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Forty-fourth session

30 June-17 July 2020

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

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

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Yackoley Kokou **Johnson** (Togo)

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Part One

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

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
44/1	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	16 July 2020
44/2	The central role of the State in responding to pandemics and other health emergencies, and the socioeconomic consequences thereof in advancing sustainable development and the realization of all human rights	16 July 2020
44/3	The right to education	16 July 2020
44/4	Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: strengthening human rights through enhanced protection, support and empowerment of victims of trafficking, especially women and children	16 July 2020
44/5	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	16 July 2020
44/6	Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members	16 July 2020
44/7	Human rights and climate change	16 July 2020
44/8	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	16 July 2020
44/9	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers	16 July 2020
44/10	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	16 July 2020
44/11	Mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	16 July 2020
44/12	Freedom of opinion and expression	16 July 2020
44/13	Extreme poverty and human rights	16 July 2020
44/14	Fifteenth anniversary of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as enshrined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome	17 July 2020
44/15	Business and human rights: the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, and improving accountability and access to remedy	17 July 2020
44/16	Elimination of female genital mutilation	17 July 2020
44/17	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls	17 July 2020

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
44/18	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	17 July 2020
44/19	Situation of human rights in Belarus	17 July 2020
44/20	The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests	17 July 2020
44/21	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	17 July 2020
44/22	The Social Forum	17 July 2020
44/23	Contribution of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms to achieving the purposes and upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations	17 July 2020

II. Decisions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
44/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Spain	16 July 2020
44/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kuwait	16 July 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-fourth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 30 June to 17 July 2020. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the forty-fourth session was held on 12 and 15 June 2020.
3. The forty-fourth session consisted of 29 meetings over 14 days (see paragraph 13 below).

B. Attendance

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

C. Agenda and programme of work

5. At the 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the forty-fourth session.
6. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to move the consideration and adoptions of universal periodic review outcomes for Kyrgyzstan, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Kenya, Armenia, Guinea-Bissau, Sweden, Grenada, Turkey, Kiribati and Guyana to the 45th session of the Council, based on the expressed agreement by or in the absence of objections from these States.

D. Organization of work

7. At the 1st meeting, on 30 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 panellists via video link and the virtual exercise of the right of reply. The measures also included moving the consideration and adoptions of universal periodic review outcomes for Kyrgyzstan, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Kenya, Armenia, Guinea-Bissau, Sweden, Grenada, Turkey, Kiribati and Guyana to the 45th session of the Council, based on the expressed agreement by or in the absence of objections from these States (see chapter VI).

8. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which was opened on 25 June 2020. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.

9. Also at the same meeting, the President referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline, reminding delegations that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum of 24 hours.

10. At the 3rd meeting, on 1 July 2020, the President outlined the speaking time limit for panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

11. At the 25th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State under review; 20 minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations; and 20 minutes for other stakeholders. The speaking time limit was one minute and 30 seconds for all speakers.

12. During the forty-fourth session, the speaking time limit for interactive dialogues was one minute and 30 seconds for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

E. Meetings and documentation

13. The Human Rights Council held 29 fully serviced meetings during its forty-fourth session.¹

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

F. Visits

15. At the 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Carrie Lam, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (by video message).

16. At the 21st meeting, on 14 July 2020, the Minister for Women and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Marise Payne, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (by video message).

17. At the same meeting, the Minister of Justice of Namibia, Yvonne Dausab, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (by video message).

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

G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

18. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the four vacancies for special procedure mandate holders.

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

H. Adoption of the report of the session

20. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its forty-fourth session.

21. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/44/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

22. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as observer states on the adopted resolutions.

23. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Haiti (also on behalf of Sierra Leone and Solomon Islands), Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and the observer for International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Progressive Communications, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Franciscans International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Lesbian and Gay Association and International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism) made statements on the session.

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

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

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

25. At the 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with her annual report (A/HRC/43/3).

26. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to President's statement 43/1, an oral update on the human rights impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

27. During the ensuing interactive, at the 2nd meeting, on 30 June 2020, at the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 1 July 2020, and at the 5th meeting, on 2 July 2020, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Australia (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus² (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Chile, China³ (also on behalf of Algeria, Burundi, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Cuba⁴ (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Burundi, China, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Czechia, Djibouti⁵ (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie),

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

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

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

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

France⁶ (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay), Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland⁷ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, the State of Palestine, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Child Rights Connect, Christian Aid, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Dóchas – Irish Association of Non-Governmental Development Organisations, Edmund Rice International, Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Association for Community Development, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights, International Federation of ACAT, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, International Service for Human Rights, Lutheran World Federation, Plan International, Save the Children International, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education and UPR Info), Italy, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Morocco⁸ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, 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 the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania

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

⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member States, observer States and observers for non-governmental organizations.

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

and Uruguay), Nigeria, Norway⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Finland and Sweden), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia (by video message), Spain, Sudan, Sweden¹⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Timor-Leste¹¹ (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 Ireland¹² (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland¹³ (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), Viet Nam¹⁴ (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), State of Palestine¹⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras (by video message), Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait (by video message), Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, North Macedonia, Panama (by video message), Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Human Rights Commission of Australia (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (by video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of Global Action on Aging, International Association Against Torture, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International-Lawyers.Org and International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms

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

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

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

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.

of Racial Discrimination), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists (also on behalf of European Union of Jewish Students and World Jewish Congress).

28. At the 5th meeting, on 2 July 2020, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

29. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Japan, Malaysia (by video message), Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

30. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Philippines

31. At the 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/2, a comprehensive written report on the situation of human rights in the Philippines (A/HRC/44/22).

32. At the same meeting, the following made statements: the Justice Secretary and Minister of the Republic of the Philippines, Menardo Guevarra (by video message); the Representative of the Commission on Human Rights of the Republic of the Philippines, Karen Lucia Gomez-Dumpit (by video message); and the Executive Director of the Ateneo Human Rights Center at Ateneo de Manila University, Ray Paolo Santiago (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Finland¹⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), Viet Nam¹⁷ (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Cuba, France, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

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.

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of World Organization Against Torture) (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (by video message), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund) (by video message), Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund (also on behalf of Franciscans International) (by video message), World Organization Against Torture.

34. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner and the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

35. At the 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-27/1, adopted during its 27th special session, an oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar.

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

37. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd 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: Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Denmark (also on behalf of Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aid Organization, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Save the Children International.

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

D. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

39. At the 2nd meeting, on 30 June 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Daniela Kravetz, presented her report (A/HRC/44/23) (via video message).

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

41. 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, Austria, Bangladesh, Germany, Netherlands, Somalia, Spain (by video message), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, China, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, 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: Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Fellowship of Reconciliation (by video message), United Nations Watch (by video message).

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

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

43. At the 5th meeting, on 2 July 2020, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/2, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua.

44. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/4, the outcomes of the investigation into allegations of possible violations of the human rights to life, liberty and physical and moral integrity in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (A/HRC/44/20).

45. Also at the same meeting, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 74/168, the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, (A/HRC/44/21).

46. At the same meeting, the representatives of Nicaragua (by video message) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements as the States concerned.

47. At the 20th meeting, on 13 July 2020, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented thematic reports of the High Commissioner and her office submitted under agenda items 2, 3 and 6.

48. At the 23rd meeting, on 15 July 2020, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented a report of OHCHR submitted under agenda items 2 and 10, during a panel discussion (see chapter X, section A).

49. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner presented a report of the High Commissioner submitted under agenda items 2 and 4, followed by an interactive dialogue (see chapter IV, section C).

50. At the 25th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the Deputy High Commissioner presented an oral report of OHCHR during an enhanced interactive dialogue (see chapter X, section B).

51. At the 26th meeting, on the same day, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/37, an oral update on the follow-up to the resolution on cooperation with Georgia, prepared under agenda items 2 and 10.

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

53. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

54. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of the Netherlands introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.8, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands, and co-sponsored by Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Subsequently, Czechia and Denmark withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Portugal, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

55. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, and Somalia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

57. 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.

58. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Cameroon, Mexico, the Philippines, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

59. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of Somalia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

Bahrain, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Libya, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal and Togo

60. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 24 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions (resolution 44/1).

The central role of the State in responding to pandemics and other health emergencies, and the socioeconomic consequences thereof in advancing sustainable development and the realization of all human rights

61. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of South Africa introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.23/Rev.1, sponsored by Namibia, Pakistan and South Africa, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Azerbaijan, China, Eswatini, the Russian Federation, Somalia, Turkey and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

62. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Bahrain, Pakistan and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

63. 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.

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

65. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/2).

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

A. Panel discussions

Annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child

66. At the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 1 July 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 7/29 and 40/14, its annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child. The meeting focused on the theme “Realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment” and was informed by the report of the High Commissioner thereon (A/HRC/43/30). The meeting was divided into two panel discussions: the first panel discussion was held at the 3rd meeting, on 1 July 2020, the second panel discussion was held at the 4th meeting, on the same day.

67. The first panel discussion was held at the 3rd meeting, on 1 July 2020. The topic of discussion was “A healthy environment as a child rights concern: setting the scene”. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Ambassador and Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Walter Stevens, moderated the discussion for the panel.

68. At the same meeting the following panellists made statements: the member of Committee on the Rights of the Child, Clarence Nelson (by video message); the Director of Environment, Climate Change and Health at the World Health Organization; and the child environmental human rights defender from Côte d’Ivoire, Junior (by video message). The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Estonia¹⁸ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Slovenia¹⁹ (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Ecuador;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Child Rights Connect, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Make Mothers Matter.

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

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.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, India, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

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

72. The second panel discussion was held at the 4th meeting, on the same day. The topic of discussion was “Ensuring children’s rights through a healthy environment: a call to action.” The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Ricardo González Arenas, moderated the discussion for the panel.

73. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, David R. Boyd (by video message); the Director of Programmes at UNICEF (by video message); and the child environmental human rights defender from Colombia, Carmen Juliana (by video message). The Human Rights Council divided the second panel discussion into two slots.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Fiji (by video message), Germany, Iceland²⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Colombia, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Panama, Sierra Leone;

(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: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Conselho Indigenista Missionário (by video message), Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Indonesia, Nepal, Poland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Morocco, Myanmar, North Macedonia, Slovenia, South Africa;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Earthjustice, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Health and Environment Program.

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

Panel discussion on the impacts, opportunities and challenges of new and emerging digital technologies with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights

77. At the 13th meeting, on 8 July 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 41/11, a panel discussion on the impacts, opportunities and challenges of new and emerging digital technologies with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights.

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

79. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Minister for Communications of Ghana, Ursula Owusu-Ekuful (by video message); the Member of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, Changrok Soh (by video message); the Executive Director of Derechos Digitales, María Paz Canales (by video message); and the Vice President and Deputy General Counsel of Microsoft, Steve Crown (by video message).

80. 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: Azerbaijan²¹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Iceland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Germany (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Liechtenstein and Mexico), Qatar, Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore), Sweden²² (also on behalf of Brazil, Nigeria and Tunisia), Vanuatu²³ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Singapore and Timor-Leste);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Thailand;

(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: Minority Rights Group (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message), World Jewish Congress.

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, India (by video message), Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Panama, Russian Federation;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), HelpAge International (also on behalf of International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse) (by video message), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement.

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

Panel discussion on human rights and climate change

83. At the 14th meeting, on 8 July 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 41/21, a panel discussion on the theme “Promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change.”

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

85. 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 Handicapables Association of Cagayan in the Philippines, Amalia A. Decena (by video message); the Assistant Professor at the McGill University Faculty of Law and Canada Research Chair in Human Rights and the Environment, Sébastien Jodoin (by video message); and the Programme Officer at the National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda, Deborah Iyute Oyu (by video message).

86. 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: Azerbaijan²⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bangladesh (also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Fiji (by video message), Finland²⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Mexico (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Nauru²⁶ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Singapore, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu), Nepal, Viet Nam²⁷ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Ecuador;

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

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

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.

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Commission of New Zealand (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for International Environmental Law.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Chile, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Sierra Leone;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Earthjustice, Institut International de l'Écologie Industrielle et de l'Économie Verte, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement.

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

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

89. An annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women was held on 13 and 14 July 2020, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 6/30. The meeting was divided into two panel discussions.

90. At the 19th meeting, on 13 July 2020, the Human Rights Council held the first panel discussion on the theme "Accountability for women and girls in humanitarian settings".

91. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Crown Princess Mary of Denmark (by video message) made opening statements for the panel. The Deputy Executive Director of the Access Campaign of Medecins Sans Frontières in Switzerland, Tammam Aloudat, moderated the discussion.

92. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the National Coordinator for the National Network of Survivors of Sexual Violence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tatiana Mukanire (by video message); the Lawyer and Honorary Executive Director of Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust of Bangladesh, Sara Hossain (by video message); and the Senior Vice President of the Global Legal Programme of the Center for Reproductive Rights of Kenya, Enid Muthoni Ndiga.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Azerbaijan²⁸ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Canada²⁹ (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and

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

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

Sweden), Fiji (also on behalf of Canada, Georgia, Sweden and Uruguay) (by video message), Germany, Luxembourg³⁰ (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Save the Children International (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Plan International and Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale), Swedish Association for Sexuality Education.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, India, Indonesia, Philippines (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Slovenia (by video message), Switzerland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org, Center for Reproductive Rights, Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

96. At the 21st meeting, on 14 July 2020, the Human Rights Council held the second panel discussion on the theme “COVID-19 and women’s rights”.

97. The Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of Spain, Arancha González Laya (by video message), made opening statements for the panel.

98. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the founder of the Feminist for Peace Rights and Justice Centre and feminist activist from Kibera informal settlement in Kenya, Editar Adhiambo Ochieng (by video message); the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (by video message); the Professor of Economics of Jawaharlal Nehru University in India, Jayati Ghosh (by video message); and the Executive Director of UN Women (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Australia (by video message), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Denmark (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

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

Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Liechtenstein³¹ (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), Namibia (by video message), Norway³² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Qatar;

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Ecuador, Monaco;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (also on behalf of Center for Reproductive Rights) (by video message), International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of Plan International and Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, India, Netherlands, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Cuba, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), South Africa, Tunisia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association and Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights), Plan International (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Defence for Children International, Save the Children International, Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale and World Vision International).

101. At the same meeting, the panellists of the second panel answered questions and made their concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

102. At the 5th meeting, on 2 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, presented her reports (A/HRC/44/45 and Add.1) (by video message).

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

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

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

104. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 7th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, India, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Sweden³³ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)³⁴;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Belarus (by video message), Belgium, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Myanmar, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See (by video message);

(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 (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (by video message), Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul) (by video message), Defence for Children International, Edmund Rice International, Health and Environment Program, Ingenieurs du Monde, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

105. At the 7th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

106. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Bangladesh and Cuba made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

107. At the 7th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Koumbou Boly Barry, presented her report (A/HRC/44/39 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

108. At the same meeting, the representatives of Qatar and Tunisia made statements as the States concerned.

109. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, National Human Rights Committee of Qatar, made a statement (by video message).

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

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

110. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 8th 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, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Estonia³⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India (by video message), Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine³⁶ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Nauru, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Holy See (by video message);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (by video message), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (by video message), Edmund Rice International, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (by video message), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (also on behalf of Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and Teresian Association), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development) (by video message), Make Mothers Matter, Rutgers (also on behalf of Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality) (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples, World Jewish Congress.

111. At the 8th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

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

113. At the 8th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Dainius Pūras, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/48 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

114. At the 9th meeting, on 6 July 2020, the representative of Ecuador made a statement as the State concerned.

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.

115. At the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Defensor del Pueblo de Ecuador, made a statement (by video message).

116. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th meeting, on 3 July 2020, and at the 9th meeting, on 6 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belgium, Botswana, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lithuania (by video message), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for Reproductive Rights, Centre Europe-tiers monde, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (by video message), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (by video message), Edmund Rice International, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of HelpAge International, International Federation on Ageing and Human Rights Watch), iuventum.

117. At the 9th meeting, on 6 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

118. At the 9th meeting, on 6 July 2020, the Chair of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Elizabeth Broderick, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/44/51 and Add.1) (by video message).

119. At the same meeting, the representative of Greece made a statement as the State concerned.

120. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 11th meeting, on 7 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia (by video message), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia³⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Libya, Mexico (also on behalf

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

of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Center for Reproductive Rights, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland, Federation for Women and Family Planning (by video message), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (by video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association, Make Mothers Matter, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International).

121. At the 11th meeting, on 7 July 2020, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

122. At the 12th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

123. At the 10th meeting, on 6 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/42 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

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

125. 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, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ecuador³⁸ (also on behalf of Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), India, Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey and Uruguay), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Family Planning Association (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (by video message), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Peace Brigades International Switzerland) (by video message), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Human Rights Watch, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (by video message), World Organization Against Torture.

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

127. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

128. At the 10th meeting, on 6 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, Alice Cruz, presented her report (A/HRC/44/46 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

129. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Japan made statements as the States concerned.

130. 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: Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Fiji (by video message), India, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Portugal;

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

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (by video message);

(e) Observer for non-governmental organizations: China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (by video message), International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations, United Nations Watch (by video message).

131. At the 12th meeting, on 7 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

132. At the 11th meeting, on 7 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/40 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

133. At the same meeting, the representatives of Malaysia (by video message) and Spain made statements as the States concerned.

134. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Defensor del Pueblo de Espana, made a statement (by video message).

135. 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, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Eritrea, Finland³⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France⁴⁰ (also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal), India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁴¹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Niger, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe-tiers monde, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (by video message), China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (by video message), FIAN International, Franciscans International (by video message), Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (by video message), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health.

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

137. At the 12th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Chile and Malaysia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

138. At the 12th meeting, on 7 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonović, presented her reports (A/HRC/44/52 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

139. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bulgaria and Ecuador made statements as the States concerned.

140. 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, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Czechia, Ecuador⁴² (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Finland⁴³ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁴⁴ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tunisia, 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) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul) (by video message), Edmund Rice International, European Centre for Law and Justice, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association) (by video message), International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of International Federation on Ageing), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Terra de Direitos (also on behalf of Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos) (by video message), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Organization Against Torture.

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

142. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

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

⁴⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

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

144. At the 12th meeting, on 7 July 2020, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/53 and Add.1) (by video message).

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

146. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th meeting, on 8 July 2020, and at the 16th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Czechia, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Spain (by video message), Uruguay (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, México, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Panama, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(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: Asociacion HazteOir.org, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (by video message), International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (also on behalf of Rutgers) (by video message), Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights.

147. At the 16th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

148. At the 13th meeting, on 8 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, presented her reports (A/HRC/44/41 and Add.1) (by video message).

149. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq made a statement as the State concerned.

150. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 15th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Denmark, Fiji (by video message), Indonesia, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Botswana, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Norway, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan, Switzerland, Holy See (by video message);

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Disability Alliance, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Iraqi Development Organization, Sikh Human Rights Group.

151. At the 14th meeting, on 8 July 2020, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

152. At the 15th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

153. At the 15th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Agnès Callamard, presented her reports (A/HRC/44/38 and Add.1).

154. 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, Australia, Iceland⁴⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Libya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

⁴⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Cuba, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Liechtenstein, Panama, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, 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: Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (also on behalf of Centre Europe-tiers monde) (by video message), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (by video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Edmund Rice International, Human Rights Watch, International-Lawyers.Org (by video message), Law Council of Australia (by video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (by video message), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, World Organization Against Torture.

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

156. At the 16th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Brazil, Burkina Faso, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico and Saudi Arabia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

157. At the 15th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/50 and Add.1–2 and 4).

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

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

160. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 17th meeting, on 10 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Austria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile, Czechia (also on behalf of Indonesia, Lithuania, Mexico and Maldives), India, Indonesia, Lithuania⁴⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (by video message), Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Spain (by video message), Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Montenegro, Myanmar, New Zealand, Niger, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Palestine;

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

⁴⁶ 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: American Civil Liberties Union (by video message), Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship (by video message), Child Rights Connect (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, Plan International, Save the Children International and World Vision International), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch and International Service for Human Rights), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights House Foundation, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Franciscans International, International Service for Human Rights and Minority Rights Group), Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues, Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message), United Nations Association of China (by video message).

161. At the 17th meeting, on 10 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

162. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Ethiopia, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

163. At the 16th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Obiora C. Okafor, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/44 and Add.1) (by video message).

164. At the same meeting, the representative of Qatar made a statement as the State concerned.

165. 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: Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Philippines (by video message), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Chad, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Holy See (by video message);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity, OIDEL and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Conselho Indigenista Missionário (also on behalf of Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos) (by video message), Earthjustice (also on behalf of Center for International Environmental Law, FIAN International, Franciscans International, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights and Soka Gakkai International), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iraqi Development Organization, South Youth Organization (by video message), Terra de Direitos (by video message).

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

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

167. At the 16th meeting, on 9 July 2020, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Anita Ramasastry, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/44/43 and Add.1–2 and 4) (by video message).

168. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Honduras (by video message) made statements as the States concerned.

169. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 18th meeting, on 10 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Philippines (by video message), Russian Federation⁴⁷ (also on behalf of Argentina, Ghana and Norway), Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Mozambique, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), Centre Europe-tiers monde (also on behalf of FIAN International, Friends of the Earth International and International Association of Democratic Lawyers), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for NGO Research (by video message), Iraqi Development Organization, Peace Brigades International Switzerland (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights) (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples;

170. At the 18th meeting, on 10 July 2020, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

⁴⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

171. At the 18th meeting, on 10 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, David Kaye, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/49 and Add.1–2).

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

173. 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, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Canada⁴⁸ (also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, Namibia, the Netherlands and Sweden), Costa Rica⁴⁹ (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Czechia, India, Indonesia, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar (by video message), Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden⁵⁰ (also on behalf Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, Chad, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Niger, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (by video message), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights House Foundation, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Bar Association (by video message), International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Law Council of Australia and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada).

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

175. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Cuba made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

⁴⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

176. At the 20th meeting, on 13 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Diego García-Sayán, presented his reports (A/HRC/44/47 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

177. At the same meeting, the representatives of Honduras (by video message) and Uzbekistan made statements as the States concerned.

178. 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, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru (by video message), Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay) (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵¹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lithuania (by video message), Maldives, Morocco, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tunisia;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), European Centre for Law and Justice, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Peace Brigades International Switzerland), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (by video message), Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos (by video message).

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

180. At the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Interactive dialogues with Special Representatives of the Secretary-General

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

181. At the 6th meeting, on 2 July 2020, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, Najat Maalla M'jid, presented her report (A/HRC/43/39) (by video message).

⁵¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Austria, Iceland⁵² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Spain (by video message), Sudan, Togo, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵³ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia;

(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: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (by video message), Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center (by video message), Defence for Children International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Health and Environment Program, International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Make Mothers Matter, World Organization Against Torture, World Vision International (also on behalf of Plan International).

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

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

184. At the 6th meeting, on 2 July 2020, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Virginia Gamba, presented her report (A/HRC/43/38) (by video message).

185. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 8th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Representative questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Costa Rica⁵⁴ (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Estonia⁵⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Fiji (by video message), Germany, Indonesia, Italy,

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.

Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Spain (by video message), Ukraine, Uruguay (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, China, Croatia, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

(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 (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), Colombian Commission of Jurists (by video message), Defence for Children International, Il Cenacolo (by video message), Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Save the Children International (also on behalf of Defence for Children International and World Vision International), Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Developpement Durable, United Nations Watch (by video message), Villages Unis.

186. At the 8th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the Special Representative answered questions and made her concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

187. At the 6th meeting, on 2 July 2020, and at the 8th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the representatives of Colombia, India, Israel (by video teleconference) and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The right to education

188. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.1, sponsored by Portugal, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, joined the sponsors.

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

190. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/3).

Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: strengthening human rights through enhanced protection, support and empowerment of victims of trafficking, especially women and children

191. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Germany, also on behalf of Argentina, Jordan and the Philippines, and Argentina introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.2, sponsored by Argentina, Germany, Jordan and the Philippines, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Czechia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa and the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, joined the sponsors.

192. 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.

193. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/4).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

194. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Sweden introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.3, sponsored by Sweden, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Libya, the Marshall Islands, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

195. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

196. 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.

197. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/5).

Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members

198. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Japan, also on behalf of Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Morocco and Portugal, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.4, sponsored by Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Japan, Morocco and Portugal, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Madagascar, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, San Marino, Thailand and Tunisia. Subsequently, Angola, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Togo, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, joined the sponsors.

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

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

201. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/6).

202. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Nepal made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights and climate change

203. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of Bangladesh and Viet Nam, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.5, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Fiji, France, Haiti, India, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Group of Arab States. Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

204. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, and Pakistan made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

206. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/7).

207. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representatives of the Marshall Islands (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Palau, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu) and Nepal made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

208. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Australia, also on behalf of Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.6, sponsored by Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

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

210. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/8).

Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers

211. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Australia, also on behalf of Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.7, sponsored by Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, India, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

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

213. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/9).

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

214. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of New Zealand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.13, sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Nepal,

Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Africa joined the sponsors.

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

216. 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.

217. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/10).

Mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

218. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.15, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Botswana, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Yemen joined the sponsors.

219. 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.

220. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, 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.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Mexico

222. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 31 votes to 15, with 1 abstention (resolution 44/11).

Freedom of opinion and expression

223. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Canada, also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, Namibia, the Netherlands and Sweden introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Namibia, the Netherlands and Sweden, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany,

Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

224. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution.

225. Also at the same meeting, the Russian Federation withdrew amendments A/HRC/44/L.27, A/HRC/44/L.28 and A/HRC/44/L.29 to draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.18/Rev.1 as orally revised.

226. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, India and Peru made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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 as orally revised.

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

229. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 44/12).

230. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Cameroon made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Extreme poverty and human rights

231. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of France, also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.19, sponsored by Albania, Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Mali, Nepal, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, 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 as orally revised without a vote (resolution 44/13).

Fifteenth anniversary of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as enshrined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome

234. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representatives of Morocco, also on behalf of Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Peru, Qatar and Switzerland, and Liechtenstein introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.12, sponsored by Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Peru, Qatar and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Monaco and Tunisia. Subsequently, Denmark and Mexico withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

235. At the same meeting, the representative of Liechtenstein orally revised the draft resolution.

236. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, India, Peru (by video message), the Philippines and Qatar made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

237. 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.

238. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Cameroon, Denmark, Eritrea, Namibia, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

239. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Cameroon and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Sudan

240. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 32 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions (resolution 44/14).

Business and human rights: the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, and improving accountability and access to remedy

241. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Norway, also on behalf of Argentina, Ghana and the Russian Federation, and Argentina, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.14, sponsored by Argentina, Ghana, Norway and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Sweden and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

242. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh and Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made general comments on the draft resolution.

243. 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.

244. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/15).

Elimination of female genital mutilation

245. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.20, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and Turkey. Subsequently, Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, joined the sponsors.

246. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany, 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.

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

248. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/16).

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls

249. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.21, sponsored by Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy,

Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Kazakhstan, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa and the State of Palestine joined the sponsor.

250. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution.

251. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/44/L.30 and A/HRC/44/L.31 to draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.21 as orally revised.

252. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendments A/HRC/44/L.32 and A/HRC/44/L.33 to draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.21 as orally revised.

253. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Egypt, Eswatini, Iraq, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Senegal, introduced amendment A/HRC/44/L.34 to draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.21 as orally revised.

254. Amendment A/HRC/44/L.30 was sponsored by the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Pakistan. Subsequently, Egypt joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/44/L.31 was sponsored by the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Pakistan. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria and Senegal joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/44/L.32 and A/HRC/44/L.33 were sponsored by Egypt, and co-sponsored by Pakistan. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Eswatini, Iraq, the Russian Federation and Senegal joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/44/L.34 was sponsored by Saudi Arabia, and co-sponsored by Pakistan. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Eswatini, Iraq, the Russian Federation and Senegal joined the sponsors.

255. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.21 as orally revised.

256. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, and Japan made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

257. 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.

258. At the same meeting, the representatives of Fiji, Japan, Mexico and Poland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.30.

259. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.30. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Pakistan and Qatar

Against:

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico,

Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Togo

260. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.30 by 8 votes to 27, with 11 abstentions.⁵⁶

261. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Mexico, Poland and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.31.

262. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.31. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal and Sudan

Against:

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay

Abstaining:

Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia and Togo

263. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.31 by 11 votes to 26, with 9 abstentions.⁵⁷

264. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria, Denmark, Mexico, Peru and Poland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.32.

265. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.32. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan

Against:

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay

Abstaining:

⁵⁶ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

⁵⁷ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Namibia and Togo

266. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.32 by 13 votes to 26, with 7 abstentions.⁵⁸

267. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Denmark, Mexico and Poland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.33.

268. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.33. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan

Against:

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay

Abstaining:

Armenia, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Namibia, Qatar and Togo

269. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.33 by 12 votes to 24, with 10 abstentions.⁵⁹

270. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia, Mexico, the Netherlands and Poland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.34.

271. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.34. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan

Against:

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay

Abstaining:

Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Qatar and Togo

272. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.34 by 11 votes to 28, with 7 abstentions.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

⁵⁹ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

273. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal and the Sudan made statements in explanations of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Bahrain disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eighth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4(e), 7, 8 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Bangladesh disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eighth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4(e), 7, 8 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Namibia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraph 7 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Nigeria disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraph 4(e) of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 4(e), 7 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Qatar disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventh and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4(e) and 7 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4(e), 7 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of the Sudan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 4(e), 7 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

274. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 44/17).

275. At the 29th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Brazil and Nepal made statements in explanation of vote after the vote. In its statement, the representative of Afghanistan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 4(e) and 7 of the resolution.

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

276. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.22, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

277. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile and Peru made general comments on the draft resolution.

278. 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.

279. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Australia, Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, Japan, Mexico and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Armenia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the ninth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

⁶⁰ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

280. 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, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Brazil and Mexico

281. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 30 votes to 15, with 2 abstentions (resolution 44/18).

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

282. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Switzerland, also on behalf of Costa Rica, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.11, sponsored by Costa Rica and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Australia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Ukraine and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

283. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland orally revised the draft resolution.

284. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/44/L.24, A/HRC/44/L.25 and A/HRC/44/L.26 to draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.11 as orally revised.

285. Amendments A/HRC/44/L.24, A/HRC/44/L.25 and A/HRC/44/L.26 were sponsored by the Russian Federation.

286. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.11 as orally revised.

287. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

288. 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.

289. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.24.

290. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Czechia, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.24. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Qatar and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Togo

291. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.24 by 5 votes to 27, with 15 abstentions.

292. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.25.

293. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Czechia, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.25. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Qatar and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Togo

294. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.25 by 8 votes to 27, with 12 abstentions.

295. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/44/L.26.

296. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Czechia, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/44/L.26. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Qatar and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Togo

297. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.26 by 6 votes to 27, with 14 abstentions.

298. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain and Nigeria made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Bahrain disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the fifteenth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraph 8 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

299. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 44/20).

300. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon and Nepal made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

301. At the 21st meeting, on 14 July 2020, the Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Doudou Diène, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/26, an oral briefing (by video message).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Netherlands, Norway⁶¹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Myanmar, 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: Amnesty International (by vide message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Watch (by video message).

304. At the same meeting, the Chair and the member of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Francoise Hampson, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

305. At the 22nd meeting, on 14 July 2020, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/28, an oral update and its report (A/HRC/44/61) (by video message).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Czechia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway⁶² (also on

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.

behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Qatar, Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, China, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait (by video message), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania (by video message), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (by video message), 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: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights (by video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress, World Vision International.

308. At the same meeting, the members of the Commission of Inquiry, Karen Koning Abuzayd and Hanny Megally, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

309. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel and Lebanon made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

C. Interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

311. At the 23rd meeting, on 15 July 2020, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/25, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the independence of the justice system and access to justice in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, including for violations of economic and social rights, and the situation of human rights in the Arco Minero del Orinoco region (A/HRC/44/54).

312. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement as the State concerned (by video message).

313. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 24th 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: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Peru (by video message), Peru (also on behalf of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay) (by video message), Poland, Spain (by video message), Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg,

Myanmar, Nicaragua, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, 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 (by video message), Asociacion HazteOir.org (by video message), Human Rights Watch (by video message), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Service for Human Rights (by video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, United Nations Watch (by video message), World Organization Against Torture.

314. At the 24th meeting, on 15 July 2020, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made final remarks as the State concerned.

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

D. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

316. At the 17th meeting, on 10 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Anaïs Marin, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/22, her report (A/HRC/44/55) (by video message).

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

318. 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, Austria, Czechia, Finland⁶³ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Estonia, France, Ireland, Lithuania (by video message), 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 (by video message), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (by video message), Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues.

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

320. At the 20th meeting, on 13 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas H. Andrews, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/26, an oral progress report (by video message).

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

322. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 22nd meeting, on 14 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bangladesh, Czechia, Denmark, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (by video message), Republic of Korea, Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, France, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship (by video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers) (by video message), Save the Children International (also on behalf of CARE International).

323. At the 22nd meeting, on 14 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Belarus

324. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Germany, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.9, sponsored by Germany, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica and the Marshall Islands joined the sponsors.

325. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a general comment on the draft resolution.

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

327. 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.

328. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Japan, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraph 10 of the draft resolution.

329. 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:

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

Against:

Armenia, Eritrea, India, Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo and Uruguay

330. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 5, with 20 abstentions (resolution 44/19).

331. At the 29th meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Philippines made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

332. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar and Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.10, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Libya, the Marshall Islands, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Somalia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

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

334. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, and Peru (by video message) made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

336. 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.

337. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Peru), Eritrea, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

338. 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 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, 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 and Uruguay

Against:

Eritrea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

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

339. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 28 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions (resolution 44/21).

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

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

341. At the 24th meeting, on 15 July 2020, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Anita Ramasastry, presented the report of the Forum on Business and Human Rights on its eighth session, held from 25 to 27 November 2019 (A/HRC/44/56) (by video message).

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

342. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.16, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Chile, China, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Fiji, Greece, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Sri Lanka and Yemen joined the sponsors.

343. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/22).

VI. Universal periodic review

344. 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-fifth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 20 to 31 January 2020.

345. At its 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, as one of the extraordinary measures to be applied during the forty-fourth session, the Human Rights Council decided that, out of the fourteen States examined during the thirty-fifth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the outcomes of two States, namely Spain and Kuwait, would be considered, based on the preference expressed by these States. The Council also decided that the outcomes of the other twelve States, namely Armenia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Sweden and Turkey, would be considered and adopted at the forty-fifth session, based on the expressed agreement by or in the absence of objections from these States (see chapter I, section D).

346. 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 universal periodic review outcomes

347. 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 Council, as well as general comments made by other stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

Spain

348. The review of Spain was held on 22 January 2020 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 Spain 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.6/35/ESP/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.6/35/ESP/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.6/35/ESP/3).

349. At its 25th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Spain (see sect. B below).

350. The outcome of the review of Spain comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/7) and the views of Spain 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/44/7/Add.1).

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

351. The delegation expressed its appreciation to the States that participated in the interactive dialogue, to civil society, the National Human Rights Institution, and the Ombudsman's Office, for their involvement and commitment to the universal periodic review of Spain.

352. Spain regretted that, as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, it was not possible to hold a meeting with civil society and the Ombudsman's Office in the last phase of the process, and reiterated its willingness to maintain communication for follow-up on the recommendations.

353. Following the interactive dialogue, the competent Ministries and agencies, as well as the Office of the Attorney-General, analysed the 275 recommendations received. As a result of this process, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, a document containing Spain's position on the recommendations received was sent to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

354. Spain decided to accept 252 of the recommendations received, equivalent to 91 per cent of the total. The accepted recommendations are those with which Spain agrees and which it can implement; as well as those recommendations that are currently being implemented or that refer to measures under way, and in relation to which it is not considered necessary to adopt additional measures.

355. Spain partially accepted 13 recommendations, with which it agrees in general terms, but can only partially implement them, either because it does not agree with the way they should be implemented or because there are legal, budgetary or constitutional factors that prevent their full implementation. In addition, this category included those recommendations that could be divided, where one part was accepted and the other noted.

356. Finally, Spain took note of ten recommendations, because it could not commit to implementing them at this stage, or with whose content or principles it does not agree.

357. In order to increase transparency, and following the model used by other States, Spain attached to the addendum an annex in which the recommendations are classified by subject and the reasons for Spain's positions are explained. An English version of the annex will be sent to the OHCHR for being posted on the web.

358. Regarding recommendations related to non-discrimination on the basis of gender, the delegation indicated that the promotion of gender equality and the elimination of different forms of violence against women and girls is a strong commitment of the Government. In order to harmonize national legislation with the Istanbul Convention, Spain is promoting a draft Organic Law on the Integral Guarantee of Sexual Freedom, which provides for a better definition of sexual crimes, as well as additional procedural guarantees for the protection and support of victims.

359. At the international level, Spain indicated that it would participate in the Generation Equality Forum to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, co-leading the action coalition on economic justice and rights.

360. In the area of combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance, the delegation noted that Spanish legislative standards on racial discrimination and incitement to hatred are high. However, in order to follow up on recommendations in this regard, the Comprehensive Law on Equal Treatment and Non-

Discrimination will be adopted. This law, which enjoys the necessary consensus, will incorporate the standards and recommendations of international mechanisms.

361. In addition, in June, with the opening of the prior public consultation, started the processing of the Organic Law for the Equality of LGBTBI Persons and for Non-Discrimination on the grounds of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression or Sexual Characteristics.

362. The protection of children's rights has also been the subject of many recommendations. Many have focused on action against all forms of child abuse. For this reason, in June, the Government approved the draft Organic Law on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents from Violence, which will include in the domestic legal system the broad definition of violence contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in aspects such as physical and mental abuse and ill-treatment, abandonment, exploitation and sexual abuse, as well as specialized training and specific procedural guarantees for child victims.

363. With regard to Spain's efforts to reduce human trafficking, the delegation highlighted the fundamental role played by the specialized Prosecutor's Office and the State Security Forces. It further indicated that the Centre of Intelligence against Terrorism and Organized Crime (CITCO) was coordinating the elaboration of a National Strategic Plan against Human Trafficking (PENTRA), which included the fight against all forms of trafficking. Similarly, in accordance with measure 189 of the State Covenant against Gender Violence, the adoption of a law on comprehensive protection against trafficking was being considered.

364. The delegation noted that many recommendations received relate to economic, social and cultural rights. Therefore, in the area of education, a draft Organic Law on Education was approved in March 2020, which contemplates measures to combat school dropouts, guarantee educational inclusion or address sexual and reproductive health in all areas of the different educational stages.

365. With regard to the recommendations related to poverty, in May 2020, the Government launched the Minimum Living Income; a social inclusion policy based on a social security benefit designed to eradicate poverty and promote participation in the labour market, and social inclusion of persons in vulnerable situations. It would benefit 850,000 households and 2.3 million people.

366. The delegation indicated that Spain will continue to adopt measures to advance in the fulfilment of Agenda 2030, to face the profound demographic changes and to protect the environment and fight climate change. In connection with the latter issue, Spain approved in January 2020 the Declaration on Climate and Environmental Emergency, establishing its commitment to develop 30 lines of action to face the climate crisis and take advantage of the social and economic benefits offered by the ecological transition.

367. Spain invited to consult the annex to the addendum, and indicated the availability of its authorities to provide the necessary clarifications.

368. With regard to freedom of religion and belief, the delegation indicated that Spain is in compliance with international human rights law, which are part of the country's legal order. With respect to social security of ministers of evangelical entities, as established by royal decree 369/1999, all ministers of all churches part of the Federation of Evangelical Religious Entities of Spain, have been incorporated to the country's general social security system. Corresponding regulations are being drawn up for ministers who could not contribute before this date.

369. The Spanish system has been endorsed on many occasions by the European Court on Human Rights. For example, recently, in connection with the court case of Mr. Arenas,

known as Valtonic, Mr. Arenas was convicted in Spain for glorification of terrorism. In July 2019, the European Court of Human Rights rejected his claim, which showed that the Spanish Justice complied with international standards in this case.

370. The delegation indicated that the use of legitimate force by police and security forces in Spain requires the respect of the principles of necessity and proportionality. It further stated that internal inspection of personnel and security services monitor the correct observance of such rules and codes of conduct. However, when extralimitations may occur, the rule of law steps in by the means of the Judiciary.

371. Regarding the Organic Law on the Protection of Citizens' Security, the delegation noted the foreseeability of necessary modifications being incorporated into the Organic Law, depending on the result of the unconstitutionality appeal still pending before the country's constitutional Court.

372. Before concluding, the delegation informed that Spain will present an intermediate report in order to facilitate the follow-up given to the accepted recommendations. Furthermore, in view of the interconnection between Agenda 2030 and human rights and in line with the practice already initiated in the national report for the third cycle, Spain intends to align the 275 recommendations received with the Sustainable Development Goals. The delegation thanked the secretariat for its support in relation to its third universal periodic review.

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

373. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Spain, 13 delegations made statements.**

374. Egypt welcomed the positive steps taken by Spain to protect and promote human rights, particularly the establishment of the National Bureau for Combating Hate Crimes. Egypt commended Spain on the reduction in the number of dropouts to adopt the universal health policy.

375. Iraq thanked Spain for the engagement with the universal periodic review process and commended Spain on the acceptance of most recommendations received. Iraq particularly appreciated that Spain accepted Iraq's recommendations concerning trafficking in persons, discrimination against migrants and conditions of asylum seekers. Iraq hoped that Spain would implement the accepted recommendations in line with international obligations.

376. Mauritania welcomed Spain's efforts made in the area of promotion and protection of human right and in particular the ratification of fundamental United Nations instruments and their integration into its national legislation and policies. Mauritania welcomed the establishment of inclusive policies to integrate migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and on the strengthening of capacity in this regard.

377. Namibia thanked Spain for the transparency and engagement demonstrated during the universal periodic review process. It regretted that Spain only partially accepted

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Namibia's recommendations regarding the exploitation of resources of Western Sahara, and referred to article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Namibia reiterated its recommendation in this regard.

378. Nepal was pleased to note that Spain accepted its recommendations related to combating of trafficking in persons while safeguarding victims' right to justice and continuing support services for migrants and their children. Nepal commended Spain on the continuing achievements made with regard to gender parity, especially on the commitment to combat climate change.

379. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees welcomed the support by Spain for recommendations regarding the respect of international obligations; in particular, those concerning asylum seekers and refugees, including the adherence to the principle of non-refoulement. It reiterated its support to Spain in the implementation of fast and fair procedures to reduce pending asylum cases and it welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on child protection and gender-based violence.

380. Qatar appreciated the acceptance by Spain of recommendations made by its delegation. Qatar wished Spain every success in the drafting of its second National Human Rights Plan, and in guaranteeing that children with disabilities can effectively enjoy their right to education, autonomy and participation. Qatar hoped that Spain could effectively implement all the recommendations accepted in the framework of the review.

381. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Spain accepted the majority of the recommendations made by its delegation with respect to cessation of unauthorized forced repatriation of migrants, the preservation of measures to address the problem of overcrowding in Spanish prisons, ensuring the conduct of independent and effective investigations in cases of unlawful actions by the police. It applauded the willingness of Spain to cooperate with the universal periodic review.

382. Senegal noted with satisfaction the renewal of Spain's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, which was reflected in the adoption of legislative and institutional measures. It also welcomed the measures taken by Spain to implement certain recommendations, *inter alia*, those regarding efforts to combat poverty, to increase employment and to promote gender equality.

383. Sri Lanka noted with appreciation that Spain accepted two of the recommendations made by its delegation. Sri Lanka appreciated the measure by Spain to promote gender equality and the right to work and equal pay, and lengthening of paternity leave during maternity leave. It encouraged Spain to consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

384. Tunisia applauded the broad acceptance by Spain of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review process, which confirmed its commitment to promoting its human rights system as a whole.

385. Viet Nam commended the broad acceptance by Spain of universal periodic review recommendations, which demonstrated the strong commitment of Spain in the field of human rights. Viet Nam welcomed the continued commitment of Spain to effectively implement the Royal Decree-Law No. 7/2018 towards universal public health care, which was also recommended by Viet Nam. It welcomed the adoption of laws to ensure gender equality and equal access to health care of foreigners.

386. Afghanistan welcomed the continued engagement of Spain in the universal periodic review process and thanked Spain for accepting most of the recommendations made, including those made by Afghanistan.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

387. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Spain, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

388. The World Evangelical Alliance and the Alliance Defending Freedom, in a joint statement, welcomed the acceptance by Spain of the recommendation to bring the Catalonia legislation on places of worship in conformity with international human rights law. It observed that laws in Catalonia have set unreasonably high safety standards for non-Catholic places of worship, which face the risk of being closed. It called on Spain to refrain from discriminatory provisions targeting religious minorities and to ensure their freedom of religion. It noted that protestant ministers do not have access to the pension system and urged Spain to ensure their right to social security. It stated that retired pastors still suffer from the consequences of discriminatory provisions established during Franco's regime and called on Spain to remedy the situation.

389. Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues (by video message) welcomed Spain's plan to adopt a National Plan for human rights. It noted with concern that, while States recommended Spain to guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, Spain continued to restrict these freedoms. It called on Spain to reform the definition of the crime of sedition. It urged Spain to carry out swift, independent and effective investigations into all allegations of disproportionate use of force during the Catalan referendum and protests. It also called on Spain to address the systemic language discrimination and to reverse Supreme Court rulings against the use of Catalan, Basque and Galician. It urged Spain to ensure the right to public participation for elected Catalan politicians.

390. Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (by video message) expressed concern on the situation of freedom of expression in Spain. It stated that the Supreme Court has issued a conviction for glorification of terrorism and insult to the Crown and that more than a million sanctions were issued during the recent state of emergency. While welcoming the acceptance by Spain of recommendations on speech, it remained concerned that Spain did not accept recommendations to decriminalize defamation. It urged the Government to reform the Criminal Code dispositions used to restrict freedom of expression and to reform the Organic Law on the Protection of Citizens' Security. It called for the repeal of the glorification of terrorism crime and of dispositions that protect against insults to religions.

391. Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message) noted that several States called on Spain to guarantee the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, as well as the statements made by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, which called for the release of Catalan detainees. It was concerned that the Supreme Court sentenced nine Catalan political and civil society leaders to prison, that over 750 protesters, including journalists were injured during related protests, and that 600 activists have been prosecuted since the judgments were made public. It was concerned that some faced terrorist-related charges despite their non-violent actions. It urged Spain to ensure that its legal provisions respect international standards and do not criminalize acts of peaceful

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activism, and to investigate allegations of excessive use of force committed by the security forces.

392. Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain raised concerns about restrictions of human rights defenders' freedom of expression and peaceful assembly as well as gender-based violence in the context of the Catalan crisis. It expressed concern on the criminalization and stigmatization of human rights defenders working on the rights of migrant people and refugees. It called for investigations regarding arms sales to Saudi Arabia and their use in the war in Yemen.

393. Amnesty International (by video message) welcomed the cooperation by Spain with the universal periodic review process and the acceptance of many recommendations. It was concerned at the excessive use of force by the security forces. It noted that the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly are still excessively restricted in Spanish law and welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on the reform of the criminal code and the organic law on the protection of citizens' security. It called on the Government to decriminalize the glorification of terrorism and eradicate the crime of sedition. It observed the urgent need to strengthen the public health system and welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to guarantee access without discrimination to health care. Concerning the right to truth for victims of the civil war, it encouraged Spain to ensure the right of effective remedy.

394. Asociación HazteOir.org commended the acceptance by Spain of recommendations on freedom of opinion, expression, demonstration and religion, but noted that the limitations imposed in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic were not justified and proportionate. It regretted repression against organisations and journalists who denounce human rights violations. It was concerned at limitations to fundamental rights and the mismanagement of the crisis. It welcomed the plans to improve the health and avoid the isolation of older persons, but remained concerned that thousands of older persons did not receive the necessary medical attention and died during the Covid-19 crisis. It stated that it had filed a criminal complaint in Spain before the Supreme Court denouncing the Council of Ministers for actions against fundamental individual rights.

395. Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (by video message) welcomed the fact that Spain accepted a large number of recommendations but was concerned that Spain did not accept some recommendations related to the detention of migrants and isolation in detention. It called for the repeal, reform or declaration of unconstitutionality of the Organic Law on the Protection of Citizens' Security. It expressed its will in opening spaces of dialogue and follow-up of implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations, with the participation of the full state apparatus and across the entire country.

396. The Health and Environment Program welcomed the work of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the Troika in the process. It noted that Spain had reiterated the importance of the universal periodic review process to evaluate its policies in terms of human rights and that it had ratified the majority of international instruments on human rights, which demonstrates the commitment of Spain to the respect of human rights obligations. It noted that, in this regard, a midterm report was prepared on the implementation of the recommendations that Spain received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review and noted that the civil society has actively participated in this process by means of a public consultation on the internet.

397. The Iraqi Development Organization noted that a large number of requests from non-governmental organizations for a reform of the police and security forces, and that this request followed the revolts starting in October 2017 in Catalonia, when excessive use of force by the Spanish police and security forces was performed. It regretted that the

Government of Spain did not establish a commission to investigate the violations of human rights committed against peaceful demonstrators on that occasion.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

398. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 275 recommendations received by Spain, 252 enjoy the support of Spain, and 10 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another 13 recommendations, which were accepted/noted.

399. Before concluding, the delegation informed that Spain will present a midterm report in order to facilitate the follow-up given to the accepted recommendations. Furthermore, in view of the interconnection between Agenda 2030 and human rights and in line with the practice already initiated in the national report for the third cycle, Spain intends to align the 275 recommendations received with the Sustainable Development Goals. The delegation thanked the secretariat for its support in relation to its third universal periodic review.

Kuwait

400. The review of Kuwait was held on 29 January 2020 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 Kuwait 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.6/35/KWT/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.6/35/KWT/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.6/35/KWT/3).

401. At its 25th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kuwait (see sect. B below).

402. The outcome of the review of Kuwait comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/17) and the views of Kuwait 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/44/17/Add.1).

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

403. The delegation of Kuwait expressed appreciation to all those who participated in its review and commended the role of the universal periodic review in developing the human rights system helping States to respect their obligations arising from international human rights law.

404. The delegation stated that the recommendations emerging from the dialogue are being dealt through a permanent committee that comprises all government agencies and institutions and whose mission it is to study the recommendations, determine the Government's position on each recommendation in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, national laws, and the country's Islamic law and societal values.

405. Kuwait received a total number of 302 recommendations in this review, of which 230 have been accepted, 12 have been noted, and 6 received partial support, while only 54 were rejected because they contradicted the provisions of the Constitution and Islamic Sharia. Some of those rejected were repeated recommendations that had been previously rejected because they violated the provisions of Islamic Sharia, the Constitution and laws of the State. Others were rejected because they contained elements that contradicted the national identity, and the values of society and its culture.

406. Kuwait accepted the 230 recommendations because they complied with the provisions of its Constitution and the Islamic Sharia. Some of the recommendations accepted are already being implemented, such as the appointment of women to the judiciary.

407. The delegation stated that the promotion of human rights is already integral to the foreign policy of Kuwait, through the provision of humanitarian aid and support to all those in need in various affected regions in the world, with no geographical, religious or ethnic distinctions. Kuwait has been blessed with peace, security and economic and social wellbeing, which attracts a large number of expatriates to work in Kuwait. There are presently over 180 nationalities residing in Kuwait goodness.

408. In the light of this demographic reality, human rights, respect for the rights and dignity of others, the rule of law, the strengthening judicial institutions, and religious tolerance are all issues to which the State of Kuwait attaches the highest importance.

409. It is no secret to anyone that the post-COVID-19 world is going to be different from the pre-pandemic world. Kuwait intends to strive to address the negative phenomena that has surfaced because of Covid-19.

410. The delegation stated that despite Kuwait's achievements in the field of human rights both domestically and internationally, it acknowledges that there it has to continue improving on human rights issues, and that countries with long-established democratic practices have also been subjected to criticism in this Council.

411. Kuwait is seeking to address the deficiencies in the areas of human rights, despite the important challenges, especially at the level of the complex and unstable regional environment that surrounds the State of Kuwait. Therefore, the delegation considers this forum an opportunity to benefit from the experiences and observations of others.

412. In compliance with this approach, the delegation welcomed the comments and information provided by States and stakeholders, and committed to listen to all with open-mindedness and with a view to benefitting from the expertise of the United Nations. The delegation committed to listen to constructive criticism without any agendas.

413. This commitment is reflected through its active participation with the universal periodic review, and its support to the recommendations, as well as its provision of recommendations to many other countries in the context of this mechanism, and its promotion of human rights and sustainable development through this and other fora. Kuwait expressed its intent to continue these efforts through a methodology, which balances the achieving of best practices in the field of human rights and development on one hand, and the preservation of the principles of the Islamic religion and the authentic societal values on the other hand.

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

414. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kuwait, 13 delegations made statements.**

415. Iraq thanked Kuwait for accepting its recommendations on continuing the support to the United Nations and partnering with other countries to make the best use of the expertise in disability care. It commended the efforts made by Kuwait in delivering humanitarian assistance during crises across the world. It welcomed the adoption by Kuwait of a number of legislation and policies to promote and protect women's rights, family rights and participation in public life. Kuwait accepted the most of the recommendations that reflected its commitment to human rights.

416. Jordan commended Kuwait for its participation in this session. Kuwait made leading achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights through a participatory approach and acceding to a number of international instruments as well as implementing numerous national plans and programmes. Kuwait accepted the vast majority of the recommendations advanced during the universal periodic review, including those presented by Jordan. It congratulated the delegation of Kuwait for the progress made at the level of promoting and protecting human rights.

417. Kazakhstan welcomed the ratification of many cores of human rights instruments by Kuwait, which demonstrated its strong commitment to cooperate with human rights mechanisms of the United Nations. It also welcomed the legislation and programmes aimed at improving the rights of persons with disabilities. It noted the progress related to the child protection measures, improving women's rights and integration of national policies and strategies aimed at promoting fundamental freedoms and bringing them in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. It noted that Kuwait has followed the positive trend of the third cycle of the universal periodic review by significantly increasing the number of accepted recommendations. It expressed its support to the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome report on Kuwait.

418. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the delegation of Kuwait and thanked for the presentation of the report and the positions on the recommendations that had been presented during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It commended Kuwait for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including two recommendations made by its delegation in particular on public housing policy and participation of women in leadership roles. Kyrgyzstan wished the Government of Kuwait a whole success in the implementation of recommendations as well as achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights.

419. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed Kuwait for the successful third cycle universal periodic review. It was pleased to note that Kuwait had accepted the majority of the recommendations formed in the review, including the recommendations it had made. It commended ongoing efforts to further strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities through the domestic laws, measures and training programmes. It

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recommended the adoption of the report of the universal periodic review of Kuwait by the Council.

420. Lebanon thanked Kuwait for its presentation and commended the efforts of Kuwait to achieve progress in promoting and protecting human rights. It also commended the constructive engagement of Kuwait with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and acceptance of the majority of recommendations advanced. During the review, it advanced two recommendations on redoubling the efforts to eradicate illiteracy and on continuing efforts to increase accessibility. Lebanon wished all success to Kuwait in the protection and promotion of human rights and recommended that the Council adopt the report.

421. Libya welcomed and thanked the delegation for the active efforts in the universal periodic review process. It commended the efforts undertaken by the Government to realize its international commitments as well as the positive achievement made in the area of human rights, particularly in education, health and combating all forms of discrimination against women within the framework of the national development plan. Libya expressed its appreciation to Kuwait in terms of its humanitarian solidarity, both regionally and internationally. It recommended that the Council adopt the report of the universal periodic review of Kuwait.

422. Malaysia congratulated Kuwait for supporting a majority of the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review, including those suggested by Malaysia. It applauded the commitment of the Government to continue promoting gender equality. It was confident that Kuwait would remain steadfast in efforts to strengthen national human rights instruments for the overall advancement of human rights in the country. It supported the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Kuwait and wished Kuwait success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

423. Maldives commended the sustained efforts by Kuwait to strengthen the human rights system of the country by ratifying several core human rights instruments. It highlighted the development of an employment strategy that aimed to provide training and capacity building for persons with disabilities. It encouraged the implementation of the accepted recommendation aiming at continuing to strengthen coordination between the institutions addressing issues related to children's rights.

424. Mauritania appreciated the efforts deployed by Kuwait in promoting and protecting the human rights at the legislative and institutional level, including the national mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the national laws and legislations and other effective frameworks. It commended the interest of Kuwait to enhance equality and equal opportunity. Mauritania recommended the Human Rights Council to adopt the report, wishing all success to Kuwait in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

425. Mongolia welcomed the participation of the State of Kuwait in the third cycle universal periodic review. It commended the establishment of child protection centres and the 24/7 help line for children. Mongolia commended the disability policy of Kuwait, including the establishment of the General Authority and the national strategy for the employment of persons with disabilities. Mongolia valued the commitment of Kuwait to international solidarity, especially in the form of humanitarian assistance to those affected by crises. Mongolia welcomed Kuwait's human rights training and education programme designed for the judiciary and the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs.

426. Morocco thanked Kuwait for the update given on its position on the recommendations received during the last universal periodic review. It commended the efforts deployed by Kuwait, which took effective measures at the economic and social levels to address the consequences of Covid-19, based on social solidarity and full respect for human rights. Morocco praised the continued efforts by Kuwait to strengthen women's

participation in different walks of life, through the national plan that aims at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women.

427. Myanmar appreciated the constructive participation of Kuwait in the universal periodic review process. It commended the acceptance by Kuwait of 230 recommendations made by States during the universal periodic review, including the three recommendations made by Myanmar in the areas of the rights of migrant workers, persons with disabilities and combating all form of violence against women and children, including violence against domestic workers. Myanmar expressed appreciation for the efforts of Kuwait in implementing the recommendations made during the second universal periodic review cycle to promote human rights in the country. Myanmar supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome report on Kuwait by the Council.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

428. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kuwait, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

429. International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights noted that the national report of Kuwait was prepared without the participation of the national human rights institution, and that there was a general decline in freedom and democracy that was negatively impacting the lives of people. The situation was exacerbated under the pandemic. It stated that 302 recommendations were difficult to implement, that the freedom of expression, proclamation of political parties, and peaceful assembly was banned, and that the issue of statelessness had been neglected for 60 years.

430. The Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture (by video message) expressed concern over allegations of human trafficking, the incarceration of prisoners of conscience, the denial of the citizens' rights to Bidoons, and the rights of women married to non-Kuwaiti citizens in transferring nationality to their children. They saw no organizing mechanism to implement the recommendations emanating from the Council. It hoped that Kuwait would implement the recommendations about public freedom by releasing all prisoners of conscience, solving the issue of the Bidoon and addressing all the issues in relation to women.

431. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, in its joint statement with the International Service for Human Rights, expressed concern over the restrictive legislation and stated that women human rights defenders risked detention, defamation, stigmatization, social pressure, gender and sexual based violence, marginalization and discrimination because Kuwait prevented the activities of civil society and human rights defenders. It urged Kuwait to implement recommendations about freedom of opinion and expression and peaceful assembly and to guarantee these rights to journalists, activists, human rights defenders and those who take part in demonstrations.

432. Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain expressed concern over restrictions to freedom of expression, such as the law punishing those who criticize the Emir with prison time, in contradiction with the international obligations of Kuwait. It

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documented allegations of violations of the rights of the Bidoon, including incidents of abuses, as well as discrimination in health care, employment, social services and education.

433. Amnesty International (by video message), welcomed the acceptance by Kuwait of recommendations to ensure that the Bidoon have equal access to education, healthcare and employment and some on the acquisition of nationality. It regretted the rejection by Kuwait, of a number of other recommendations, including those that would go furthest toward ending statelessness. It was troubled by the assertion by Kuwait that there are no stateless in Kuwait, only illegal residents. It also regretted the rejection of recommendations to join treaties protecting migrant workers and refugees, protecting freedom of expression, ensuring gender equality and criminalize sexual violence and marital rape.

434. The Iraqi Development Organization expressed concern about allegations that Bidoon citizens were reportedly being denied access to education, health care and employment and faced mass arrests, torture and abuse when trying to exercise their right to freedom of peaceful assembly and expression. It stated they were prohibited to gather in public spaces and inhibited from freedom of movement. It affirmed these practices were contrary to the support by Kuwait to the recommendations and pressured the Kuwaiti Government to promote and protect human rights.

435. Villages unis noted concrete efforts undertaken by Kuwait, its intention to ratify fundamental human rights and determination to cooperate with United Nations mechanisms, to enable women's rights, to diffuse a culture of the human rights through a programme of training and education, and to respect the rights of foreigners. It encouraged Kuwait to continue to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression and democracy. It called for strengthening human rights and hoped for the maintenance of the enhancement of maritime heritage.

436. Health and Environment Program stated that efforts by Kuwait in human rights have made it possible to improve its position and advance on the global prosperity index, as well as its intention to address discrimination against women. It stated, however, that the 302 recommendations received reflected the need to address human rights concerns. It supported the recommendations made by many States who urged Kuwait to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

437. Alsalam Foundation expressed concern that thousands of Kuwaiti women were unable to pass the citizenship to their children if they were married to a non-Kuwaiti, depriving them from accessing state services. It also expressed concern about allegations over the violation of the rights of the Bidoons and stated that the Bidoon are being deprived of their right to citizenship, employment, housing or social services and other rights. It also alleged that Bidoon activists had been subjected to torture at the hands of security forces because they reportedly protested against discrimination against Bidoons.

438. Africa culture internationale acknowledged the efforts made by Kuwait to implement recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle by supporting programmes, launching the Sustainable Development Strategy for 2030, enhancing its cooperation policy that resulted in the provision of development aid to 106 countries without discrimination, donating 100 million dollars to the World Health Organization to fight coronavirus; and by providing attention to the empowerment of women, young people, persons with disabilities and children.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

439. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 302 recommendations received, 230 enjoy the support of Kuwait, and 66 are noted. Additional

clarification was provided on another 6 recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

440. The delegation expressed renewed thanks to the participants and its determination to achieve improved results on their human rights situation in various fields. The delegation expressed gratitude to the substantive comments of some non-governmental organizations, stressing that some of these views, presented in a spirit of constructive criticism, will be carefully studied and considered.

441. However, the delegation stated that there are shortcomings, among some of these organisations, with respect to their interpretation of Kuwaiti laws, and their overall role in preserving the human rights system in its broadest sense.

442. The delegation urged all organisations to study laws and legislations accurately, objectively, and void of any agendas or secondary goals, in order to better understand the facts. In the end, it is in the interest of civil society organizations to work constructively with Kuwait in order to strengthen judicial bodies, ensure the implementation of the law, maintain order, and strive to protect the rights and freedoms of everyone without violating their dignity.

443. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulates that universal rights can at times be subject to restrictions, provided they take place in the context of clearly defined laws, in order to protect national security, public order, public morals, and respect for the rights of others, as is the case in the State of Kuwait.

444. The delegation stated that, while Kuwait will continue to consider the objective views of those who aim to promote human rights both in Kuwait and internationally, it emphasized that it will not heed the calls of those who seek to impose their values and cultural perspective under the pretext of human rights, in the belief that this approach could do more harm than good in the promotion of human rights.

445. The delegation stated that its approach to human rights is a comprehensive one that addresses, amongst others, economic, social and cultural issues, and that its intent is clearly visible through its international humanitarian efforts, including with the United Nations. Its positive humanitarian role is a source of pride for Kuwaitis.

446. Finally, the delegation reaffirmed its commitment to cooperate with the universal periodic review mechanism. Its support for the majority of recommendations received underscores that commitment, and the final approval of its third cycle report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review by the Council is a source of pride for Kuwait and it enhances its sense of responsibility to continue promoting human rights.

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Spain

447. At the 25th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 44/101 on the outcome of the review of Spain.

Kuwait

448. At the 25th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 44/102 on the outcome of the review of Kuwait.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

449. At the 26th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Michael Lynk, presented, pursuant to resolution 1993/2 A of the Commission on Human Rights and resolution 5/1 of the Human Rights Council, his report (A/HRC/44/60) (by video message).

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

451. 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, Azerbaijan⁶⁴ (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia⁶⁵ (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), State of Palestine⁶⁶ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Botswana, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait (by video message), Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights and Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies) (by video message), Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (also on behalf of Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel and Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies), Al-Haq (also on behalf of Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights and Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies) (by video message), Amnesty International (by video message), European Union of Jewish Students (also on behalf of International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists and World Jewish Congress), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), Institute for NGO Research (by video message), Lutheran World Federation, United Nations Watch, World Evangelical Alliance.

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

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.

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

A. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Contribution of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms to achieving the purposes and upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations

453. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representatives of Australia (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Fiji, Maldives, Mexico and Togo) and Togo introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.17/Rev.1, sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Fiji, Maldives, Mexico and Togo, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Nepal, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

454. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, and Japan made general comments on the draft resolution.

455. 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.

456. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Marshall Islands, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

457. 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, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine and Uruguay

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Eritrea, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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

458. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 41 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions (resolution 44/23).

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

A. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

459. At the 24th meeting, on 15 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, E. Tendayi Achiume, presented her reports (A/HRC/44/57 and Add.1–2) (by video message).

460. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and Qatar made statements as the States concerned.

461. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institutions, Netherlands Human Rights Institute and National Human Rights Committee of Qatar made statements (by video message).

462. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 26th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), China⁶⁷ (also on behalf of Burundi, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), India, Indonesia, Libya, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Republic of Korea, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁶⁸ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities (also on behalf of African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Global Action on Aging, International Association Against Torture, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International-Lawyers.Org, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student

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.

Movement for the United Nations, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues and United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Lutheran World Federation, Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, World Jewish Congress (also on behalf of International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists).

463. At the 24th meeting, on 15 July 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks (by video teleconference).

464. At the 26th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representatives of Bangladesh, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

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

465. At the 23rd meeting, on 15 July 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 42/32 and 18/18, an annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building. The meeting focused on the theme “Upholding the human rights of prisoners, including women prisoners and offenders: enhancing technical cooperation and capacity-building in the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules and the Bangkok Rules”. The OHCHR report entitled “Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of persons deprived of their liberty: implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Noncustodial Measures for Women Offenders” (A/HRC/44/37), also mandated by resolution 42/32, served as a basis for this panel discussion.

466. The Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR made an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Sek Wannamethee, moderated the discussion.

467. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and specialized institutions in Switzerland, Sabri Bachtobji; the Director of Policy and International Advocacy at Penal Reform International, Olivia Rope (by video message); and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer at the Justice Section of the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Sven Pfeiffer (by video message). The Council also viewed a video about the Implementation of the Bangkok Rules in practice, produced by the Ministry of Justice of Thailand.

468. 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: Armenia, Azerbaijan⁶⁹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), India, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam⁷⁰ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Iran (Islamic Republic of);

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

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

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.

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Friends World Committee for Consultation (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect), Justiça Global (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Indonesia, Nepal;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Maldives, Morocco, Vanuatu;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Drug Policy Consortium (also on behalf of Association for the Prevention of Torture and Penal Reform International) (by video message), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies).

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

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral reports of the Government of the Sudan and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

471. At the 25th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Sudan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Osman Abufatima Adam Mohammed, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/35, their oral reports on progress towards the opening of a country office in Sudan.

472. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 26th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the participants of the enhanced interactive dialogue questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Czechia, Eritrea, Germany, Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway⁷¹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁷² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Burundi, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Morocco, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates (by video message), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen;

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

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.

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (by video message), World Evangelical Alliance.

473. At the same meeting, the participants of the enhanced interactive dialogue answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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
Czechia	Mexico	Ukraine
Chile	Namibia	Uruguay
	Nepal	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
	Netherlands	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	Egypt	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Algeria	El Salvador	Latvia
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Lebanon
Belarus	Ethiopia	Liechtenstein
Belgium	Finland	Lithuania
Bhutan	France	Luxembourg
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Gabon	Madagascar
Botswana	Georgia	Malaysia
Burundi	Ghana	Maldives
Cabo Verde	Greece	Mali
Cambodia	Guatemala	Malta
Canada	Guyana	Monaco
Chad	Haiti	Mongolia
China	Honduras	Montenegro
Colombia	Hungary	Morocco
Costa Rica	Iceland	Mozambique
Côte d'Ivoire	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Myanmar
Croatia	Iraq	Nauru
Cuba	Ireland	New Zealand
Cyprus	Israel	Nicaragua
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Jamaica	Niger
Djibouti	Jordan	North Macedonia
Ecuador	Kazakhstan	Norway
	Kenya	Oman
	Kuwait	Panama
	Kyrgyzstan	Paraguay

Portugal	South Sudan	United Kingdom of Great
Romania	Sri Lanka	Britain and Northern Ireland
Russian Federation	Sweden	United Republic of Tanzania
Rwanda	Switzerland	United States of America
Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic	Uzbekistan
Serbia	Thailand	Vanuatu
Sierra Leone	Timor-Leste	Viet Nam
Singapore	Tunisia	Yemen
Slovenia	Turkey	Zimbabwe
South Africa	United Arab Emirates	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)

Intergovernmental organizations

European Union
International Development Law Organization

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
Sovereign Military Order of Malta

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Australian Human Rights Commission	Human Rights Commission of Zimbabwe
Defensor del Pueblo de Ecuador	National Human Rights Commission of New Zealand
Defensor del Pueblo de España	National Human Rights Committee of Qatar
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions	Netherlands Human Rights Institute
	New Zealand Human Rights Commission

Non-governmental organizations

Action Canada for Population and Development	Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie	Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel	Conectas Direitos Humanos
Africa culture internationale	Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Aid Organization	Conscience and Peace Tax International
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights	Conselho Indigenista Missionário
Al-Haq	Defence for Children International
Alliance Defending Freedom	Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers
Alliance globale contre les mutilations génitales féminines	Earthjustice
Alsalam Foundation	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
American Civil Liberties Union	Edmund Rice International
Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain	European Centre for Law and Justice
Amnesty International	European Language Equality Network
Article 19: International Centre against Censorship	European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development	European Union of Jewish Students
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women	Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland
Asociacion HazteOir.org	Federation for Women and Family Planning
Association apprentissage sans frontieres	FIAN International
Association of World Citizens	France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII	Franciscans International
Bahjat Al-Baqir Charity Foundation	Friends World Committee for Consultation
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center	Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	Global Action on Aging
Catholic International Education Office	Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Center for International Environmental Law	Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Center for Reproductive Rights	Health and Environment Program
Centre Europe-tiers monde	Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales	HelpAge International
Cercle de recherche sur les droits et les devoirs de la personne humaine	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Child Rights Connect	Human Rights House Foundation
China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation	Human Rights Watch
China NGO Network for International Exchanges	International Drug Policy Consortium
China Society for Human Rights Studies	Il Cenacolo
Christian Solidarity Worldwide	Indian Council of South America
CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	International Council of Women
Colombian Commission of Jurists	Ingénieurs du monde
	Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya
	Institut international de l'écologie industrielle et de l'économie verte
	Institut international pour les droits et le développement
	Institute for NGO Research
	Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists	Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development
International Association of Soldiers for Peace	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights
International Bar Association	Make Mothers Matter
International Commission of Jurists	Minority Rights Group
International Council of Women	Mothers Legacy Project
International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights	Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
International Disability Alliance	Noble Institution for Environmental Peace
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues	Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities	Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations	Peace Brigades International Switzerland
International Fellowship of Reconciliation	Plan International
International Forum	Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme
International Human Rights Association of American Minorities	Réseau européen pour l'égalité des langues
International Humanist and Ethical Union	Réseau international des droits humains
International Lesbian and Gay Association	Right Livelihood Award Foundation
International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism	Rutgers
International Movement ATD Fourth World	Save the Children International
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse	Sikh Human Rights Group
International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education	Society for Threatened Peoples
International PEN	South Youth Organization
International Planned Parenthood Federation	Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
International Service for Human Rights	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations	Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
International-Lawyers.org	Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Iraqi Development Organization	Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco	Terra de Direitos
Iuventum	Terre des hommes fédération internationale
Justiça Global	Union of Arab Jurists
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	United Nations Association of China
Lutheran World Federation	United Nations Watch
	Villages unis
	VIVAT International
	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
	World Evangelical Alliance
	World Federalist Movement
	World Jewish Congress
	World Muslim Congress
	World Organization against Torture
	World Vision International

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-fourth session

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/44/1	1 Agenda and annotations
A/HRC/44/1/Corr.1	1 Corrigendum
A/HRC/44/2	1 Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-fourth session
A/HRC/44/3– E/CN.6/2020/8	2 Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women: note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/44/4	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Kyrgyzstan
A/HRC/44/4/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/5	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Guinea
A/HRC/44/5/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/6	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Lao People's Democratic Republic
A/HRC/44/6/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/7	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Spain
A/HRC/44/7/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/8	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Lesotho
A/HRC/44/8/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/9	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Kenya

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A/HRC/44/9/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/10	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Armenia
A/HRC/44/10/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/11	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Guinea-Bissau
A/HRC/44/11/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/12	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sweden
A/HRC/44/12/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/13	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Grenada
A/HRC/44/13/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/14	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Turkey
A/HRC/44/14/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/15	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Kiribati
A/HRC/44/15/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/16	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Guyana
A/HRC/44/16/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/17	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Kuwait
A/HRC/44/17/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and

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		replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/18	2, 6	Operations of the voluntary fund for participation in the universal periodic review: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/19	2, 6	Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/20	2	Outcomes of the investigation into allegations of possible human right violations of the human rights to life, liberty and physical and moral integrity in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/21	2	Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/44/21/Add.1	2	Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine: comments by the state
A/HRC/44/22	2	Situation of human rights in the Philippines: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/23	2	Human rights situation in Eritrea: report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/44/24	2, 3	Impact of new technologies on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of assemblies, including peaceful protests: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/25	2, 3	Civil society space: engagement with international and regional organizations: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/26	2, 3	Intersection of race and gender discrimination in sport: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/27	2, 3	Challenges faced and best practices applied by States in integrating human rights into their national strategies and policies to fight against corruption, including those addressing non-State actors, such as the private sector: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/44/28	2, 3	Implementation and enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/29	2, 3	Impact of arms transfers on human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/30	2, 3	Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/31	3	Human rights of migrants: note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/44/32	2, 3	Improving accountability and access to remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuse through non-State-based grievance mechanisms: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/32/Add.1	2, 3	Improving accountability and access to remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuse through non-State-based grievance mechanisms: explanatory notes: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/33	2, 3	Expert group meeting on the elimination of female genital mutilation: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/34	2, 3	Panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/44/NGO/48	2, 3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/50	2, 3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/51	2	Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/52	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/53	2	Joint written statement submitted by Conectas Direitos Humanos, Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/54	2	Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/55	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/56	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/57	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/58	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/59	2	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/60	2, 3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/61	2, 3	Joint written statement submitted by Advocates for

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	Human Rights, Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Reprieve, Union Internationale des Avocats - International Union of Lawyers, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/62	3 Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/63	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/64	2 Exposición escrita presentada por el Comité Español de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad (CERMI), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/44/NGO/65	2, 3 Joint written statement submitted by International Planned Parenthood Federation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Allied Rainbow Communities International, Amnesty International, Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros, Association Humanity First Cameroon, Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud, Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, Conectas Direitos Humanos, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Human Rights Council of Australia, Inc., International Bar Association, International Planned Parenthood Federation, East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region (IPPF ESEAOR), International Service for Human Rights, Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany, LGBT Denmark - The National Organization for Gay Men, Lesbians, Bisexuals and Transgendered People, OutRight Action International, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Swedish

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		Association for Sexuality Education, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL, Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/66	2, 3	Written statement submitted by Association for Progressive Communications, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/67	4	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/68	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, organisation non gouvernementale inscrite sur la liste
A/HRC/44/NGO/69	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/70	7	Written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/71	9	Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/72	9	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/73	9	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/74	9	Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative

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		status
A/HRC/44/NGO/75	9	Written statement submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/76	3	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/77	9	Written statement submitted by International Lesbian and Gay Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/78	9	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/79	10	Written statement submitted by Redress Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/80	10	Exposición escrita presentada por el Centro UNESCO de Donostia-San Sebastián, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/44/NGO/81	2	Written statement submitted by Aid Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/82	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/83	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/84	2, 3	Written statement submitted by Les femmes, la force du changement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/85	3	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (GIWEH), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/86	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/87	3	Written statement submitted by Society for

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		Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/88	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/89	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/90	3, 6	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/91	2, 3	Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/92	2, 3	Written statement submitted by International Bar Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/93	2, 3	Written statement submitted by Franciscans International (FI), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/94	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/95	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/96	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/97	2	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/98	2	Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association mauritanienne pour la transparence et le développement, Association Nationale des Echanges Entre Jeunes, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International

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	Fellowship of Reconciliation, Paz y Cooperación, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Barua Organization (WBO), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc., Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/99	7 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/100	9 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/101	3 Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/102	9 Written statement submitted by International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/103	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 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, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/104	7 Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/105	9 Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/106	7 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/107	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/108	3 Written statement submitted by Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/109	9 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/110	3 Joint written statement submitted by Franciscans International, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, VIVAT International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/111	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/112	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/113	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/114	9 Written statement submitted by Edfu Foundation Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/115	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/116	2 Written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/117	3 Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/118	9 Written statement submitted by Asocio Esperanto Radikala, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/119	3 Written statement submitted by Asocio Esperanto Radikala, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/120	2, 3 Joint written statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Amnesty International, Earthjustice, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/121	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/122	9 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/123	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/124	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-

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	governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/125	2 Written statement submitted by Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/126	7 Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/127	2, 7 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/128	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/129	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/130	2 Joint written statement submitted by Terra de Direitos, Centro de Estudos Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, Justiça Global, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, FIAN International e.V., Instituto Brasileiro de Analises Sociais e Economicas (IBASE), non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/131	7 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/132	3 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/133	3 Written statement submitted by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a

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	non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/134	7 Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV

Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its forty-fourth session

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

Marcos A. Orellana (Chile)

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

Irene Khan (Bangladesh)

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

Tlaleng Mofokeng (South Africa)

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Siobhán Mullally (Ireland)
