821. The delegation stated that Slovenia believed that the universal periodic review mechanism has offered an excellent opportunity to advance the protection and promotion of human rights standards, both nationally and internationally. The delegation reiterated the commitment of the Government to implement the accepted recommendations. Some of the recommendations had already been implemented or have been in the process of implementation. The Government would adopt further measures to contribute to the implementation of the remaining recommendations. In this process, the Government would continue to work closely with the other two branches of power – parliamentary and judicial – as well as with the national human rights institutions and civil society.

Egypt

822. The review of Egypt was held on 13 November 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 Egypt 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.6/34/EGY/1) and (A/HRC/WG.6/34/EGY/1/Corr.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.6/34/EGY/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.6/34/EGY/3).

823. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Egypt (see section C below).

824. The outcome of the review of Egypt comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/16) and the views of Egypt 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/43/16/Add.1).

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

825. Egypt reaffirmed its belief in the universal periodic review process as a platform for constructive dialogue, sharing best practices and strengthening States' abilities to fulfil their obligations, without politicisation or selectivity.

826. The 2014 Constitution establishes respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as the foundation of the political system, and makes laws related to the rights contained therein supplementary to it. Equality before the law and the rule of law are peremptory norms (*jus cogens*). The Constitution also affirms the importance of partnership with civil society, a matter that the Government highly values, as reflected in the consultations on drafting the national report and considering universal periodic review recommendations.

827. Having consulted the National Council for Human Rights, 87.37 per cent of the recommendations were accepted: 270 enjoyed support; 24 were already implemented; 31 were partially accepted; and 30 were not supported. Two were categorically rejected for containing politicised and incorrect allegations hostile to Egypt and its people, in breach of universal periodic review principles. 15 were inaccurately formulated and deemed factually incorrect. Explanations of position were made in document A/HRC/43/16/Add.1. The newly created Supreme Standing Human Rights Committee will draw the necessary policies and measures for implementation and follow up. Civil society partnership is key in this regard.

828. Most recommendations provide important guidance for the national human rights strategy in the coming years.

829. Positions on international human rights instruments and reservations thereon are periodically reviewed, in line with the Constitution and internationally recognised human rights. The Constitution binds to the provisions of international treaties ratified, same as domestic laws. Those harmed by non-application have the right to resort to the judiciary. Human rights treaties ratified have a special status, and the rights and freedoms contained therein enjoy the protection prescribed to constitutional rules.

830. The Constitution specifies unequivocal guarantees, thereby making human rights uninterruptable and non-derogable. The National Council for Human Rights is entitled to report violations thereof. Any aggression on the liberty of the person or other constitutionally-safeguarded rights is an imprescriptible crime. Efforts are underway to reinforce institutional and legislative structures, and to review laws to ensure their concurrence with the Constitution and obligations under international human rights law.

831. Egypt is keen on cooperating with treaty-bodies, the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. A mandate-holder visited in late 2018, and invitations were extended to six more, who are yet to propose dates. In order to ensure proper preparation, other visit requests will be subsequently considered. Egypt is also keen on maintaining regular contacts with mandate-holders, and on responding to their communications. It attaches special attention to encouraging civil society cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, and rejects intimidation or reprisals against civil society representatives.

832. All recommendations on capacity-building and enhancing human rights culture were accepted. Egypt expressed enthusiasm to cooperate with OHCHR, as per their agreement in 2018.

833. National legislation is rife with fair trial guarantees. Egypt is committed to respecting the separation of powers, and to strengthening the independence of the judiciary, as primary assurances for protecting human rights. Culprits of the same crime are tried together, but there are no mass sentences. Alternatives to pre-trial detention are applied. Egypt accepted all recommendations on the judicial procedures and guarantees, except for the factually incorrect.

834. The death penalty is imposed, similar to many countries worldwide, for the most serious crimes, consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Guarantees are in place to carefully balance the rights of society and the individual right to life, ensuring all fair trial standards and protection from violations or ill-treatment. Verdicts are automatically reviewed by the higher court, according to the Constitution and law.

835. Many controls exist to prevent torture, and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which constitutionally form imprescriptible crimes. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners are all observed. All detention facilities are subject to supervision by the Public Prosecution, which immediately investigates allegations to verify their accuracy, hold the perpetrators accountable, combat impunity and protect victims.

836. Imposing corporal punishment on children is outlawed in all circumstances. The Child Law ordains the commutation of sentences, and prohibits imposing the death penalty, or life and aggravated imprisonment, on children. Only minors over 15 years old are tried alongside adults, if they partake in the same criminal offence. However, the Child Law safeguards are still applicable to them. Sentences of the court of the first instance may be appealed before the higher court.

837. Given the significant role of the family, and its entitlement to protection under international human rights law, Egypt declared 2017 as the Year for Women, 2018 for Persons with Disabilities, and 2019 for Youth. Programmes were launched to empower them. Thus, all related recommendations were accepted, except one.

838. Egypt is determined to continue its steadfast efforts to advance the status of women. Several laws were introduced to realise their equitable rights. The House of Representatives is currently considering a bill to amend the Personal Status Law.

839. Egypt accepted recommendations on civil and political rights, all but five. The law ensures the protection of all individuals, without distinction, based on the principle of citizenship. Hence, there is no need for laws or measures to protect specific individuals or groups. No one is punished for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association or peaceful assembly, but rather for violating the regulatory laws, lest conflicts arise among rights-holders, in line with international human rights law.

840. Laws guarantee the freedom of publishing by notification. They prohibit censoring, confiscating, suspending or closing newspapers and the media, except at times of war or general mobilization. It also ensures the right of journalists and media workers to freely express their opinions, seek and disseminate information, and it protects their sources. Blocking websites may only occur through a justified injunction, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and may be appealed before the competent court.

841. The Constitution guarantees the right to peaceful protests by notification only, deeming it a constitutional right. The relevant law, amended in 2017, disallows preventing, postponing or rerouting demonstrations, except by a court order. A new NGOs Law was recently adopted, after vast consultations with civil society, allowing for establishing non-

governmental organizations by notification. Its executive regulations are nearing finalisation. The Trade Unions Law was also amended to take into account ILO suggestions. Other laws were enacted or amended in conformity with international human rights law, and only practical implementation will demonstrate whether further revisions may be required.

842. Egypt accepted all recommendations on economic, social and cultural rights, except for the factually incorrect. The Government launched a “Sustainable Development Strategy: 2030”, and is carrying out major projects to ensure decent living for all citizens, with the participation of civil society, the private sector and international development partners. Egypt continues its comprehensive economic reform plan, integrating the informal economy into the formal economy, thereby encouraging domestic and foreign investments and boosting economic growth.

843. Egypt accepted all recommendations on combating human trafficking and illegal migration, believing in human dignity and the obligation to curb degrading practices, particularly modern forms of slavery and sexual exploitation.

844. Egypt is unshakably determined to eradicate terrorism and protect its citizens. The revised Anti-Terrorism Law is aligned with international standards, ensuring that the Criminal Procedures Code is applied, and that all constitutionally-safeguarded human rights are inviolable, at all times. Hence, Egypt accepted all related recommendations.

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

845. The National Council for Human Rights (by video message) called on Egypt to: introduce legal amendments limiting death penalty to the most serious crimes; amend the Penal Code to align it with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to prevent loopholes; establish a national mechanism to combat torture; commit legally and procedurally to providing the accused with their rights to communication and notification to the Office of the Public Prosecutor in order to remove the ambiguities related to the allegations of disappearances and arbitrary detention; reduce pre-trial detentions, expand the conditional release, and encourage more prison visits, as per the presidential pardon; end the crises of international non-governmental organizations resulting from Law No. 70 and the measures taken against some national organizations; consider establishing an independent national anti-discrimination mechanism; and strengthen the judiciary and introduce a digital system to courts to meet the challenges of accumulated number of cases.

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

846. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Egypt, 12 delegations made statements.**

847. Ethiopia welcomed the acceptance by Egypt of the recommendation offered by Ethiopia on intensifying efforts to strengthen social protection and integration programmes for poor families, older persons, orphans and persons with disabilities. Ethiopia was of the view that the universal periodic review should remain to provide an opportunity for sharing best practices and a platform where a constructive exchange takes place.

848. Gabon noted with satisfaction that Egypt had taken significant measures to ensure civil, political, social and cultural rights. Its efforts had translated, inter alia, in judicial and

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administrative reforms, and the creation of bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights. It encouraged Egypt to continue on this path.

849. Greece commended Egypt for accepting the three recommendations that it had made on ensuring an effective, transparent, impartial and independent process of investigating human rights violations; safeguarding the freedom of expression in all its forms in accordance with its international commitments; and continuing efforts towards achieving a greater participation of women in political and economic life, and their increased representation in leadership positions. Greece was of the view that the engagement of Egypt with the review was indicative of its commitment to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights for its people.

850. Haiti thanked Egypt for accepting its recommendation on the protection of Egyptian Christians against extremists and for partially accepting its recommendation calling the authorities to put in place programmes to raise the awareness of men and boys on sexual and sexist violence against women and girls. It regretted that Egypt had noted its recommendation on the deletion of the requirement of religious identity on national identity documents. Haiti commended Egypt for its firm stance on the protection of the traditional family.

851. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the constructive engagement of the Government of Egypt with the universal periodic review mechanism and was pleased that, among those 372 recommendations presented to Egypt during the thirty-fourth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, two recommendations that it had formulated were fortunately accepted.

852. Iraq appreciated the presentation by Egypt on the conditions of human rights, considering Iraq participated actively during the interactive dialogue, and presented three recommendations to Egypt, to increase the education and training on human rights; launching the programme on building capacities; and preserving the policies that support the family. Iraq valued the acceptance by Egypt of all of them, which reflected the interest of Egypt in promoting and protecting human rights of all its citizens. Iraq commended the acceptance by Egypt of most of the recommendations and hoped Egypt would implement them according to its international obligations.

853. Jordan commended Egypt on its stands on its third universal periodic review cycle recommendations, including the recent developments and measures taken to promote and protect human rights. It appreciated the acceptance by Egypt of recommendations that it had made as this reflect the commitment of Egypt to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. Jordan was confident that Egypt would continue in the coming years to intensify its efforts to implement the recommendations it has accepted.

854. Kuwait appreciated the acceptance by Egypt of the recommendations to protect and promote human rights, and preserve the status of the State among the international community, including those recommendations presented by Kuwait to continue working with the policies protecting and supporting the family as a basic unit of society; and to continue the constructive approach with the Human Rights Council. Kuwait commended the efforts pursued to combat corruption, promoting peaceful coexistence, empowering women and youth, and persons with disabilities, promoting children's rights, and ensuring equal rights and equal opportunities for all citizens.

855. China welcomed the constructive participation of Egypt during this universal periodic review cycle. It appreciated the Government of Egypt in the sustainable economic and social development and promoting the right to development, including in poverty reduction, education, housing and improving the standard of living of its people, in addition to promoting further progress in human rights. It welcomed the efforts of Egypt in fighting terrorism and extremism and promoting international cooperation in this regard. It thanked Egypt for the acceptance of its recommendations.

856. Libya thanked Egypt for its active participation in the universal periodic review process and its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the continuation and commitment of Egypt to a positive cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, in particular the endeavour to establish a high-ranking committee whose primary task is to develop a national strategy for human rights. Libya wished Egypt success in its efforts to promote human rights.

857. Malawi acknowledged the commitment of Egypt for having substantially implemented recommendations during the second cycle and commended the strides made in the promotion and protection of human rights. Malawi welcomed the implementation by the Government of substantive recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, through deliberate efforts to provide adequate housing, safe and clean drinking water, sanitation and decent living for all. It commended the positive cooperation of Egypt with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and for issuing a midterm report in 2018, and the submission of periodic reports to the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

858. Mauritania appreciated the adoption by Egypt of the Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, as it has responded to the aspirations of its people, by providing a decent life for all citizens without discrimination and with national participation, whether from civil society or the private sector, as was the participation of its partners in the development sector. Egypt has worked to empower women and grant them equality in terms of rights, freedoms and public duties by consolidating the values of equality and equal opportunities in civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

859. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Egypt, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

860. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the International Bar Association welcomed the acceptance by Egypt of some recommendations on the protection of human rights defenders and lawyers. It stated that lawyers and human rights defenders were being disappeared, arrested and prosecuted, harassed and threatened, and their work criminalised through the application of the Penal Code, Counter-terrorism Law, NGOs Law, and other laws. It urged the Human Rights Council to insist on the immediate release of all lawyers and human rights defenders prosecuted for doing their work; to monitor the application - and call for the amendment - of all those laws and other laws that violate the rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly. It called for the repeal of the constitutional provisions interfering with judicial and prosecutorial independence.

861. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, in a joint statement with the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies stated that, under the 'foreign funding case,' Egyptian civil society organizations and human rights defenders remained under multiple restrictions, including travel bans and asset freezes. It called for an immediate end of reprisals, noting that a court ruling on travel bans, expected in April 2020, would be crucial to bring justice. It reported an escalation of arbitrary detentions and enforced disappearances of a number of human rights defenders. It noted that many countries called on Egypt to investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment. It noted that the attacks by Egypt against human rights norms extended to activities organized by the African Commission on Human

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and Peoples' Rights, such as the NGO Forum organised in Sharm-el-Sheikh, when the authorities allegedly denied visas, threatened and intimidated human rights defenders.

862. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom welcomed the acceptance by Egypt of several recommendations to end violence against women and girls, noting, however, that legal loopholes often counter efforts made to end violence. It recommended that Egypt amend all discriminatory laws and provisions against women. It also noted that the targeting of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, was systematic, as indicated by recommendations made in this universal periodic review. Activists had been prosecuted as a result of the politically motivated court case known as "Case 173". It regretted that Egypt only partially accepted recommendation 31.175 to end such case and that it considered factually incorrect recommendation 31.130, calling for the release all persons detained for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression. It urged Egypt to cease all account freezing and travel bans, and ensure a safe working environment for human rights defenders.

863. Human Rights Watch stressed that, as in the previous universal periodic review cycles, Egypt rejected recommendations on critical human rights issues, including establishing a moratorium on the application of the death penalty; ending crackdowns on peaceful dissent and restrictions on freedom of assembly; and investigating serious abuses such as extrajudicial killings, torture and forced disappearances. It was concerned that the responses provided by Egypt failed to match the reality on the ground. It noted media and reports by human rights organizations, that Egypt was not taking any measures to stop the mass arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, and the crackdown on civil society. It called upon the Human Rights Council to press for the release of those jailed peaceful activists and individuals and to end violations, and to demand accountability.

864. Minority Rights Group welcomed the commitment of Egypt to remove the unnecessary restrictions on the building and renovation of churches and urged amending Law 80/2016. It was concerned that, while attacks on religious buildings are criminalized in the Penal Code, in practice, perpetrators are rarely brought to account due to informal justice reconciliation sessions, and called on the authorities to discontinue this practice. It expressed concern for the rejection of the recommendation regarding the removal of religion references in national identity cards, which contributed to discrimination against religious minorities. It urged the return of the Nubian to their ancestral territory and the right of Nubians and Berbers to learn their languages in public schools. It was concerned with the pattern of reprisals and intimidation against human rights defenders.

865. The Right Livelihood Award Foundation welcomed the recommendations received by Egypt to end abusive practices, such as arbitrary arrests, judicial harassment, and sexual violence-related crimes. It was concerned that Egypt labelled several recommendations related to the criminalization of civil society actors and human rights defenders as "factually incorrect". On the contrary, violations against them remained the norm, and the authorities regularly attacked freedom of expression and of peaceful assembly. Six months ago, over 4000 protesters were arrested for peacefully demonstrating against corruption. It was concerned at targeting of leading women rights defenders and feminist activists, and punitive, reprisal-intentioned policies against icons of the feminist movement, including the co-founder of Nazra for Feminist Studies who was prosecuted under the infamous case 173/2011. It urged the Government to take effective measures to guarantee a free and active civil society by closing the "NGO Foreign Funding" case.

866. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues was concerned that the responses of Egypt claiming that it already protects human rights defenders and respects the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association were misleading. It was appalled by the excuse to reject key recommendations calling for the release of individuals detained for exercising their rights and those calling for the revision of

laws used for this purpose, including counter-terrorism and cybercrime laws, claiming that they are “factually incorrect”. It recalled the Secretary-General and Special Procedures mandates identifying Egypt as practicing “a pattern of reprisals” against those who cooperate with the United Nations. It also recalled that Egypt currently detains hundreds of peaceful government critics who were subjected to enforced disappearance, held incommunicado, and charged under broadly worded offenses. It urged the Human Rights Council to take urgent action to address the serious human rights violations in Egypt.

867. The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies noted that countries were alarmed by the unprecedented levels of the ongoing repression. Many recommended ending the use of counter-terrorism laws that violate human rights and end attacks against human rights defenders, including reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations. It stated that grave and widespread rights violations continued during the universal periodic review process, while Egypt denied that any such abuses occur, revealing the lack of political will to address these violations but also threaten to turn the universal periodic review process into a farce. It noted that counter-terrorism legislation was used systematically to legitimize its ongoing campaign to silence and eradicate independent civil society, journalists and political parties and to silence all peaceful dissent and for not addressing the prison conditions where torture, degrading treatment, medical neglect and inhumane conditions have led to many deaths in detention. It urged Member States to ensure action by the Human Rights Council to address the human rights crisis in Egypt.

868. The statement of the International Service for Human Rights was presented by Kareem, who was detained and subjected to physical and psychological torture because he participated in a protest, and later sentenced to life imprisonment for participating in the funeral of his friend, a journalist who was killed while covering a protest. He recalled that no one was held accountable for his torture, ill-treatment, and that of other human rights defenders. He urged Egypt to swiftly report to the Council on the measures taken to implement recommendations of the confidential inquiry of the Committee against Torture. He considered the claims of Egypt that some recommendations are accepted and already implemented is deceptive. He provided examples of those recommendations, among others: investigating and punishing attacks against human rights defenders, their protection from reprisals, and preventing the use of terrorism laws to limit rights. He recalled that reprisals continued and human rights defenders are still in prison for their cooperation with the United Nations.

869. Africa Culture Internationale acknowledged the efforts of Egypt to implement the recommendations contained in the previous universal periodic review report, through programmes aimed at ensuring the protection of the human rights of its people. It noted that, in response to the hopes of the Egyptian people revealed during the 2011-2013 revolutions, Egypt had announced a comprehensive Development Strategy by 2030, based on the participation of different communities and taking into account the views of civil society and the private sector. It recommended that Egypt afford particular attention to the protection of women, children and persons with disabilities.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

870. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 372 recommendations received, 294 enjoy the support of Egypt, and 51 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another 27 recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted

871. Egypt thanked delegations for their supportive statements, and reiterated its firm determination to respect the rule of law. Egypt also reaffirmed its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to continuing cooperation with civil society, so as to institutionalise a healthy democratic society.

872. In conclusion, Egypt thanked OHCHR, particularly the Secretariat of the universal periodic review and Arabic translation section, for their continuous support.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

873. The review of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held on 13 November 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 Bosnia Herzegovina 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.6/34/BIH/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.6/34/BIH/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.6/34/BIH/3).

874. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 March 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see section C below).

875. The outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/43/17) and the views of Bosnia Herzegovina 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/43/17/Add.1).

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

876. The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina stressed that it had received 207 recommendations after the universal periodic review third cycle. After conducting consultations with relevant authorities, Bosnia and Herzegovina had fully accepted 136 recommendations, considered 68 recommendations were already in the process of implementation, and had not accepted three recommendations.

877. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a party to numerous human rights treaties and has ratified 14 conventions, which are an integral part of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina is also a party to a number of Council of Europe conventions and covenants. However, there were still examples of inequality and discrimination between the constituent peoples and other citizens, which were highlighted in the recommendations from the third cycle of the universal periodic review for Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also from the previous two cycles. In this regard, the goal of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been the protection of the best interests of its Herzegovina citizens, which entailed amending of the Constitution and the Election Law by implementing judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, such as “Sejdic-Finci, Zornić, Pilav and Baralia”. This shows that Bosnia and Herzegovina has improved the legal framework for the human rights protection by the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, with the most recent amendments of this Law having special significance as they advance the system of protection of persons with disabilities, LGBT population and the elderly from discrimination. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina is aware that further strategic planning in the field of prevention and improvement of the level of human rights protection needs to be continued, which will certainly be facilitated by the implementation of recommendations given by the Member States of the United Nations.

878. As for the three recommendations that Bosnia and Herzegovina has not accepted, the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a decision repealing the provision of death penalty in the Republika Srpska Constitution, which fully complies with one of the recommendations from the universal periodic review third cycle and for that reason it has not been accepted. Furthermore, when it comes to equal access to and the valid legal framework of education by persons belonging to national minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this right has been afforded to them and therefore the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina was to not accept this recommendation.

879. With regard to the recommendation regarding harmonization of Bosnia and Herzegovina legislation against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, the harmonization has already been carried out through the Law on Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which apply throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

880. In terms of recommendations which were in the process of implementation, the process of amending the criminal codes in Bosnia and Herzegovina to prohibit incitement of racial, national and religious hatred and hatred on other grounds has been partially completed. Furthermore, initiatives have been taken to further harmonize criminal codes in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the aim of suppressing hate speech.

881. The valid laws guaranteeing the right to freedom of thought and expression have been brought in line with international standards, but still indicators of attacks on journalists and media professionals needed to be established through the establishment of a database. Bosnia and Herzegovina was committed to establishing this system as soon as possible.

882. Top priorities were the adoption of the revised National War Crimes Processing Strategy and the Transitional Justice Strategy, as well as completion of the process of searching for missing persons, which contributes to reconciliation in and greater democratization of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

883. The process of harmonization of the laws governing public assembly with European human rights standards should be completed. On vulnerable groups, strategies and policies were implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina aiming at reducing their social exclusion. There was a lack of financial resources to implement them more effectively. The entity legislation on labour as well as the legislation concerning the social protection of children in terms of establishing a system of foster families have been improved.

884. National and entity action plans aimed at protecting women and LGBT community have been adopted and implemented and policies for the protection of persons with disabilities and improvements in the situation of Roma and people in the third age are being implemented.

885. Efforts to prevent segregation and discrimination in education have continued. The number of “two schools under one roof” has been halved, but it was an obligation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to eliminate this phenomenon.

886. Bosnia and Herzegovina also faced a major humanitarian challenge due to the increased influx of migrants. Although the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina provided food, sanitary products, clothing and had ensured accommodation for migrants, greater and systematic assistance from international organizations was needed to adequately deal with this challenge.

887. Although progress has been made in the implementation of human rights treaties, Bosnia and Herzegovina was deeply aware of the challenges it faced in building a modern democratic society. In this regard, Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue with the activities that ensured the protection of human rights and freedoms of every individual, with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups including children, women, refugees and displaced

persons, people with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities whether they are citizens or foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

888. Thanks to the recommendations made by United Nations Member States in the context of consideration of the report for the third cycle, Bosnia and Herzegovina committed to continue improving the implementation of international human rights standards in order to ensure stronger protection against violations and infringement of human rights of every individual and each member of vulnerable groups.

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

889. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bosnia Herzegovina, 10 delegations made statements.

890. Egypt welcomed the delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and thanked its position on the recommendations received. It welcomed the steps taken by the Government, specifically the approval of the Anti-Discrimination Law, the adoption of an action plan for judicial sector reform, the implementation of the anti-corruption plan, as well as government efforts to combat human trafficking and protect victims. It expressed its appreciation for the acceptance of its three recommendations.

891. Iraq expressed its appreciation to Bosnia and Herzegovina for accepting its recommendations, which reflected an interest in the protection of human rights of its citizens. Iraq recommended to the Human Rights Council the adoption of the universal periodic review report for Bosnia and Herzegovina and commended its acceptance of most of the recommendations presented, and hoped that it will implement the recommendations that it had accepted in accordance with the international commitment.

892. Libya commended the commitment of Bosnia and Herzegovina to guarantee the highest international standards in the field of human rights by signing and ratifying many international treaties and conventions despite the economic challenges facing them.

893. Malawi applauded Bosnia and Herzegovina for its successful review and its commitment to implement the accepted recommendations from its second universal periodic review in spite of economic challenges. Malawi encouraged Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue its efforts in implementing accepted recommendations, particularly concerning implementation of the Gender Action Plan. It recommended redoubling efforts to remove barriers towards access to education for children with disabilities and strengthening of institutions that deal with human rights in the country.

894. Pakistan commended the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina for accepting the majority of the recommendations made during the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2019 and also appreciated its commitment to the empowerment of women and realization of the right to education for all citizens.

895. Serbia recognised the efforts undertaken by the authorities to fully incorporate human rights into domestic policies and to fulfil its international obligations, in particular, the initiative for eliminating racism and racial discrimination in the country. Serbia welcomed the progress made in the development of relevant policies for vulnerable groups of children, establishing funds for the employment of persons with disabilities, and steps taken forward in the development of institutional capacities for gender equality.

896. UN Women commended the existence of several gender mechanisms, such as the agency for gender equality in the State Government and the Gender Centres in each of the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It urged the Government to ensure that all sector strategies and plans, as well as laws and policies, are gender-sensitive. It stressed that almost one in two women in Bosnia and Herzegovina had experienced some form of abuse. It

recommended strengthening referral mechanisms and specialized services, including public recognition of the critical role that civil society organisations play. It also highlighted the importance of eliminating the gender wage gap.

897. UNFPA welcomed the commitments made by Bosnia and Herzegovina to promote and protect human rights, particularly the rights of women, men, boys and girls from population groups in situations of vulnerability. It commended the excellent collaboration with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its national country's programme unit will work to support the implementation of recommendations over the next years, particularly with regard to young people, women, and girls to build their human capital and advance their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

898. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was pleased that Bosnia and Herzegovina had accepted the recommendations that it had made during the review. It highlighted the efforts made to adapt the regulatory framework for the prevention of gender-based violence and domestic violence, and for the protection of victims. It encouraged the country to continue strengthening its policies on economic, social and cultural rights, especially for the most vulnerable groups. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the efforts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its compliance with the recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review.

899. Afghanistan noted that Bosnia and Herzegovina has accepted all of the recommendation that it had made during the last universal periodic review cycle. It commended Bosnia and Herzegovina on agreeing to strengthen efforts to ensure that the office of the Ombudsperson enjoyed sufficient resources to function effectively in compliance with the Paris Principles. Afghanistan further welcomed the acceptance by Bosnia and Herzegovina of its recommendation to expand efforts to ensure inclusive and quality access to education for children as well to take appropriate measures to provide refugees and migrants with effective access to international protection.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

900. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bosnia Herzegovina, three other stakeholders made statements.

901. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom welcomed the acceptance by Bosnia and Herzegovina of many recommendations regarding the respect for economic, social and cultural rights. However, entity-level governments continue to push for reforms conditioning economic growth to structural reforms and fiscal consolidation, which ultimately lead to cuts in public spending. Despite the foreseeable impacts of the reforms on inequalities, they are not planned with a human rights-based and a gender-sensitive approach. Instead, the entity level governments should further invest in the realization of economic and social rights, including by working towards full employment, universal social protection and healthcare and environmentally sound investment. It also urged the authorities to introduce mandatory gender and human rights impact assessments into the planning and implementation of economic reforms and to ensure the meaningful consultation of civil society in economic processes, including of women's groups in line with recommendation 120.164 accepted by Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also welcomed the acceptance of recommendations related to effective access to international protection and human and lawful conditions of detention and accommodation for refugees and migrants. It called on the State-level Government to ensure that conditions of detention and accommodation are in line with its international obligations.

902. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the many recommendations urging the Government to harmonize legislation and regulations across jurisdictions and to ensure consistent alignment with international human rights instruments,

particularly the Istanbul Convention. The discrepancies in law and policy create serious human rights protection gaps for women, young people and persons subjected to intersecting forms of discrimination. These protection gaps include unequal access to safe abortion, social security systems for pregnancy and parenthood, protection from domestic and gender-based violence, discrimination on the basis of sexuality and gender and sexual and reproductive health services, among others. It called on the Government to fulfill its obligations under international human rights law to all people across its different jurisdictions and ensure that no one is denied their sexual and reproductive rights because of where they live. A stark example of this lies in the discriminatory provision of abortion and contraceptive services, although technically legal, different healthcare funds regulate prices for abortions, rendering such services inaccessible to many women living in poverty, especially women belonging to minority communities such as Roma women, women with disabilities and women returnees.

903. The European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation strongly supported efforts made by State institutions to draft and push for adoption of these documents. However, some views of Bosnia and Herzegovina on recommendations received from Member States are problematic. Especially, the Entity government of Republika Srpska is constantly blocking any chance of drafting and adoption of any kind of strategic documents on the State level, in relation to human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including but not limited to issues related to the equality of LGBTI persons. Republika Srpska authorities stated in six places in the document that presents views of Bosnia and Herzegovina on received recommendations, that only entities have the competence to regulate human rights issues, even though these recommendations are listed as accepted or in the process of implementation. This dissenting opinion was a concern and a clear sign that the civil society will probably have to advocate for the same recommendations in the next universal periodic review cycle as well. It was also stated that the recommendation given by Iceland to pass and implement laws that would recognize same-sex partnerships and define the rights and obligations of cohabiting couples in same-sex unions is in the process of implementation. It informed that only the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has adopted a conclusion to establish a working group but only to conduct analysis of current regulations regarding same-sex couples in the entity. This conclusion was adopted in October 2018, but the working group members were appointed in January 2020, 15 months after the conclusion was adopted. The other two entities did not take similar action in this regard.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

904. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 207 recommendations received, 204 enjoy the support of Bosnia Herzegovina, and three are noted.

905. The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina emphasized the commitment of the country to protect human rights of all its citizens, refugees and foreigners. In response to several comments made during the interactive session, the delegation ensured that Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue implementing the recommendations accepted during its third universal periodic review to promote economic and social rights, to protect refugees, to increase women participation in Parliamentary and decision making settings, to advance on sexual and reproductive rights and to fight more robustly domestic violence.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

906. At the 36th meeting, on 15 June 2020, 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: Azerbaijan⁵⁶ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras); Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Croatia⁵⁷ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), India, India (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cameroon, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam) (by video message), Libya, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵⁸ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Africa Culture Internationale, African Green Foundation International, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique, European Centre for Law and Justice, International Catholic Child Bureau, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Center for International Environmental Law, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Earthjustice), Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Tamil Uzhagam, Tournier La Page, UPR Info.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Italy

907. At the 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/101 on the outcome of the review of Italy.

El Salvador

908. At the 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/102 on the outcome of the review of El Salvador.

Gambia

909. At the 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/103 on the outcome of the review of the Gambia.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

910. At the 30th meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/104 on the outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Fiji

911. At the 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/105 on the outcome of the review of Fiji.

San Marino

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.

⁵⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

912. At the 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/106 on the outcome of the review of San Marino.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

913. At the 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/107 on the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Angola

914. At the 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/108 on the outcome of the review of Angola.

Kazakhstan

915. At the 31st meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/109 on the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan.

Madagascar

916. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/110 on the outcome of the review of Madagascar.

Iraq

917. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/111 on the outcome of the review of Iraq.

Slovenia

918. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/112 on the outcome of the review of Slovenia.

Egypt

919. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/113 on the outcome of the review of Egypt.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

920. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 March 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 43/114 on the outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

A. Reports of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

921. At the 36th meeting, on 15 June 2020, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 40/24, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented her report on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/43/67).

922. At the same meeting, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 31/36, the High Commissioner presented the database of all business enterprises involved in the activities detailed in paragraph 96 of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/43/71)

923. Also at the same meeting, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 40/21, the High Commissioner presented the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/43/69).

924. At the same meeting, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolutions S-9/1 and S-12/1, the High Commissioner presented her report on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular on the implementation of the Human Rights Council resolutions S-9/1 and S-12/1 (A/HRC/43/70).

925. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

B. General debate on agenda item 7

926. At its 36th meeting, on 15 June 2020, and at the 37th meeting, on 16 June 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan⁵⁹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Bahrain, Bangladesh (by video message), Chile, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia⁶⁰ (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates⁶¹ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁶² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait (by video message), Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives (by video message), Morocco, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), South Africa, Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen;

⁵⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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.

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel, Human Rights & Democratic participation Center “SHAMS” and Medical Aid for Palestinians), Al-Haq (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and Human Rights & Democratic participation Center “SHAMS”), American Association of Jurists, Amnesty International, B’nai B’rith, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Habitat International Coalition, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights and Human Rights & Democratic participation Center “SHAMS”), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Defence for Children International, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Lutheran World Federation (also on behalf of Médecins du monde), Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan

927. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.28, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Belarus, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Namibia joined the sponsors.

928. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a general comment on the draft resolution.

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

930. 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.

931. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chile, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Togo, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Philippines

933. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 26 votes to 17, with 4 abstentions (resolution 43/30).

934. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and the Marshall Islands made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan

935. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.37/Rev.1, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba, Namibia, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Belgium, Botswana, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Sweden joined the sponsors.

936. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, orally revised the draft resolution.

937. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.

938. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Czechia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

939. 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, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chile, Denmark, Eritrea, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Marshall Islands

Abstaining:

Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Slovakia, Togo, Ukraine

940. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 36 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions (resolution 43/31).

941. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and the Marshall Islands made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

942. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.38/Rev.1, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Namibia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Sweden joined the sponsors.

943. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment on the draft resolution.

944. 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.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Marshall Islands

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Togo

946. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 42 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions (resolution 43/32).

947. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and the Marshall Islands made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

948. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.39, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba, Namibia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

949. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Marshall Islands

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo

951. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 43 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 43/33).

952. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and the Marshall Islands made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

A. General debate on agenda item 8

953. At its 37th meeting, on 16 June 2020, 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: Armenia, Austria (also on behalf of Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), Azerbaijan⁶³ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Croatia⁶⁴ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Ethiopia⁶⁵ (also on behalf of Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), India (by video message), Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Australia, Fiji, Micronesia (Federated States of), Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁶⁶ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia (by video message), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Myanmar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Center for Reproductive Rights, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, Plan International), Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, African Green Foundation International, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour la Défense des Droits de la Femme Mauritanienne, Association pour le Développement Humain en Mauritanie, Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists and International Service for Human Rights), Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus), European Centre for Law and Justice, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Guinee humanitaire, Ingenieurs du monde, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Muslim Women's Union, Iraqi Development Organization, Personhood Education, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, United Nations Watch, Victorious Youths Movement, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

954. At the same meeting, the representatives of India, Mauritania and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

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

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

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

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

A. Debate on the midterm review of the International Decade for People of African Descent

955. At the 33rd meeting, on 13 March 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 74/137, a debate on the midterm review of the International Decade for People of African Descent in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

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

957. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Tamara Mawhinney, made a statement on behalf of the Canadian Member of Parliament for Hull-Aylmer, Greg Fergus.

958. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Director of Public Policies for the Afro-Peruvian Population of the Ministry of Culture of Peru, Susana Matute Charún; the Director of the UNFPA Office in Geneva; the Founder and Chair of the Kaneza Foundation for Dialogue and Empowerment, Elisabeth Kaneza; the Deputy Director of Diaspora Affairs at the Office of the President of the Republic of Ghana, Nadia Adongo Musah (by video message). The Council divided the debate into two slots.

959. During the ensuing discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan⁶⁷ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Brazil, Guyana⁶⁸ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Haiti, the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), Haiti⁶⁹ (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Namibia, Pakistan, Peru (also on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay), South Africa⁷⁰ (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Costa Rica, Ecuador, South Africa;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (also on behalf of Minority Rights Group), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Habitat International Coalition, International Association Against Torture, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Iuventum, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development and Tiye International), Réseau International des Droits Humains.

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

⁶⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

960. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Indonesia, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Vanuatu;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 9

962. At the 37th meeting, on 16 June 2020, the Permanent Representative of Lesotho and Chair-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, Refiloe Litjobo, presented the report of the Working Group on its seventeenth session, held from 16 to 20 December 2019 (A/HRC/43/73).

963. At the same meeting and at the 38th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan⁷¹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brazil (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Croatia⁷² (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), India (by video message), Egypt⁷³ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States, the Group of African States, Afghanistan, China, Ecuador, India and Peru), Indonesia, Libya, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Sudan, Sweden⁷⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁷⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Morocco, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement, Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel (also on behalf of Al-Haq), African Green Foundation International, Alsalam Foundation, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour

⁷¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

l'éducation et la santé de la femme et de l'enfant, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association pour le développement humain en Mauritanie, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Habitat International Coalition, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales and Human Rights & Democratic participation Center "SHAMS"), Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, European Centre for Law and Justice, Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Guinee humanitaire, Ingenieurs du monde, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Career Support Association (also on behalf of Japan Society for History Textbook), 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 Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iraqi Development Organization, Liberation, Minority Rights Group, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Sikh Human Rights Group, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, United Nations Watch, World Barua Organization, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress.

964. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Mauritania, Myanmar and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief

965. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.1, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, the Marshall Islands, the Philippines, Thailand and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Paraguay and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

966. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/43/L.48 and A/HRC/43/L.49 to draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.1 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

967. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

968. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/34).

Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

969. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.15, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Haiti, Pakistan, Turkey and Yemen. Subsequently, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Indonesia and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

970. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines made a general comment on the draft resolution.

971. 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.

972. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/35).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

973. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.16, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Yemen. Subsequently, Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Malta, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

975. 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.

976. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/36).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

977. At the 39th meeting, on 17 June 2020, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/34, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

978. At the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/26, the members of the team of international experts on the situation in Kasai provided an oral update to the Council (by video teleconference).

979. Also at the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (by video teleconference); the Minister for Human Rights for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, André Lite Asebea (by video teleconference); and the National Coordinator of the Congolese coalition for transitional justice, Raphael Wakenge Ngimbi (by video teleconference).

980. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked questions to the High Commissioner, the members of the team of international experts and the presenters:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of Group of African States), Senegal, Sudan, Sweden⁷⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, China, Egypt, France, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Dominicans for Justice and Peace; Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Franciscans International), International Service for Human Rights.

981. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner, the members of the team of international experts in Kasai and the presenters answered questions and made concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

982. At the 41st meeting, on 18 June 2020, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/25, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

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

⁷⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

984. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Ukrainian Parliament Commission on Human Rights, made a statement (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland (by video message), Slovakia, Spain (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary (by video message), Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania (by video message), Montenegro, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Romania (by video message), Russian Federation (by video message), Slovenia, Sweden (by video message), Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for NGO Research (by video statement), Minority Rights Group, United Nations Watch.

986. At the 42nd meeting, on the same day, the representative of Ukraine made a statement.

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

C. Interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in Libya

988. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 June 2020, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/27, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Libya, and the effectiveness of technical assistance and capacity-building measures received by the Government of Libya (A/HRC/43/75).

989. At the same meeting, the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya made a statement (by video teleconference).

990. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

991. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner and the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, Iceland⁷⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Italy, Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, South Sudan, Spain (by video message), Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belgium, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen;

⁷⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(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 (by video message), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Human Rights Watch, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights (by video message), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés.

992. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made final remarks as the State concerned.

993. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. High-level interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

994. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 June 2020 the Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/36, a high-level interactive dialogue to assess the evolution of the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, placing special emphasis on preventing the recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict and protecting their rights through their demobilization and reintegration.

995. At the same meeting and at the 43rd meeting, on 19 June 2020, the following presenters made statements: the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse; the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General for the Central African Republic and Deputy Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (by video-message); the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic in Geneva, Leopold Ismael Samba; the Special Rapporteur on Children and Armed Conflict for the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Benyam Dawit Mezmur (by video teleconference); and the Head of Mission at Enfants sans Frontières, Brice Kévin Kakpayen (by video message).

996. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 43rd meeting, on 19 June 2020, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Eritrea, Iceland⁷⁸ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Libya, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Togo;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, China, Egypt, France, Ireland, Morocco, Portugal, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Institute for NGO Research (by video statement), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis).

⁷⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

997. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali

998. At the 39th meeting, on 17 June 2020, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali, Alioune Tine, presented his report (A/HRC/43/76) (by video teleconference).

999. At the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.

1000. 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, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Czechia, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Mauritania, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain (by video message), Sudan, Togo;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Chad, China, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Morocco, Niger, Portugal, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women (also on behalf of UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

1001. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

F. General debate on agenda item 10

1002. At the 43rd meeting, on 19 June 2020, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and technical assistance achievements in the field of human rights (A/HRC/43/74) and the annual oral presentation of the High Commissioner on technical cooperation.

1003. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights presented the report of the Board of Trustees (A/HRC/43/68) (by video teleconference).

1004. At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement as the State concerned.

1005. 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: Azerbaijan⁷⁹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia and Honduras), Brazil (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala,

⁷⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Mexico, Paraguay and Peru), Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Canada⁸⁰ (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie) (by video message), Croatia⁸¹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) Germany, India (by video message), Indonesia, Libya, Pakistan (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cuba, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (by video message), Sudan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁸² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belarus, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Latvia, Lithuania (by video message), Morocco, Norway (also on behalf of Singapore), Paraguay, Russian Federation, Sweden (by video message), Thailand (by video message), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Green Foundation International, American Association of Jurists, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and World Organization Against Torture), Health and Environment Program, Human Rights Information and Training Center, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Iraqi Development Organization, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

1006. At the 43rd meeting, on 19 June 2020, the representative of Cambodia and China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with Georgia

1007. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Georgia (by video message) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.7, sponsored by Georgia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark and Ghana withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Libya, New Zealand, North Macedonia and San Marino joined the sponsors.

1008. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Australia and Poland made general comments on the draft resolution.

1009. 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.

⁸⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

1010. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechia, Denmark and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1011. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Cameroon, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Ukraine

Against:

Cameroon, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay

1012. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions (resolution 43/37).⁸³

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights

1013. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.13, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Luxembourg withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Brazil, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

1014. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1015. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.

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 43/38).

Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

1018. At the 46th meeting, on 22 June 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/43/L.40, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Bulgaria, Germany, Iceland, Malta, the Netherlands, Qatar, Spain, Sweden and Turkey. Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia,

⁸³ The delegation of Armenia did not cast a vote.

Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

1019. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

1020. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1021. 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.

1022. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 43/39).

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of	Nigeria
Angola	the Congo	Pakistan
Argentina	Denmark	Peru
Armenia	Eritrea	Philippines
Australia	Fiji	Poland
Austria	Germany	Qatar
Bahamas	India	Republic of Korea
Bahrain	Indonesia	Senegal
Bangladesh	Italy	Slovakia
Brazil	Japan	Somalia
Bulgaria	Libya	Spain
Burkina Faso	Marshall Islands	Sudan
Cameroon	Mauritania	Togo
Chile	Mexico	Ukraine
Czechia	Namibia	Uruguay
	Nepal	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
	Netherlands	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	Democratic People's	Jamaica
Algeria	Republic of Korea	Jordan
Andorra	Djibouti	Kazakhstan
Azerbaijan	Dominican Republic	Kuwait
Barbados	Ecuador	Kyrgyzstan
Belarus	Egypt	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Belgium	El Salvador	Latvia
Bolivia (Plurinational	Equatorial Guinea	Lebanon
State of)	Estonia	Lesotho
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ethiopia	Liechtenstein
Botswana	Finland	Lithuania
Burundi	France	Luxembourg
Cabo Verde	Gabon	Madagascar
Cambodia	Gambia	Malawi
Canada	Georgia	Malaysia
Central African Republic	Ghana	Maldives
Chad	Greece	Mali
China	Guatemala	Malta
Colombia	Guyana	Monaco
Comoros	Haiti	Mongolia
Congo	Honduras	Montenegro
Costa Rica	Hungary	Morocco
Côte d'Ivoire	Iceland	Mozambique
Croatia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Myanmar
Cuba	Iraq	New Zealand
Cyprus	Ireland	Nicaragua
	Israel	Niger

North Macedonia	Serbia	Timor-Leste
Norway	Seychelles	Tunisia
Oman	Sierra Leone	Turkey
Panama	Singapore	Turkmenistan
Paraguay	Slovenia	United Arab Emirates
Portugal	Solomon Islands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Republic of Moldova	South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania
Romania	South Sudan	Vanuatu
Russian Federation	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam
Rwanda	Sweden	Yemen
San Marino	Switzerland	Zambia
Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic	Zimbabwe
	Thailand	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
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 Population Fund (UNFPA)

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	World Food Programme (WFP)
	World Health Organization (WHO)

Intergovernmental organizations

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	European Union
Commonwealth	International Development Law Organization
Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP)	International Organization of la Francophonie
Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf	Organization of American States
Council of Europe	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
	University for Peace

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
Sovereign Order of Malta

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Australian Human Rights Commission
Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos
Humanos de Honduras
Commission nationale consultative des
droits de l’homme – France
Conseil national des droits de l’homme
Maroc
Defensoría del Pueblo del Estado
Plurinacional de Bolivia
El Defensor del Pueblo de España
Global Alliance of National Human Rights
Institutions

Human Rights Commission of Malaysia
(SUHAKAM)
Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
Human Rights Commission of Zimbabwe
Independent Commission for Human
Rights of the State of Palestine
National Independent Human Rights
Commission – Madagascar
New Zealand Human Rights Commission
Ombudsman of Ukraine
Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos de
Guatemala

Non-governmental organizations

“Coup de Pousse” Chaîne de l’Espoir
Nord-Sud
ABC Tamil Oli
Action Canada for Population and
Development
Action pour la protection des droits de
l’homme en Mauritanie
Action internationale pour la paix et le
développement dans la région des Grands
Lacs
Action of Human Movement
Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority
Rights in Israel
Africa Culture Internationale
African Development Association
African Green Foundation International
African Regional Agricultural Credit
Association
Agence Internationale pour le
développement
Aid Organization
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
Al-Haq
Aliran Kesedaran Negara National
Consciousness Movement
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alliance internationale pour la défense des
droits et des libertés
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
American Civil Liberties Union
Americans for Democracy and Human
Rights in Bahrain
Amnesty International
Arab Organization for Human Rights

Article 19: International Centre against Censorship
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas
Asociacion HazteOir.org
Association Adala-Justice
Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul
Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association d’Entraide Médicale Guinée
Association des étudiants tamouls de France
Association Dunenyo
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 for Women's Rights in Development
Association Internationale pour l’égalité des femmes
Association Ma’onah for Human Rights and Immigration
Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers
Association of World Citizens
Association of Youths with Vision
Association PANAFRICA
Association pour l’éducation et la santé de
la femme et de l’enfant
Association pour la Défense des Droits de
la Femme Mauritanienne
Association pour le Développement
Humain en Mauritanie
Association pour les victimes du monde
Association pour l’Intégration et le développement
durable au Burundi
Association Solidarité Internationale pour l’Afrique
Association Thendral

Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII	Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)
Baha'i International Community	Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center	Conectas Direitos Humanos
Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges	Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
B'nai B'rith	Conscience and Peace Tax International
British Humanist Association	Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle
Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization - Sudan	Conselho Indigenista Missionário
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Canners International Permanent Committee	Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience
Caritas Internationalis	Defence for Children International
Center for Environmental and Management Studies	Disability Association of Tavana
Center for Global Nonkilling	Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers
Center for Inquiry	DRCNet Foundation
Center for Justice and International Law	Earthjustice
Center for Organisation Research and Education	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Center for Reproductive Rights	Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development
Centre Catholique International de Genève	Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans
Centre de documentation, de recherche et d'information des peuples autochtones	Edmund Rice International
Centre Europe-tiers monde	Egyptian Organization for Human Rights
Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment	Ensemble contre la peine de mort
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy	Espace Afrique internationale
Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques	European Centre for Law and Justice
Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales	European Humanist Federation
Child Rights Connect	European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation
China NGO Network for International Exchanges	European Union of Jewish Students
China Society for Human Rights Studies	European Union of Public Relations
Chinese Association for International Understanding	Family Health Association of Iran
Christian Solidarity Worldwide	Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland
CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	Federation for Women and Family Planning
Colombian Commission of Jurists	FIAN International
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos	Fondation Cordoue de Genève
Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme	Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches	France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace	Franciscans International
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative	Freemuse: the World Forum on Music and Censorship
	Friedrich Ebert Foundation
	Friends of the Earth International
	Friends World Committee for Consultation
	Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
	Fundación para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad
	Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue

Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale	International Council of Russian Compatriots
Global Action on Aging	International Council of Women
Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	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
Guinee humanitaire	International Federation of ACAT
Health and Environment Program	International Federation of Journalists
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights	International Fellowship of Reconciliation
Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation	International Forum for Child Welfare
Hope for Education	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities
Human Rights Advocates	International Human Rights Internship Program
Human Rights House Foundation	International Humanist and Ethical Union
Human Rights Information and Training Center	International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International	International Lesbian and Gay Association
Human Rights Law Centre	International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism
Human Rights Now	International Movement ATD Fourth World
Human Rights Watch	International Muslim Women's Union
Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries	International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
Il Cenacolo	International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education
Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society	International-Lawyers.org
India Media Centre	International Peacebuilding Alliance
Indian Council of Education	International PEN
Indian Council of South America	International Planned Parenthood Federation
Ingénieurs du Monde	International Service for Human Rights
Institut international pour les droits et le développement	International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development
Institute for NGO Research	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
International Association for Democracy in Africa	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	Iran Human Rights Documentation Center
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	Iranian Elite Research Center
International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists	Iraqi Al-Amal Association
International Association of Seed Crushers	Iraqi Development Organization
International Association of Soldiers for Peace	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
International Bar Association	Iuventum
International Buddhist Relief Organisation	Japanese Workers Committee for Human Rights
International Career Support Association	Jeunesse etudiante tamoule
International Catholic Child Bureau	Jssor Youth Organization
International Commission of Jurists	Jubilee Campaign
International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas	Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
International Council of Jewish Women	Lawyers for Lawyers
	Le pont
	Liberation
	Lutheran World Federation
	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights
	Make Mothers Matter

Minority Rights Group	Save the Children 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
National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
National Secular Society	Society for Threatened Peoples
Noble Institution for Environmental Peace	Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of the Environment
Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty	Soka Gakkai International
OIDHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie	Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés	Standing Voice
Organisation marocaine des droits humains	Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale	Stichting Ezidis
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Stichting Forest Peoples Programme
Oxfam International	Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable
Palestinian Return Centre	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Pan African Federation of Agricultural Trade Unions	Tamil Uzhagam
Pan African Union for Science and Technology	Terre des hommes fédération internationale
Partners for Transparency	TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation	Tourner La Page
Peace Brigades International Switzerland	Union of Arab Jurists
Peivande Gole Narges Organization	Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation
People's Cultural Centre	United Nations Association of China
Personhood Education	United Nations Watch
Physicians for Human Rights	United Schools International
Plan International	Universal Rights Group
Prahar	UPR Info
Presse Emblème Campagne	Vaagdhara
Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme	Victorious Youths Movement
Reporters sans frontières international	Villages unis
Réseau européen pour l'égalité des langues	VIVAT International
Réseau international des droits humains	Women and Development Association in Alexandria
Réseau unité pour le développement de Mauritanie	Women@theTable
Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative	Women's Human Rights International Association
Right Livelihood Award Foundation	Women's International Democratic Federation
	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
	World Barua Organization
	World Environment and Resources Council
	World Evangelical Alliance
	World Federation of United Nations Associations
	World Jewish Congress
	World Muslim Congress
	World Organization against Torture
	World Peace Council
	World Young Women's Christian Association
	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-third session

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/1	1 Agenda and annotations
A/HRC/43/2	1 Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-third session
A/HRC/43/3	2 Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/3/Add.1	2 Situation of human rights in Guatemala: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/3/Add.2	2 Situation of human rights in Honduras: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Honduras
A/HRC/43/3/Add.3	2 Situation of human rights in Colombia: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/4	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Italy
A/HRC/43/4/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/5	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: El Salvador
A/HRC/43/5/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/6	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Gambia
A/HRC/43/7	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Plurinational State of Bolivia
A/HRC/43/7/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/8	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Fiji
A/HRC/43/8/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

Documents issued in the general series

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A/HRC/43/9	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: San Marino
A/HRC/43/9/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/10	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Kazakhstan
A/HRC/43/10/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/11	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Angola
A/HRC/43/11/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/12	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Islamic Republic of Iran
A/HRC/43/12/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/13	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Madagascar
A/HRC/43/13/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/14	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Iraq
A/HRC/43/14/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/15	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Slovenia
A/HRC/43/15/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/16	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt
A/HRC/43/16/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/17	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Bosnia and Herzegovina

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A/HRC/43/17/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/43/18	2 Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslim minority and other minorities in Myanmar: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/19	2 Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/20	2 Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/43/21	2 Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/22	2 Question of human rights in Cyprus: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/23	2 Measures taken to implement Human Rights Council resolution 9/8 and obstacles to its implementation, including recommendations for further improving the effectiveness of, harmonizing and reforming the treaty body system: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/43/24	2 Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/43/25	2 United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/43/26	2, 3 Report of the Secretary-General on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity: note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/43/27	2, 3 Awareness-raising under article 8 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/28	2, 3 Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/29	2, 3 Question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights in all countries: the role of new

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		technologies for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights: Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/43/30	2, 3	Realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/31	3, 5	The role of technical assistance and capacity-building in fostering mutually beneficial cooperation in promoting and protecting human rights: report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
A/HRC/43/31/Corr.1	3, 5	Corrigendum
A/HRC/43/31/Corr.2	3, 5	Corrigendum
A/HRC/43/32	2, 3	Workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/33	3	Summary of the second intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/34	2, 3	Intersessional seminar on the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights and best practices in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16 in this regard: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/35	3	Integrity of the judicial system: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/36	2, 3	Summary of the biennial Human Rights Council panel discussion on unilateral coercive measures and human rights: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/43/37	5	Overview of consultations on the contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations: report of the rapporteurs
A/HRC/43/38	3	Children and armed conflict: report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
A/HRC/43/39	3	Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

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A/HRC/43/40	3 Sale and sexual exploitation of children: report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material*
A/HRC/43/40/Add.1	3 Visit to Bulgaria
A/HRC/43/41	3 Rights of persons with disabilities: report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
A/HRC/43/41/Add.1	3 Visit to Kuwait
A/HRC/43/41/Add.2	3 Visit to Canada
A/HRC/43/41/Add.3	3 Visit to Norway
A/HRC/43/41/Add.4	3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her visit to Kuwait: comments by the State
A/HRC/43/41/Add.5	3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her visit to Canada: comments by the State
A/HRC/43/41/Add.6	3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her visit to Norway: comments by the State
A/HRC/43/42	3 Women and children impacted by albinism: report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism
A/HRC/43/42/Add.1	3 Visit to South Africa
A/HRC/43/43	3 Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing: report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to nondiscrimination in this context
A/HRC/43/43/Add.1	3 Visit to Nigeria
A/HRC/43/43/Add.2	3 Visit to France
A/HRC/43/44	3 Critical perspective on food systems, food crises and the future of the right to food: report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food
A/HRC/43/44/Add.1	3 Visit to Azerbaijan
A/HRC/43/44/Add.2	3 Visit to Zimbabwe
A/HRC/43/44/Add.3	3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food on her visit to Azerbaijan: comments by the State

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/44/Add.4	3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food on her visit to Zimbabwe: comments by the State
A/HRC/43/44/Add.5	3 Visit to Italy
A/HRC/43/44/Add.6	3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food on her visit to Italy: comments by the State
A/HRC/43/45	3 Private debt and human rights: report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
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	Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/40	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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/41	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, International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/42	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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/43	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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/44	4 Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/46	6 Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/47	3 Written statement submitted by Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/48	6 Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/43/NGO/49	3 Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/50	5 Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/51	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/52	3 Written statement submitted by Atheist Alliance International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/53	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, 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/43/NGO/54	3 Joint written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/55	5 Joint written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/56	3 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/57	3 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/58	3 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/59	3 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/60	3 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/61	3 Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/62	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/63	7 Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/64	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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/65	5 Written statement submitted by Habitat International Coalition, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/66	3 Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/67	4 Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/68	6 Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/69	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/70	2 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/71	4 Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/72	2 Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/43/NGO/73	4 Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/74	2 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/75	3 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/76	3 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/77	5 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/78	4 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/79	8 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/80	6 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Information and Training Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/81	3 Written statement submitted by Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/82	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Protection of Street & Working Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/83	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/84	10 Exposición escrita presentada por Centro UNESCO De Donostia-San Sebastián, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/43/NGO/85	3 Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/86	4 Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/87	4 Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/88	6 Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/89	6 Written statement submitted by The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/90	4 Joint written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/91	6 Written statement submitted by The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/92	4 Written statement submitted by Society of Iranian women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/93	4 Written statement submitted by Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/94	3 Written statement submitted by Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/95	3 Written statement submitted by Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/96	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/97	2 Written statement submitted by Jssor Youth Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/98	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Cercle de Recherche sur les Droits et les Devoirs de la Personne Humaine, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif special
A/HRC/43/NGO/99	6 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/100	4 Written statement submitted by People for Successful Corean Reunification, a non-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/101	4 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/102	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/103	3 Written statement submitted by Disability Association of Tavana, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/104	5 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/106	5 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/108	7 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/109	7 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/112	2 Joint written statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/115	4 Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/116	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/117	3 Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/118	3 Written statement* submitted by The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection “Manshour-e

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	Parseh”, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/119	3 Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/120	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/121	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/122	4 Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/123	3 Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/124	4 Written statement* submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/125	4 Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/126	3 Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/127	5 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/129	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/130	3 Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/131	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/43/NGO/133	9 Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/134	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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/136	3 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/137	4 Joint written statement submitted by Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Women's Human Rights International Association, Edmund Rice International Limited, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., International Society for Human Rights, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/138	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, Union of Arab Jurists,

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/139	3, 4	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/140	4	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/141	3	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/142	4	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/143	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/43/NGO/145	3	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/146	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/147	4	Written statement submitted by International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/148	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/149/Rev.1	3 Revised written statement submitted by International Eurasia Press Fund, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/150	3 Written statement submitted by International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/151	5 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/152	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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/153	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/155	4 Written statement submitted by Partners for Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/156	7 Written statement submitted by Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/157	3 Joint written statement submitted by Al-khoei Foundation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Minority Rights Group, Christian Solidarity Worldwide and The Institute of Development Studies, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/158	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/159	3 Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/160	3 Written statement submitted by Standing Voice, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/162	9 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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/43/NGO/164	3 Written statement submitted by Centre Europe - tiers monde, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/165	4 Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/43/NGO/166	3 Exposé écrit présenté par l'Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/43/NGO/167	5 Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/168	10 Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/170	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/171	4 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/172	3 Exposición escrita* presentada por Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/43/NGO/173	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/174	4 Joint written statement submitted by Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/175	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Defence for Children International, Habitat International Coalition, and Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/176	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Defence for Children International, Habitat International Coalition, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/177	2 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/178	3 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Defence for Children International, Habitat International Coalition, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/179	6 Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/180	4 Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/181	2 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Defence for Children International, Habitat International Coalition, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/183	3 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/184	3 Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/185	9 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Defence for Children International, Habitat International Coalition, and Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/186	3 Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/187	3 Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/188	9 Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/189	3 Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/190	3 Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Nongovernmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/192	3 Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Nongovernmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/195	3 Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/196	4 Written statement submitted by Auspice Stella, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/198	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/199	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/200	9 Written statement submitted by International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/201	3 Joint written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Elizka Relief Foundation, Partners For Transparency, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/203	7 Written statement submitted by Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/204	6 Written statement submitted by Center for Economic and Social Rights, The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/43/NGO/205	4 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/206	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/43/NGO/207	3 Exposición escrita presentada por la Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/43/NGO/208	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV

Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its forty-third session

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (member from African States)

Bonny Ibhawoh (Nigeria)

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (member from Asia-Pacific States)

Mihir Kanade (India)

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (member from Eastern European States)

Klentiona Mahmutaj (Albania)

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (member from Latin American and Caribbean States)

Armando Antonio De Negri Filho (Brazil)

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (member from Western European and other States)

Koen De Feyter (Belgium)

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (member from the Arctic)

Laila Susanne Vars (Norway)

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (member from Asia)

Binota Moy Dhamai (Bangladesh)

Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

Yuefen Li (China)

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

Claudia Mahler (Austria)

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

Isha Dyfan (Sierra Leone)

Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Balakrishnan Rajagopal (United States of America)

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

Tomoya Obokata (Japan)

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

Olivier De Schutter (Belgium)

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

Alena Douhan (Belarus)

Special Rapporteur on the right to food

Michael Fakhri (Lebanon)

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

José Francisco Calí Tzay (Guatemala)

Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material

Mama Fatima Singhateh (Gambia)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Mary Lawlor (Ireland)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

Thomas H. Andrews (United States of America)