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Forty-fifth session

14 September–7 October 2020

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

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

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Part One

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

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
45/1	Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath	18 September 2020
45/2	Strengthening cooperation and technical assistance in the field of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	6 October 2020
45/3	Enforced or involuntary disappearances	6 October 2020
45/4	Mandate of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	6 October 2020
45/5	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	6 October 2020
45/6	The right to development	6 October 2020
45/7	Local government and human rights	6 October 2020
45/8	The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	6 October 2020
45/9	The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights	6 October 2020
45/10	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	6 October 2020
45/11	Terrorism and human rights	6 October 2020
45/12	Human rights and indigenous peoples	6 October 2020
45/13	Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms	6 October 2020
45/14	Eliminating inequality within and among States for the realization of human rights	6 October 2020
45/15	Situation of human rights in Yemen	6 October 2020
45/16	Mandate of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies	6 October 2020
45/17	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	6 October 2020
45/18	The safety of journalists	6 October 2020
45/19	Situation of human rights in Burundi	6 October 2020
45/20	Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	6 October 2020

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
45/21	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	6 October 2020
45/22	National human rights institutions	6 October 2020
45/23	Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	6 October 2020
45/24	Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent	6 October 2020
45/25	Technical assistance and capacity-building to further improve human rights in the Sudan	6 October 2020
45/26	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	6 October 2020
45/27	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	6 October 2020
45/28	Promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)	7 October 2020
45/29	Promoting, protecting and respecting women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations	7 October 2020
45/30	Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment	7 October 2020
45/31	The contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations	7 October 2020
45/32	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights	7 October 2020
45/33	Technical cooperation and capacity-building for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines	7 October 2020
45/34	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	7 October 2020
45/35	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic	7 October 2020

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
45/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kyrgyzstan	28 September 2020
45/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Guinea	28 September 2020
45/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lao People's Democratic Republic	28 September 2020
45/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lesotho	28 September 2020
45/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kenya	28 September 2020
45/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Armenia	28 September 2020

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
45/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sweden	29 September 2020
45/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Grenada	29 September 2020
45/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Turkey	29 September 2020
45/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kiribati	29 September 2020
45/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Guinea-Bissau	5 October 2020
45/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Guyana	5 October 2020
45/113	Postponement of the implementation of certain activities mandated by the Human Rights Council	6 October 2020

III. President's statement

<i>President's statement</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
PRST 45/1	Report of the Advisory Committee	6 October 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-fifth session at the United Nations Office in Geneva from 14 September to 7 October 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-fifth session was held on 31 August 2020.
3. The forty-fifth session consisted of 39 meetings over 18 days (see paragraph 14 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 14 September 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the forty-fifth session.
6. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold an urgent debate on the situation of human rights in Belarus under agenda item 1, on 18 September 2020.

D. Organization of work

7. At the 1st meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Human Rights Council decided to endorse the extraordinary modalities recommended by the Bureau of the Council, similar to those applied at the forty-fourth session in view of the COVID-19 pandemic. The measures included enabling the delivery of statements by pre-recorded video-messages, the virtual exercise of the right of reply, and the participation of special procedure mandate holders, members of investigative mechanisms and panellists via video messages and video-link.
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, general debates and panel discussions, opened on 8 September 2020. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.
9. Also at the same meeting, the President noted that the deadline for the submission of draft proposals was 25 September 2020, and that an extension of the deadline for the submission of a draft proposal could be approved by the Human Rights Council under exceptional circumstances, one time only, for a maximum of 24 hours.

10. At the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time limits for interactive dialogues, which would be 1 minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

11. At the 3rd meeting, on 15 September 2020, the President outlined the speaking time limits for general debates, which would be 2 minutes and 30 seconds for States members of the Council and 1 minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers.

12. At the 7th meeting, on 17 September 2020, the Vice-President outlined the speaking time limits for panel discussions, which would be 2 minutes for all participants.

13. At the 9th meeting, on 18 September 2020, the President noted that the urgent debate on the situation of Belarus would follow the modalities of a general debate. The President outlined that the speaking time limits would be 2 minutes and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council and 1 minute and 30 minutes for observer States and other observers.

E. Meetings and documentation

14. The Human Rights Council held 39 fully serviced meetings during its forty-fifth session.¹

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

F. Visits

16. At the 1st meeting, on 14 September 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).

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

17. At its 39th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the Human Rights Council elected, pursuant to Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, seven experts to the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/HRC/45/59 and Add.1) containing the nomination of candidates for election, in accordance with Council decision 6/102, and the biographical data of the candidates (see annex IV).

H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

18. At the 39th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the Human Rights Council appointed, pursuant to Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102, seven special procedure mandate holders (see annex V).

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

I. Urgent debate on the situation of human rights in Belarus

19. At the 1st meeting, on 14 September 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that on 11 September 2020, she received a request from Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) to convene an urgent debate on the situation of human rights in Belarus.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a statement to introduce the proposal.

21. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), the Netherlands, Denmark, Czechia, Poland and Spain made statements in connection with the holding of the urgent debate. The representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.

22. At the same meeting, at the request of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on the proposal to hold the urgent debate. 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, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay

Against:

Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

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

23. At the same meeting, by 25 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions, the Council decided to hold the urgent debate on 18 September 2020.

24. At the 9th meeting, on 18 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate on the situation of human rights in Belarus.

25. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement for the urgent debate.

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

27. At the same meeting, the following made statements for the urgent debate: the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Anaïs Marin, (on behalf of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures) (by video message), Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya (by video message) and civic activist, Ekaterina Novikava (by video message).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria (by video message), Canada² (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Czechia, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) (by video message), Eritrea, Germany (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Ukraine), Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (by video message), Peru, Philippines, Poland (by video message), Slovakia (by video message), Spain, Ukraine (by video message), Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia (by video message), Finland, Greece, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland (by video message), Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia (by video message), Liechtenstein, Lithuania (by video message), Luxembourg (by video message), Malta, Myanmar (by video message), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania (by video message), Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden (by video message), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (by video message), Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of the International Bar Association), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, United Nations Watch, World Organization against Torture.

J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath

30. At the 10th meeting, on 18 September 2020, the representative of Germany, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.1, sponsored by Germany, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Costa Rica joined the sponsors.

31. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/45/L.2, A/HRC/45/L.3, A/HRC/45/L.4, A/HRC/45/L.5, A/HRC/45/L.6, A/HRC/45/L.7, A/HRC/45/L.8, A/HRC/45/L.9, A/HRC/45/L.10,

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

A/HRC/45/L.11, A/HRC/45/L.12, A/HRC/45/L.13, A/HRC/45/L.14, A/HRC/45/L.15, A/HRC/45/L.16, A/HRC/45/L.17 and A/HRC/45/L.18 to draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.1.

32. Amendments A/HRC/45/L.2, A/HRC/45/L.3, A/HRC/45/L.5, A/HRC/45/L.7, A/HRC/45/L.8, A/HRC/45/L.10, A/HRC/45/L.12, A/HRC/45/L.14 and A/HRC/45/L.16 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Amendments A/HRC/45/L.4, A/HRC/45/L.6, A/HRC/45/L.9, A/HRC/45/L.11, A/HRC/45/L.13, A/HRC/45/L.15, A/HRC/45/L.17 and A/HRC/45/L.18 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

33. 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 statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.1.

34. Also 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 general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.1, as well as on the proposed amendments.

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

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

37. Also at the same meeting, the Council took action on amendments A/HRC/45/L.2, A/HRC/45/L.3, A/HRC/45/L.4, A/HRC/45/L.5, A/HRC/45/L.6, A/HRC/45/L.7, A/HRC/45/L.8, A/HRC/45/L.9, A/HRC/45/L.10, A/HRC/45/L.11, A/HRC/45/L.12, A/HRC/45/L.13, A/HRC/45/L.14, A/HRC/45/L.15, A/HRC/45/L.16, A/HRC/45/L.17, and A/HRC/45/L.18.

38. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.2. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Eritrea, Indonesia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

39. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/L.2 by 6 votes to 21, with 20 abstentions.

40. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.3. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

41. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.3 by 7 votes to 21, with 19 abstentions.

42. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.4. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

43. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.4 by 5 votes to 21, with 21 abstentions.

44. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.5. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay

45. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.5 by 11 votes to 19, with 17 abstentions.

46. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.6. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

47. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.6 by 7 votes to 21, with 19 abstentions.

48. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.7. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Cameroon, Eritrea, Indonesia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay

49. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.7 by 7 votes to 20, with 20 abstentions.

50. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.8. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay

51. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.8 by 6 votes to 21, with 20 abstentions.

52. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.9. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

53. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.9 by 5 votes to 21, with 21 abstentions.

54. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.10. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

55. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.10 by 2 votes to 21, with 24 abstentions.

56. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.11. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Eritrea, India, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

57. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.11 by 3 votes to 23, with 21 abstentions.

58. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.12. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Eritrea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

59. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.12 by 2 votes to 22, with 23 abstentions.

60. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.13. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

61. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.13 by 4 votes to 22, with 21 abstentions.

62. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.14. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Eritrea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

63. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.14 by 2 votes to 22, with 23 abstentions.

64. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.15. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay

65. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.15 by 10 votes to 20, with 17 abstentions.

66. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.16. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

67. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.16 by 5 votes to 22, with 20 abstentions.

68. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.17. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

69. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.17 by 4 votes to 23, with 20 abstentions.

70. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.18. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo

71. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/4/L.18 by 6 votes to 22, with 19 abstentions.

72. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.1 (by video message).

73. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (by video message) a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

Eritrea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

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

74. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions (resolution 45/1).

Report of the Advisory Committee

75. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft President's statement A/HRC/45/L.30.

76. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft President's statement (PRST 45/1).

Postponement of the implementation of certain activities mandated by the Human Rights Council

77. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft decision A/HRC/45/L.50.

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

79. At the same meeting, the draft decision was adopted without a vote (decision 45/113).

K. Adoption of the report of the session

80. At the 39th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Switzerland, Switzerland (also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Sweden and Uruguay), Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam made statements as observer States on the adopted resolutions.

81. At same meeting, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its forty-fifth session.

82. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted ad referendum the draft report (A/HRC/45/2) and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.

83. At the same meeting, the following made statements on the session:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Haiti³ (also behalf of Albania, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, Norway, Pakistan Panama, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu and Viet Nam), Indonesia, Qatar;

(b) Representative of an observer State: Mauritius;

(c) Observer for a non-governmental organization: International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Progressive Communications, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Child Rights Connect, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Franciscans International, International Federation for Human Rights, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism and World Organisation against Torture).

84. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council made a closing statement.

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

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

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

85. At the 1st meeting, on 14 September 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of her Office.

86. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/2, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua.

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

88. At the 3rd meeting, on 15 September 2020, the representatives of Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements as the States concerned (by video message).

89. At the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 15 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the oral updates by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bahrain, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China⁵ (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Czechia, Denmark, Denmark (also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Eritrea, Germany (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and North Macedonia), India, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Morocco⁶ (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, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates), Namibia, Nepal (by video message), Netherlands, Netherlands (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain,

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.

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

Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Ukraine), Nigeria, Norway⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Australia, Iceland, Canada, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay⁸ (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador and Peru), Peru (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Timor-Leste⁹ (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) Ukraine, Ukraine (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland¹⁰ (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);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, China (by video message), Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar (by video message), Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, Habitat International Coalition International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples and Right Livelihood Award Foundation), Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association pour les victimes du monde, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto

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

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

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

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

Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and New Humanity), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.org, Iuventum, Le Pont, Make Mothers Matter, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Tamil Uzhagam, United Nations Watch, World Evangelical Alliance.

90. At the 4th meeting, on 15 September 2020, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Chad, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Viet Nam made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

91. At the 1st meeting, on 14 September 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/3, a written report on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar (A/HRC/45/5).

92. At the same meeting, the following made statements: the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, Kyaw Moe Tun (by video message), and the Chair of the Advisory Board of Progressive Voice, Khin Ohmar (by video message).

93. 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: Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Egypt, France, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia (by video message), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), Lutheran World Federation, Next Century Foundation (by video message).

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

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar

95. At the 2nd meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, Nicholas Koumjian, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/2, the report of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (A/HRC/45/60).

96. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia (by video message), New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), CIVISCUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, Jubilee Campaign (by video message).

97. At the same meeting, the Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the human rights impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

98. At the 2nd meeting, on 14 September 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to President's statement (PRST 43/1), an oral update on the human rights impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

99. At the same meeting, the following made statements: the Deputy Director-General for Policy of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Martha E. Newton, and the Executive Director of the World Health Organization (WHO), Health Emergencies Program, Mike Ryan (by video message).

100. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 3rd meeting, on 15 September 2020, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Fiji (by video message), Finland¹¹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique¹² (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia (by video message), Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar (by video message), Nauru (by video message), Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland,

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.

Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (by video message), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (by video message);

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (by video message), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, FIAN International (by video message), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Catholic Child Bureau, Minority Rights Group, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Penal Reform International (by video message), Reporters sans frontières international (by video message).

101. At the 3rd meeting, on 15 September 2020, the High Commissioner and presenters answered questions and made concluding remarks.

102. At the 4th meeting, on 15 September 2020, the representative of Brazil and China made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen

103. At the 26th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Chair of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen, Kamel Jendoubi, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/2, a comprehensive written report (A/HRC/45/6) (by video message).

104. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

105. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Czechia, Germany, Ireland¹³ (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, Netherlands), Japan, Norway¹⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden), Qatar;

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Croatia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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.

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Defence for Children International, Human Rights Watch, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (by video message), Reporters sans frontières international (by video message), Save the Children International (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, Intersos Humanitarian Aid Organization, Médecins du monde (international), Oxfam International), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (by video message).

106. Also at the same meeting the Chair and the members of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen, Melissa Parke and Ardi Imseis, answered questions and made their concluding remarks (by video message).

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

107. At the 14th meeting, on 22 September, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, presented thematic reports prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR and the Secretary-General under agenda items 3 and 8.

108. At the 14th meeting, on 22 September 2020, and at the 18th meeting, on 24 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 3, including on thematic reports presented by the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter III, section D).

109. At the 28th meeting, on 30 September 2020, the Assistant-Secretary General for Human Rights presented a report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights (A/HRC/45/36) under agenda items 2 and 5, followed by an interactive dialogue (see Chapter V, Section B)

110. At the 29th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in her capacity as coordinator of the International Decade for People of African Descent, presented a midterm report on her activities in follow up to the implementation of the programme of activities within the framework of the Decade (A/HRC/45/47), followed by a general debate on agenda item 9 (see chapter IX, section B).

111. At the 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/34 a comprehensive report on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/HRC/45/49), followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue (see chapter X, section B).

112. At the 35th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR, presented the reports of the Secretary-General and the reports of the High Commissioner submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

113. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, including on reports under agenda items 2 and 10, presented by the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR (see chapter X, section E).

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

114. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.55/Rev.1, sponsored by the Islamic Republic of Iran and co-sponsored by the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently Belarus, Burundi, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, the Russian Federation and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

116. 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.

117. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Eritrea, Germany (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Mexico and Peru (also on behalf of Brazil and Chile) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

118. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Peru (also on behalf of Brazil and Chile), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Eritrea, Fiji, Indonesia, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Brazil, Chile, Marshall Islands, Peru, Ukraine, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Togo

119. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 14 votes to 7, with 26 abstentions (resolution 45/2).

Situation of human rights in Yemen

120. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of the Netherlands, also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Ireland and Luxembourg, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.25, sponsored by Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark and Monaco joined the sponsors.

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

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

123. 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.

124. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark, Japan and the Sudan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, India, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Japan, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo

126. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 12, with 12 abstentions (resolution 45/15).

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

A. Panel discussions

Biennial panel discussion on the right to development

127. At the 7th meeting, on 17 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 42/23, a biennial panel discussion on the right to development.

128. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives, Abdulla Shahid (by video message), and the Director-General of the World Health Organization, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (by video message) made opening statements for the panel discussion.

129. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Vaqif Sadiqov; the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Isabelle Durant; the Executive Director of the South Centre, Carlos Correa; and the Main representative of the Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII to the United Nations in Geneva and Coordinator of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Forum of Catholic-Inspired NGOs in Geneva, Maria Mercedes Rossi.

130. 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: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Maldives¹⁵ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Singapore and Vanuatu), Mauritania, Qatar, United Arab Emirates¹⁶ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Viet Nam¹⁷ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cuba, Morocco, Sierra Leone;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Iuventum (by video message), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

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

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.

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahamas, Cabo Verde¹⁸ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Indonesia, Libya, Togo;

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Chinese Association for International Understanding (by video message), International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

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

Panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples

133. At the 17th meeting, on 23 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 18/8, 39/13 and 42/19, a panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples on the theme "Protection of indigenous human rights defenders".

134. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion.

135. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: indigenous woman from the Nasa peoples of Colombia and Human Rights Counselor of the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, Aida Quilcue Vivas (by video message); Executive Director of Front Line Defenders, Andrew Anderson (by video message); indigenous woman from the Kankanaey Igorot peoples of the Cordillera Region of the Philippines and former Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (by video message); the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Indigenous Peoples Network for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Director of the National Alliance for Support and Promotion of Areas and Territories Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the Republic Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Itongwa (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Mexico (also on behalf of Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru), Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Sweden¹⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Defensoria del Pueblo de Ecuador (by video message);

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 Members and observer States.

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, International Commission of Jurists) (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Indonesia, Nepal, Senegal, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Costa Rica, Morocco;

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

138. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Conselho Federal da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil (also on behalf of Justiça Global and Terra de Direitos) (by video message), Minority Rights Group (by video message).

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

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

140. At the 5th meeting, on 16 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, Tomoya Obokata, presented his reports (A/HRC/45/8 and Add. 1) (by video message).

141. At the same meeting, the representative of Togo made a statement as the State concerned.

142. 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, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Nepal, Norway²⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia and Lithuania), Pakistan, Philippines (by video statement), Senegal, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad, China, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Morocco, Paraguay, South Africa, 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 Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta (by video message);

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Anti-Slavery International (by video message), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (by video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco) (by video message), International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Minority Rights Group, Prahar (by video message), Réseau unité pour le développement de Mauritanie (by video message).

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

144. At the 6th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

145. At the 5th meeting, on 16 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, Saad Alfaragi, presented his reports (A/HRC/45/15 and Add. 1) (by video message).

146. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland made a statement as the State concerned.

147. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 5th and 6th meetings, on 16 September 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cabo Verde²¹ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Cameroon, Chile, Fiji (by video message), India, Indonesia, Libya, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe, Holy See (by video message);

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

(d) Observers for nongovernmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (by video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Accountability Project, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, International Youth and Student Movement for

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

the United Nations, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and New Humanity), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (by video message), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (by video message), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (by video message), Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group (by video message), Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

148. At the 6th meeting, on 16 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

150. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the second right of reply.

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

151. At the 6th meeting, on 16 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, Léo Heller, presented his reports (A/HRC/45/10 and Add.1-3 and A/HRC/45/11) (by video message).

152. 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, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Fiji (by video message), Germany, India, Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cambodia, Chad, China (by video message), Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Holy See (by video message), State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (by video message), Earthjustice, Franciscans International (by video message), Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights) (by video message), International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Make Mothers Matter, Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

154. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Israel and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

155. At the 7th meeting, on 17 September 2020, the Chair of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, Chris Kwaja, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/45/9 and Add.1) (by video message).

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

157. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representative of a State member of the Human Rights Council: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Russian Federation;

(c) Observer for an inter-governmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (by video message), Next Century Foundation (by video message).

158. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

159. At the 8th meeting, on 17 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Fabian Salvioli, presented his reports (A/HRC/45/45 and Add. 1-3) (by video message).

160. At the same meeting, the representatives of El Salvador, the Gambia and Sri Lanka made statements as States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile, Estonia²² (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Nepal, Peru (by video message), Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay), Republic of Korea, Sudan, Switzerland²³ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Maldives Morocco, Peru and Uruguay), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein,

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.

Morocco, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (by video message), Comision Mexicana de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos (by video message), Conscience and Peace Tax international, International Commission of Jurists, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights) (by video message), International Movement Against all forms of Discrimination and Racism (also of behalf of Amnesty International, Franciscans International), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, New Humanity and Teresian Association) (by video message), Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Public Organization “Public Advocacy” (by video message).

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

163. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the rights of reply.

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

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

165. At the 11th meeting, on 21 September 2020, the Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Leigh Toomey, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/45/16 and Add. 1–2) (by video message).

166. At the same meeting, the representatives of Greece and Qatar made statements as the States concerned.

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

168. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Libya, Lithuania²⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Morocco, Myanmar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, State of Palestine;

(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.

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19: International Centre against censorship (by video message), Commonwealth Human, Rights Initiative (by video message), Defence for children international, Freemuse: The World Forum on Music and Censorship (by video message), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (by video message), Ingénieurs du monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (by video message), International Federation of ACAT, Law Council of Australia (by video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers).

169. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Working Group on arbitrary detention answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

170. At the 13th meeting, on 21 September 2020, the representatives of Cuba, Israel and Iran (Islamic Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

171. At the 11th meeting, on 21 September 2020, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, Claudia Mahler, presented her reports (A/HRC/45/14 and Add. 1-2) (by video message).

172. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and New Zealand made statements as the States concerned.

173. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th and 12th meetings on 21 September, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the African Group), Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica²⁵ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), India, Indonesia, Italy, Libya, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal²⁶ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore²⁷ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Montenegro, El Salvador, Namibia, Portugal, Slovenia, Tunisia and Uruguay), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Iraq, Israel (by video message), Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See (by video message);

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

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

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

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (by video message);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom, China Family Planning Association (by video message), China Society for Human Rights

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.

Studies (by video message), Global Action on Aging, HelpAge International (by video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights) (by video message), International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of AGE Platform Europe, International Federation on Ageing, International Longevity Center Global Alliance and Make Mothers Matter), Iuventum (by video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video message), Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message).

174. At the 12th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

175. At the 12th meeting, on 21 September 2020, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, Livingstone Sewanyana, presented his report (A/HRC/45/28) (by video message).

176. 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: Armenia, India, Indonesia, Libya, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Chinese Association for International Understanding, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (by video message), Fundación para la mejora de la vida, la cultura y la sociedad (by video message), Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum (by video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Sikh Human Rights Group, South Youth Organization (by video message), United Nations Association of China (by video message).

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

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

178. At the 12th meeting, on 21 September 2020, the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Luciano Hazan, presented reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/45/13, Add. 1-4) (by video message).

179. At the same meeting, the representatives of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan made statements as the States concerned.

180. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th and 13th meetings on 21 September 2020, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, France²⁸ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay), Iceland²⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia,

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 Members and observer States.

Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Botswana, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Honduras (by video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: British Humanist Association (by video message), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (by video message), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Bar Association (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights (by video message), International-Lawyers.Org, Jubilee Campaign (by video message), Movement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, American Association of Jurists and Right Livelihood Award Foundation), Peace Brigades International Switzerland.

181. At the 13th meeting, on 21 September, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

182. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan and Serbia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

183. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Serbia made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

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

184. At the 13th meeting, on 21 September, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Marcos A. Orellana, presented his reports (A/HRC/45/12 and Add. 1-2) (by video message).

185. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Canada made statements as the States concerned.

186. 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: Angola, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile, India, Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Scottish Human Rights Commission (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of the Center for Reproductive Rights and International Service for Human Rights), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Child Rights Connect, Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Earthjustice, Franciscans International (by video message), Iuventum (by video message), Justiça Global (by video message), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Terra de Direitos (by video message).

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

189. At the 14th meeting, on 22 September, the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Alena Douhan, presented her report (A/HRC/45/7) (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bahrain, Bahrain (also on behalf of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Fiji (by video message), Indonesia, Libya, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic³⁰ (also on behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Caritas Internationalis (also on behalf of ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, New Humanity, World Evangelical Alliance), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), Chinese Association for International Understanding, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (by video message), Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (by video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (also on behalf of Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh", Disability Association of Tavana, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, Family Health Association of Iran, Iran Autism Association, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute), Sikh Human Rights Group, United Nations Association of China (by video message).

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

192. At the 19th meeting, on 24 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, José Francisco Cali, presented his reports (A/HRC/45/34 and Add.1 and Add.3) (by video message).

193. At the same meeting, the representative of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

194. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 19th meeting on 24 September 2020, and at the 21st meeting on 25 September 2020, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Guatemala³¹ (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Canada, China, Ecuador, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Thailand, Vanuatu, Holy See (by video message);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Conselho Indigenista Missionário (by video message), Edmund Rice International, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit -COC Nederland (by video message), FIAN International (by video message), Franciscans International (also on behalf of VIVAT International) (by video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association (by video message), Minority Rights Group, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Terra de Direitos (by video message).

195. At the 21st meeting, on 25 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

196. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Interactive Dialogue with the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development

197. At the 7th meeting, on 17 September 2020, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, Bonny Ibhawoh, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/23, the annual report of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/45/29) (by video message).

198. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th meeting, on 17 September 2020, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Expert Mechanism questions:

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited, International Accountability Project, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity, Teresian Association, VIVAT International and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center (by video message), Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal and Research Center (by video message), Center for Environmental and Management Studies (by video message), China Family Planning Association (by video message), China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (by video message), International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Iuventum (by video message), Sikh Human Rights Group, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos (by video message).

199. At the same meeting, the Chair and members of the Expert Mechanism, Mihir Kanade and Armando Antonio de Negri Filho, answered questions and made concluding remarks (by video message).

D. General debate on agenda item 3

200. At the 14th meeting, on 22 September 2020, the President of the Economic and Social Council, Munir Akram, briefed the Human Rights Council on the discussions of the high-level political forum, pursuant to Council resolution 37/25.

201. At the same meeting, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, presented the reports of the Secretary-General (A/HRC/45/20, A/HRC/45/30, A/HRC/45/42 and A/HRC/45/43), the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/45/19, A/HRC/45/22, A/HRC/45/27 and A/HRC/45/4), the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner (A/HRC/45/21) and the report of OHCHR (A/HRC/45/24) under agenda items 3 and 8.

202. At the same meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working group on the right to development, Zamir Akram, updated the Human Rights Council on the inter-sessional activities of the Working Group. The Council had before it the note by the Secretariat on the report of the Working Group on its twenty-first session, which was to be held from 4 to 8 May 2020, but was postponed due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (A/HRC/45/17).

203. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, Nozipho Joyce Mxakato-Diseko, presented to the Council the note by the Secretariat on the report of the intergovernmental working group on its second

session which was to be held from 11 to 15 May 2020, but did not take place due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (A/HRC/45/18).

204. At the same meeting, and at the 18th meeting on 24 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Armenia, Australia (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine), Australia (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federal States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Cook Islands and Niue), Azerbaijan³² (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Belgium³³ (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Brazil (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Togo, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), China³⁴ (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Czechia (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Palestine), Denmark (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda,

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

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

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

Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay), El Salvador³⁵ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland and the State of Palestine), Estonia³⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany (on behalf of the European Union), India, Indonesia, Nepal, New Zealand³⁷ (on behalf of Burkina Faso, Colombia and Estonia), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama³⁸ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Nicaragua), Peru (also on behalf of Ecuador) (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Republic of Korea, Sudan, Ukraine (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), United Arab Emirates³⁹ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia and Switzerland), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Nigeria National Human Rights Commission (by video-message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Action of Human Movement, Africa culture Internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association Elmostakbell pour le développement, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Alliance Defending Freedom, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, New Humanity and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of Andean Information Network, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales and International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Chinese Association for International Understanding, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship and International Center for Not-for-Profit Law), Commission of the

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

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

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

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

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

Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Edmund Rice International, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus and New Humanity), Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience, Edmund Rice International, European Centre for Law and Justice, Federation for Women and Family Planning (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights and International Service For Human Rights, Rutgers), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Center for International Environmental Law, Earthjustice, FIAN International and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Ingenieurs du monde, Institut International pour les droits et le développement, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of Center for Justice and International Law and Justiça Global), International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of ACAT (also on behalf of Advocates for Human Rights, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, International Bar Association, Reprieve and Union Internationale des avocats), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL and OutRight Action International), International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants), International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Jubilee Campaign, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Le pont, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Partners for Transparency, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Réseau international des droits humains, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Servas International, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Society for Threatened Peoples, Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Foundation for Gaia, Globethics.net Foundation, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos, International Council of Jewish Women, International Disability Alliance, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Teresian Association, UPR Info, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations and World Federation of United Nations Associations), Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, Tamil Uzhagam, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Universal Rights Group, Villages Unis, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical

Alliance, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

205. At the 18th meeting, on 24 September 2020, the representatives of Brazil, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Enforced or involuntary disappearances

206. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of France, also on behalf of Argentina, Japan and Morocco, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.19, sponsored by Argentina, France, Japan and Morocco, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Panama, Poland, Serbia and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

209. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/3).

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

210. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.21, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, Egypt, Haiti, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Tunisia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Maldives, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

211. 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.

212. 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 statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

213. 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:

Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal,

Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Brazil, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mexico, Peru, Somalia, Uruguay

214. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 15, with 10 abstentions (resolution 45/4).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

215. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.22, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Subsequently, Colombia withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, China and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

216. At the same meeting, the representatives of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) and Peru made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

218. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Brazil, 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. In its statement, the representative of Armenia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the fourteenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

219. 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:

Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay

220. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 votes to 15, with 5 abstentions (resolution 45/5).

221. At the 38th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representative of Namibia made a general comment on the adopted resolution.

The right to development

222. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.23, sponsored by Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia). Subsequently, China, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, India, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message) made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

225. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, 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. In its statement, the representative of Armenia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the sixth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

226. 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, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Armenia, Brazil, Chile, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Uruguay

227. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by of 27 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions (resolution 45/6).

Local government and human rights

228. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of the Republic of Korea, also on behalf of Chile, Egypt and Romania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.27, sponsored by Chile, Egypt, the Republic of Korea and Romania, and co-sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, the Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

229. 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.

230. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/7).

The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

231. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Spain, also on behalf of Germany, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.28/Rev.1, sponsored by Germany and Spain, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Honduras, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Nauru, Norway, Panama, Timor-Leste, Togo, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

232. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

233. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/8).

The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights

234. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Poland, also on behalf of Australia, Chile, the Republic of Korea and South Africa, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.29, sponsored by Australia, Chile, Poland and the Republic of Korea, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

235. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

236. 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.

237. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/9).

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

238. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.31, sponsored by Argentina, Morocco and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El

Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Malta, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

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

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

241. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/10).

Terrorism and human rights

242. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representatives of Mexico and Egypt introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.33, sponsored by Egypt and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Canada, France, the Philippines, Spain and Tunisia. Subsequently, Armenia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Japan, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Mali, Malta, Panama, Portugal, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

243. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, India, 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.

244. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/11).

Human Rights and indigenous peoples

245. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Guatemala, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.34, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania and Panama joined the sponsors.

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

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

248. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/12).

Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms

249. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative on Ecuador, also on behalf of Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.35, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru, and co-sponsored by Australia, Chile, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland and Thailand. Subsequently, Austria, the Bahamas, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Iceland, Jamaica, Malaysia, Norway, Panama, Singapore, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

250. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

252. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/13).

Eliminating inequality within and among States for the realization of human rights

253. At the 36th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of South Africa, also on behalf of Nepal and Pakistan, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.37, sponsored by Nepal, Pakistan and South Africa, and co-sponsored by Bangladesh, Sierra Leone and Turkey. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Libya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

254. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

256. 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 (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile and Peru) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Australia, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Italy, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Peru, Republic of Korea, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay

258. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 25 votes to 8, with 14 abstentions (resolution 45/14).

Mandate of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies

259. At the 37th session, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.39, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Costa Rica joined the sponsors.

260. 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.

261. 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 statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

262. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/16).

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

263. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.41, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Chile and the Marshall Islands. Subsequently, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malaysia, Panama, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

264. 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.

265. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/17).

The safety of journalists

266. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Brazil, France, Greece, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.42/Rev.1, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, France, Greece, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

267. At the same meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Chile and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

269. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/18).

Elimination of discrimination against women and girls in sport

270. As notified to the secretariat, draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.56, sponsored by South Africa and co-sponsored by the Dominican Republic and San Marino, was withdrawn by the sponsor on 30 September 2020, prior to its consideration by the Human Rights Council.

Promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

271. At the 38th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representative of Spain introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.24/Rev.1 as orally revised, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Finland, Iraq, Namibia, Spain and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,

the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Fiji, France, Guatemala, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Libya, Monaco, Panama, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sudan, Ukraine and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

272. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Denmark, Germany, India, Mexico and Peru made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

273. 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.

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

275. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (45/28).

276. At the same meeting, the representative of Namibia made a general comment on the adopted resolution as orally revised.

Promoting, protecting and respecting women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations

277. At the 38th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representative of Fiji, also on behalf of Canada, Georgia, Sweden and Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.46/Rev.1 as orally revised, sponsored by Canada, Fiji, Georgia, Sweden and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Monaco, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Turkey and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

278. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/45/L.65, A/HRC/45/L.66, A/HRC/45/L.67, A/HRC/45/L.68, A/HRC/45/L.69, A/HRC/45/L.70, A/HRC/45/L.71, A/HRC/45/L.72, A/HRC/45/L.73, A/HRC/45/L.74, A/HRC/45/L.75, A/HRC/45/L.76, A/HRC/45/L.77, A/HRC/45/L.78 and A/HRC/45/L.79 to draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.46/Rev.1 as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

279. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Mexico, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and Uruguay (also on behalf of Fiji) made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

280. 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.

281. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (45/29).

Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment

282. At the 38th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representatives of Germany and Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.48/Rev.1 as orally revised, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Canada, Fiji, Georgia, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, North Macedonia, the Philippines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Japan, Libya, Madagascar, Monaco, Mongolia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

283. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/45/L.58, A/HRC/45/L.59, A/HRC/45/L.60, A/HRC/45/L.61, A/HRC/45/L.62 and A/HRC/45/L.63 to draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.48/Rev.1 as orally revised had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

284. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/45/L.57 as orally revised and A/HRC/45/L.64 to draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.48/Rev.1 as orally revised.

285. Amendment A/HRC/45/L.57 as orally revised was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently Bangladesh and Pakistan joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/45/L.64 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently Pakistan joined the sponsor.

286. 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 statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.48/Rev.1 as orally revised.

287. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Bahamas, India, Mexico and Ukraine 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.

289. At the same meeting, the representatives of Fiji and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/45/L.57 as orally revised.

290. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.57 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Togo

291. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.57 as orally revised by 13 votes to 27, with 6 abstentions.⁴⁰

292. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Australia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/45/L.64.

293. 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 amendment A/HRC/45/L.64. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Sudan, Togo

294. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/45/L.64 by 13 votes to 27, with 6 abstentions.⁴¹

295. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain and Senegal made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.48/Rev.1 as orally revised.

296. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (45/30).

297. At the same meeting, the representative of Nepal made a general comment in relation to all draft proposals adopted under agenda item 3.

People-centred approaches in promoting and protecting human rights

298. Draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.49, was sponsored by China and Pakistan, and co-sponsored by Bangladesh, Belarus, Egypt, Nepal, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

⁴⁰ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

⁴¹ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

299. As notified to the secretariat, draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.49 was withdrawn by the sponsors on 7 October 2020, prior to its consideration by the Human Rights Council.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

300. At the 15th meeting, on 22 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas Andrews, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/26, an oral progress report (by video message).

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

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

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, 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, Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship (by video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, European Centre for Law and Justice, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (by video message), Save the Children International (also on behalf of CARE International).

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

304. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar raised a point of order in relation to visual material displayed during the meeting.

305. Four⁴² delegations supported the point of order while seven⁴³ spoke against it.

306. Under rules 113 and 127 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Council conducted a roll-call vote at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, on the question of whether States members of the Human Rights Council agreed with the assessment of the Bureau that the visual material could be displayed. The result of the vote was 25 in favour and 1 against with 9 abstentions.

⁴² Belarus, China, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁴³ Australia, Bangladesh, Denmark, Czechia, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands.

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

307. At the 15th meeting, on 22 September 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, the report of the Commission of Inquiry (A/HRC/45/31) (by video message).

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

309. During the interactive dialogue, at the 15th and 17th meetings on 23 September, 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: Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Qatar, Sweden⁴⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait (by video message), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Nicaragua, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression) (by video message), Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (by video message), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (by video message), Next Century Foundation (by video message), Partners For Transparency (by video message), Reporters sans frontières international (by video message), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies) (by video message), Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (by video message).

310. At the 17th meeting, the Chair of the Commission of Inquiry and members of the Commission of Inquiry, Hanny Megally and Karen Koning Abuzayd, answered questions and made their concluding remarks (by video message).

311. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

C. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

312. At the 16th meeting, on 23 September 2020, the Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Doudou Diène, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/26, the final report of the Commission of Inquiry (A/HRC/45/32) (by video message).

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

314. 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, Norway⁴⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, China, Croatia, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kenya, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of ACAT, International-Lawyers.org (by video message), Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

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

D. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update by the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

316. At the 16th meeting, on 23 September 2020, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/27, the Human Rights Council held an enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update by the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan.

317. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement for the enhanced interactive dialogue.

318. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, Yasmin Sooka, presented an oral update (by video message).

319. Also at the same meeting, the following made statements: the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of the Republic of South Sudan, Ruben Madol Arol, and the Minister Counsellor for Political and Legal Affairs, Permanent Delegation of the African Union in Geneva, Yakdhan El Habib.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Germany, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway⁴⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (by video message), Lutheran World Federation, Next Century Foundation (by video message), Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation.

321. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue with the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

322. At the 16th meeting, on 23 September 2020, the Chair of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Marta Valiñas, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 42/25, the report on the findings of the independent international fact finding mission (A/HRC/45/33) (by video message).

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

324. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 17th meeting on 23 September 2020, and at the 19th meeting on 24 September, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the independent international fact-finding mission questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay), Poland, Slovakia, Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Myanmar (by video message), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message), Fundación

⁴⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (by video message), Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Service for Human Rights (by video message), International-Lawyers.Org (by video message), Next Century Foundation (by video message).

325. At the 19th meeting, on 24 September 2020, the members of the independent international fact-finding mission, Pauls Seils and Francisco Cox Vial, answered questions and made their concluding remarks (by video message).

F. General debate on agenda item 4

326. At the 20th meeting, on 25 September 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, pursuant to Council resolution 42/25.

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

328. At its 20th and 21st meetings, on 25 September 2020, and at its 22nd meeting on 28 September 2020, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Azerbaijan⁴⁷ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Brazil, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Germany (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Germany (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and North Macedonia), India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay), Philippines (by video message), Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation and the Syrian Arab Republic) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Myanmar (by video message), Norway, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (by video message);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa culture internationale, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Arab NGO Network for Development, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement durable au Burundi, Association Thendral, Baha'i International Community, Baptist World Alliance (also on behalf of World Evangelical Alliance), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of Andean Information Network and International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Chinese Association for International Understanding, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre, Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience, "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud, Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Franciscans International, Lutheran World Federation and Soka Gakkai International), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Union of Jewish Students, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Access Now, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Freedom House, International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers for Lawyers, Minority Rights Group, People for Successful Corean Reunification and Philippine Human Rights Information Center), Ingenieurs du monde, Institut International pour les Droits et le développement, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Career Support Association, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain and CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation), International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Jubilee Campaign, Justiça Global, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, La manif pour tous, Liberation, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Minority Rights Group, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Partners for Transparency, Peace Brigades International Switzerland (also on behalf of Franciscans International), Prahar, Presse

emblème campagne, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Reprieve, Réseau International des Droits Humains, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, Tamil Uzhagam, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Villages Unis, Women's Human Rights International Association, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity Worldwide and Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches), World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, World Organisation against Torture (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Franciscans International, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Harm Reduction Association and International Service for Human Rights), Zéro pauvre Afrique.

329. At the 22nd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Burundi

331. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Germany, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.36/Rev.1, sponsored by Germany, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Iceland, Monaco and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

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

333. 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.

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

335. 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, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico,

Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay

Against:

Cameroon, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan

336. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 24 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions (resolution 45/19).

Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

337. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Peru (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.43/Rev.1, sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Peru, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco and the Netherlands joined the sponsors.

338. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Eritrea 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.

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

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

341. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Czechia, Mexico and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Eritrea, Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

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

343. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions (resolution 45/20).

344. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Peru made general comments in relation to the adopted resolution.

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

345. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 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/45/L.45, 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, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Somalia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Micronesia (Federated States of), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

346. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, 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.

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

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

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

Against:

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

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

350. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions (resolution 45/21).

351. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Bahrain made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote and general comments in relation to all draft resolutions adopted under agenda item 4.

V. Human Rights Bodies and Mechanisms

A. Interactive dialogue with the Advisory Committee

352. At the 20th meeting, on 25 September 2020, the Chair of the Advisory Committee, Lazhari Bouzid, presented reports of the Committee (A/HRC/45/39 and A/HRC/45/40) (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Ecuador⁴⁸ (also on behalf of Algeria, Italy, Peru, Romania and Thailand), India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China NGO Network for International Exchanges, China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (by video message), Iuventum (by video message), South Youth Organization (by video message).

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

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

355. At the 28th meeting, on 30 September 2020, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and Head of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in New York, presented the report of the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals against those who seek to cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms (A/HRC/45/36).

356. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 29th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Austria (also on behalf of Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), Belgium⁴⁹ (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Czechia, Germany, India, Lithuania⁵⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden),

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.

Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Philippines (by video statement), Slovakia, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Andorra (by video message), Botswana, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (by video message), Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (by video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Chinese Association for International Understanding (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), International Service for Human Rights, Right Livelihood Award Foundation (by video message).

357. At the 29th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

358. At the 28th meeting, on 30 September 2020, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

C. Interactive dialogue with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

360. At the 19th meeting, on 24 September 2020, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Laila Susanne Vars, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/25, the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/45/35 and A/HRC/45/38) (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia (by video message), Brazil, Finland⁵¹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Guatemala⁵² (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Indonesia, Nepal, Peru (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

⁵² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies) (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Conselho Indigenista Missionário (by video message), International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (by video message), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (by video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org (by video message), Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Réseau international des droits humains, World Organization Against Torture (by video message).

362. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

D. Complaint Procedure

364. At the 21st meeting, on 25 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held a closed meeting on the complaint procedure.

365. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Situations, Zbigniew Czech, presented the report of the Working Group on Situations on its twenty-fifth session, held in closed meetings from 27 to 31 January 2020.

366. At the 22nd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Vice-President of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the outcome of the meeting, stating that the Council had examined, in its closed meeting, the report of the Working Group on Situations on its twenty-fifth session under the Complaint Procedure established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007. The Vice-President added that no case had been referred by the Working Group on Situations to the Council for action at the forty-fifth session.

E. General debate on agenda item 5

367. At the 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the President of the Human Rights Council updated the Council, pursuant to decision 43/117, on progress in relation to the open consultations with States and relevant stakeholders, aiming to formulate draft methods of work of the Consultative Group of the Human Rights Council, in full compliance with resolutions 5/1 and 16/21.

368. At the 25th and 26th meetings, on 29 September 2020, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan⁵³ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Germany (on behalf of European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and

⁵³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Ukraine), India, India (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait⁵⁴ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Latvia⁵⁵ (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Uruguay), Nepal, Norway⁵⁶ (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand and Switzerland), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal⁵⁷ (also on behalf of Morocco, Thailand and Uruguay), Uruguay (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam⁵⁸ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Russian Federation, Switzerland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, African green foundation international, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alsalam Foundation, Amnesty International (also on behalf of Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Center for Reproductive Rights, Child Rights Connect, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale, International Commission of Jurists, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Service for Human Rights and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for Organisation Research and

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.

⁵⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁵⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁵⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Education, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commission Africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Partners For Transparency, Prahar, Réseau International des droits humains, Tamil Uzhagam, Universal Rights Group, World Barua Organization, World Muslim Congress.

369. At the 26th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Iraq made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

370. At the 38th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representatives of Sierra Leone (also on behalf of Norway, Switzerland and Uruguay) and Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.32, sponsored by Norway, Sierra Leone, Switzerland and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Haiti, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, the Marshall Islands, Paraguay and Sweden. Subsequently, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Timor-Leste and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

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

372. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Cameroon, Germany (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), India, Japan and Uruguay made general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.32 as orally revised.

373. 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.

374. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

375. Also at the same meeting, at the request 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, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico,

Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay

Against:

Bahrain, Cameroon, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan

376. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 32 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions (resolution 45/31).⁵⁹

377. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea (also on behalf of Bahrain and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote. In its statement, the representative of Eritrea disassociated the Member States from consensus on the adopted resolution.

⁵⁹ The delegation of Libya did not cast a vote.

VI. Universal Periodic Review

378. 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.

379. At the opening of agenda item 6 on 28 September 2020, the Vice-President recalled that, pursuant to the Council decision taken at the forty-fourth session, the adoption of the outcomes of twelve States out of the fourteen, who were examined during the thirty-fifth session, namely, Kyrgyzstan, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Kenya, Armenia, Guinea-Bissau, Sweden, Grenada, Turkey, Kiribati and Guyana, had been postponed to the forty-fifth session, based on the expressed agreement by or in the absence of objections from these States, as one of the extraordinary measures to be applied during the forty-fourth session. The Vice-President also recalled that the outcomes of the other two States, namely, Kuwait and Spain, had been considered and adopted at the forty-fourth session.

380. The Vice-President furthermore referred to the meeting of the Bureau on 25 September 2020, during which the secretariat of the universal periodic review informed the Bureau that they had to date not received the official positions of Guinea-Bissau and Guyana on the recommendations received during their reviews and that Guinea-Bissau had requested a postponement of the adoption of its outcome to a date later in the forty-fifth session of the Council. The Vice-President indicated that the two States had subsequently submitted their positions on the recommendations, however, that some clarifications and time for translation were still needed. The Vice-President therefore proposed to the Council a postponement of the adoptions of their outcomes to Monday 5 October 2020, in order to avoid a situation where a clear position on each recommendation would not have been received from either of these two States at the time of their adoptions. There was no objection from the Member States of the Council, and it was so decided.

381. In accordance with resolution 5/1, the Vice-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

382. 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.

Kyrgyzstan

383. The review of Kyrgyzstan was held on 20 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 Kyrgyzstan 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/KGZ/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/KGZ2);

(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/KGZ/3) and A/HRC/WG.6/35/KGZ/3/Corr.1.

384. At its 22nd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan (see sect. C below).

385. The outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/4) and the views of Kyrgyzstan 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/44/4/Add.1).

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

386. The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Daniyar Mukashev, introduced Kyrgyzstan's positions on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council.

387. The delegation indicated that Kyrgyzstan had supported 193 recommendations out of the 232 recommendations it had received during its third periodic review, and noted the remaining 39. It stated that supported recommendations meant that they had already been implemented, were being implemented, or were planned to be implemented. However, 39 recommendations had been noted, as they warranted considerable review and consultations and, due to various objective reasons, could not be implemented. The delegation stated that all recommendations were widely discussed with civil society organizations and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Regional Office for Central Asia in Bishkek.

388. Regarding the ratification of international conventions, it asserted that, although Kyrgyzstan was not party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, Kyrgyzstan had in 2019 become the first country to eradicate statelessness. As such, ratification of these conventions would be considered following examination of the instruments.

389. A review was also being undertaken on accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, while the delegation deemed that Kyrgyzstan's criminal legislation contained provisions that envisaged a punishment for enforced disappearance.

390. Concerning the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the delegation stated that some provisions contradicted those of the Kyrgyzstan Constitution, including the required commitment to hand over a suspect to the Court, whereas the Constitution enshrined the prohibition of handing over its citizens.

391. Accession to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was also being studied, while the 2017 law "On security and protection from family violence" laid out the legal foundations for preventing and suppressing family violence.

392. The delegation asserted that ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, was not envisaged since it was not viewed as relevant to the local context.

393. With respect to the recommendation to ensure in the constitution the supremacy of international human rights law over domestic law, the delegation informed that, in accordance with Kyrgyzstan's Constitution, the international treaties that had come into force in the manner prescribed by the law, and to which Kyrgyzstan were party, were a constituent part of Kyrgyzstan's legal framework.

394. In terms of vulnerable groups, while Kyrgyzstan had noted recommendations pertaining to the protection and advancement of the LGBTI community, and adoption of comprehensive legislation against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, the delegation underlined that nobody in Kyrgyzstan could be subject to discrimination based on gender, race, language, disability, ethnic affiliation, religion, age, political or other beliefs, education, origin, property or other. Kyrgyzstan was making successive steps in its national legislation's adaptation to international standards regarding LGBTI persons, including the right to gender reassignment and associated changes in passport details, affirmed by law.

395. On torture, the delegation noted the recommendation for the creation of an independent body for investigating all allegations of torture, and stated its belief that Kyrgyzstan's existing legislation contained adequate provisions in this respect. It asserted that, under Kyrgyzstan's criminal legislation, pre-trial procedures were conducted by independent bodies governed by law, the Military prosecutor's office and the State Committee of National Security.

396. With respect to adopting a comprehensive freedom of information law in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the delegation deemed that existing legislation contained adequate provisions to protect mass media, freedom of speech, and freedom of expression.

397. On inciting racial, ethnic, national, religious and trans-regional hatred, and the recommendation to amend Article 313 of the Criminal Code to bring it in compliance with Articles 19(3) and 20(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the delegation asserted its belief that the Criminal Code Article did not contradict these Articles of the Covenant.

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

398. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan, 13 delegations made statements.**

399. Saudi Arabia expressed its appreciation for the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to further bolster human rights in line with international standards. It recommended that the Human Right Council adopt the report of the Working Group outcome on Kyrgyzstan, and expressed the hope that Kyrgyzstan would succeed in implementing the supported recommendations.

400. Sri Lanka appreciated that Kyrgyzstan had accepted 193 out of 232 recommendations received from delegations, including five out of six recommendations made by Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka noted the Government's efforts to combat human trafficking, and legislative amendments introduced for improvements in fair trial guarantees and

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/45session/Pages/Oral-statements.aspx>

independence of the judiciary. Sri Lanka recommended the adoption of the report of Kyrgyzstan.

401. Turkey commended Kyrgyzstan for accepting the majority of recommendations made. Turkey welcomed the steps taken to bring legislation in line with the Constitution and international human rights treaties, and progress in the implementation of the two national action plans on gender equality. Turkey hoped that the Human Rights Council would adopt the outcome report of Kyrgyzstan with consensus.

402. UN Women welcomed the allocation of dedicated funding for crisis centres, and the adoption of gender quotas for local elections. It recommended to take urgent actions on protection of the rights of women survivors of violence, leaders, and human rights defenders; women's political participation, gender parity in decision-making, and access to decent jobs and entrepreneurship development; adequate resources and decision-making authority for the Parliament's National Council for women and gender development; and to ensure disaggregated data.

403. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Kyrgyzstan's support for all three of its recommendations. It expressed sadness at the death of Mr. Azimjan Askarov in prison despite international calls for his release, and called on Kyrgyzstan to continue to protect the safety of journalists. It urged Kyrgyzstan to improve the situation on gender-based violence during the coronavirus pandemic.

404. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was pleased with Kyrgyzstan's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and related programmes. It highlighted the country's protection of women and the family through the protection plan 2018-2028. It recognized the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to comply with its human rights commitments, and wished Kyrgyzstan success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

405. Afghanistan positively noted Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of the majority of recommendations, and both recommendations provided by Afghanistan, on providing access to quality, multilingual and inclusive education for children, especially for children with disabilities and minorities, and on adopting a comprehensive strategy for gender equality in economic, social and cultural rights. Afghanistan supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Kyrgyzstan.

406. Armenia noted with appreciation that Kyrgyzstan had accepted a significant number of the recommendations received, including those made by Armenia. Armenia appreciated the progress made in strengthening equality between men and women and welcomed Kyrgyzstan's commitment on the participation of women in the political and economic life of the country. Armenia supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Kyrgyzstan.

407. Belgium appreciated Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of its recommendation to allow for the laws on forced marriages and domestic violence to achieve their full effect, and sought information on measures for implementation. Belgium noted that its other recommendations had not been accepted, particularly on a freedom of information law, and ensuring compensation for victims of the 2010 conflict, regarding which Kyrgyzstan had indicated the sufficiency of its legislation. Belgium invited the authorities to reconsider their position.

408. China appreciated Kyrgyzstan's efforts on sustainable economic and social development, poverty reduction, social protection, protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, and fight against extremism and terrorism. China hoped that Kyrgyzstan would continue to promote economic and social development, advance poverty reduction, combat extremism and terrorism, and actively participate in international anti-terrorism cooperation, to provide a safer environment for enjoyment of all human rights. China supported the adoption of the report on Kyrgyzstan by the Human Rights Council.

409. Cuba appreciated the large number of recommendations accepted by Kyrgyzstan, including those made by Cuba. It urged Kyrgyzstan to work on effective implementation of the national strategy for gender equality and on national efforts to provide comprehensive care to persons with disabilities and older persons. Cuba wished Kyrgyzstan every success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

410. Egypt commended Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of most of the recommendations, its 2019-2021 national human rights action plan, the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, promoting the independence of the judiciary, as well as fighting extremism and terrorism. Egypt encouraged Kyrgyzstan to continue its cooperation with the treaty bodies, and recommended the adoption of the report.

411. Uzbekistan noted the responsible approach of Kyrgyzstan during the universal periodic review process. Uzbekistan was pleased that the country had accepted the majority of recommendations, including its own. It welcomed the constructive cooperation of Kyrgyzstan with the special procedures mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, and stated that effective implementation of the recommendations would facilitate improvements to the human rights system in Kyrgyzstan. Uzbekistan recommended approval of the report of Kyrgyzstan.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

412. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan, six other stakeholders made statements.

413. Article 19, the International Centre Against Censorship Institute (by video message) was concerned by the Government's attempts to control and restrict freedom of expression on the Internet as part of the state of emergency enacted in response to COVID-19, notably adopting the Information Manipulation Act in June 2020. It had seen an increase in the number of independent journalists and media organizations being called in for questioning for criticizing the authorities in relation to social media. Article 19 welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to enhance the protection of journalists and create favourable conditions for freedom of the media, while calling on the Government to fully implement those recommendations. It voiced its concern that Kyrgyzstan had not accepted the recommendation to amend Article 313 of its Criminal Code, for which neither the consequences were considered nor whether they reached the threshold of incitement under international human rights law. It called for a review of this law to clarify that incitement required proof of intent.

414. Amnesty International (by video message) welcomed Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of 193 out of 232 recommendations, including those on eradicating torture, combating domestic violence and inclusion of persons with disabilities. It regretted that recommendations on eliminating discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and setting up an independent body to investigate torture had been noted. It stated that human rights defender, Azimjan Askarov, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in 2010 under false charges and following a trial not meeting international fair trial standards, had died in detention in July 2020, despite repeated calls for his release given the risk to his health during the COVID-19 pandemic. It called on the Government to thoroughly investigate the cause of Askarov's death and ensure that anyone found responsible is held accountable. Amnesty International remained concerned that people with disabilities faced barriers to inclusion. LGBTI persons also encountered discrimination and violence. It urged the authorities to implement recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle to fully investigate human rights violations that occurred during the June 2010 ethnic violence.

415. Human Rights Watch was dismayed that Kyrgyzstan had not taken action on recommendations to release Azimjan Askarov from prison, had denied him adequate

medical care and left him to die in custody in July 2020. It asserted that the Kyrgyzstan Government had ignored its international human rights obligations and bore responsibility for his death. It called on Kyrgyzstan to ensure an independent investigation into his imprisonment and death, and provide remedy. Human Rights Watch stated that, although Kyrgyzstan supported recommendations combatting violence against women, impunity was still the norm, and the authorities should enforce relevant legislation and hold perpetrators accountable. It noted worrying developments on freedom of speech and non-governmental organizations. Kyrgyzstan should ensure that journalists and activists could work without retaliation by the authorities. Human Rights Watch was disappointed that Kyrgyzstan did not support the recommendation to ensure the primacy of international human rights law over domestic law, and recommended the withdrawal of a bill before Parliament removing the obligation for courts to reconsider criminal cases in which an international human rights body had found a violation.

416. United Nations Watch (by video message) expressed that it was wary that out of the 89 country statements in the report of the universal periodic review, no less than 78 praised the Government's human rights record. It questioned the claim by Kyrgyzstan that it was attempting to form a trilingual generation of citizens and preserve the native language of ethnic communities, given that it mandated high school examinations to be in Kyrgyz or Russian languages and the drop in the number of Uzbek schools. United Nations Watch was concerned with the use of vague counter terrorism laws to block internet access and shut down independent news agencies. It queried: if the new Code of Criminal Procedure had established that evidence obtained through torture was inadmissible, why had the Kyrgyzstan Supreme Court in May upheld the sentence against Azimjan Askarov, when the United Nations Human Rights Committee had found that he had been tortured? It asked whether Kyrgyzstan in the future would release others convicted through the use of torture, and if the report accurately reflected the situation on the ground.

417. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation urged further action on the right to conscientious objection to military service and stated, that while Kyrgyzstan's military service of 12 months was obligatory for males, only limited conscientious objection provisions had been introduced by a 1994 law on alternative service. It indicated that the United Nations Human Rights Committee had noted that conscientious objection to military service was allowed only to members of registered religious organization whose teachings prohibited the use of arms. Kyrgyzstan had not justified why the provision on alternative service had entailed a period of service twice as long as that required of military conscripts and why persons of higher education served for a considerably shorter period. The Committee had recommended that conscientious objection be provided for in law in a manner consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation also expressed concern about the provision permitting the buying out of military service. Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message) welcomed the many recommendations adopted by Kyrgyzstan but stressed its concern by the absence of attention given to the human rights of sex workers. It stated that even in the absence of a legislative ban, the police acted as though sex work had been criminalized, and sex workers were systemically detained arbitrarily, accompanied by humiliation, extortion and other forms of violence. It noted that new legislation had made the plight of sex workers worse and police had begun to extort more money from this group. It asserted that sex workers were stigmatized, had insufficient access to sexual reproductive health care services, and conditions had become more difficult due to the COVID-19 crisis, as they were unable to work and the State had not provided financial assistance. It urged Kyrgyzstan to review all existing standards that impact on the right of sex workers; establish a violence monitoring mechanism against the police with respect to sex workers; ensure access to sexual and reproductive medical services; and expand social protection for sex workers.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

418. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 232 recommendations received, 193 enjoy the support of Kyrgyzstan and 39 are noted.

419. Concerning the recommendation on ensuring compensation to all victims of the 2010 conflict, specifically vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, women and children, the delegation indicated that the Government had approved the procedure for payment of an additional monthly social benefit to the family members of persons who had died or were injured in the events of April-June 2010. Legislation on social protection, as well as other regulatory legal acts, were being applied.

420. In terms of amending the overly broad definition of extremism contained in the Law on Countering Extremist Activities, to ensure the legislation's compatibility with international legal standards, an interagency working group was developing a draft law with new language.

421. Regarding the recommendation to release Mr. Azimjan Askarov, the delegation stated that the Kyrgyzstan courts had carried out all required procedural actions under the criminal case in compliance with the requirements of criminal procedure legislation. Kyrgyzstan, bearing in mind the Views of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, within the frameworks of its national legislation, and taking into account its international commitments, had taken all required steps to ensure the rule of law and human rights protection. The delegation asserted that, in view of Kyrgyzstan's aspiration to cooperate on the basis of the Committee's Views in the case of Mr. Askarov, in 2016-2020, new judicial proceedings had been carried out in accordance with fair trial principles, and all the international norms had been respected. The delegation stated that Mr. Askarov had died following pneumonia and cardiovascular disease, and all necessary investigative procedures, set out in the decision for appointment of additional forensic expertise with involvement of highly qualified doctors in the field of pulmonology and cardiology are being carried out.

422. Concerning peaceful assemblies, the delegation informed that it is not allowed to prohibit and restrict the conduct of peaceful assemblies or to refuse support due to the absence of the notice on the conduct of the peaceful assembly. Human rights and freedoms could be restricted by the Constitution and laws in order to protect national security, public order, protection of the population's health and morals, or protection of other persons' rights and freedoms. The law "On peaceful assemblies" regulated enforcement mechanisms, and the obligations of government authorities, for ensuring peaceful assemblies.

423. On violence against women, the delegation reported that the recommendation to adopt legislation criminalizing marital rape and take effective measures to end the practice of bride kidnapping had been noted. It pointed out that the new Criminal Code that had come into force on January 1, 2019 contained several new articles related to bride kidnapping in particular.

424. Regarding the law on NGOs, the delegation informed that the President of Kyrgyzstan, S. Zheenbekov on 25 July 2020 signed an objection to the law on manipulation of information that had been adopted by Parliament in June 2020 with the proposal to revise the Law.

425. With respect to joining the Global Compact for migration, the delegated indicated that Kyrgyzstan had been studying the issue, and, should there be positive consideration, a plan for its implementation would be developed.

Guinea

426. The review of Guinea was held on 21 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 Guinea in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GIN/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/GIN/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/GIN/3).

427. At its 22nd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Guinea (see sect. C below).

428. The outcome of the review of Guinea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/5) and the views of Guinea concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/44/5/Add.1).

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

429. Mr. Mamadou Taran Diallo, Minister of Citizenship and National Unity (by video message) affirmed that, in 2010, 2015 and 2020, the Republic of Guinea regularly presented and submitted its achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights to the appreciation of the Human Rights Council. Guinea has worked to implement the recommendations formulated by Member States because these contribute to cementing human rights in the country.

430. In January 2020, 213 recommendations were made to Guinea with a view not only to consolidate the achievement made, but to allow the continuation of the irreversible march towards the construction of a rule of law respectful of human rights. On January 24, 2020, during the conclusion of Guinea's review, the government delegation requested and obtained that the country be able to take the time to consult all local institutional, political and social actors before deciding on the recommendations.

431. Upon returning home, a vast information and awareness campaign on the recommendations was efficiently organized to allow each of the actors to better understand them and to feel involved and engaged in their implementation. The result of this broad information and consultation with the various stakeholders led to the following position: out of the 213 recommendations made, 203 recommendations were accepted and 10 recommendations were noted.

432. The Government of the Republic of Guinea is committed to implementing the accepted recommendations. The challenges in the area of human rights should be highlighted because these are imperative and the various government need to take them seriously. The absolute condition of peace and justice is the respect of human rights. The quest to make these effective is a struggle for human dignity, freedom and justice for every citizen. It is with honour and determination that the Government of Guinea will lead this fight, by relying on the precious support of all countries.

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

433. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea, 12 delegations made statements.**

434. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Guinea for establishing a national agency for health security and the provision of free healthcare where women have qualified medical personnel during childbirth. It commended the efforts of Guinea to combat female genital mutilation and policies aimed at reducing poverty.

435. Botswana welcomed Guinea's efforts to prohibit female genital mutilation and improve reproductive health, to strengthen the national human rights institution and the national Ombudsman, and its acceptance of the recommendation made by Botswana to protect of the rights of persons with albinism.

436. Burkina Faso hailed Guinea for its efforts to improve human rights across the country, including combating violence against women and girls. Burkina Faso encouraged Guinea to continue its efforts and called on the international community to support it.

437. Burundi appreciated efforts made to combat early marriage, eradicate female genital mutilation, and combat impunity and domestic violence. It also praised efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and its national social economic plan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

438. Cabo Verde thanked Guinea for efforts made and encouraged it to positively respond to invitations to special procedures mandate holders. Cabo Verde encouraged Guinea to bolster measures to promote political and civil rights and completely abolish capital punishment.

439. Chad congratulated Guinea for having accepted the majority of recommendations and called on the Council to adopt the universal periodic review outcome document of Guinea.

440. China welcomed Guinea's active participation in the universal periodic review process and commended the country for its commitment to reducing poverty, promoting employment, boosting agricultural production, developing health and education programmes and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities. China thanked Guinea for accepting recommendations made by China and hoped the country will continue to implement the National Economic and Social Development Plan.

441. Cuba congratulated Guinea for the large number of recommendations that the country has accepted and appreciated that the recommendations put forward by Cuba have enjoyed the support of Guinea. It encouraged Guinea to continue to place a priority on work to reduce poverty and improve access and quality of healthcare services and inclusive education, particularly in rural areas. It encouraged Guinea to implement all the accepted recommendations.

442. Djibouti welcomed the additional presentation, which highlights the efforts and commitments made by Guinea to promote and protect human rights. It also congratulated

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Guinea for accepting 203 of the 213 recommendations received and expressed appreciation to Guinea for accepting two recommendations presented by Djibouti.

443. Egypt commended Guinea on the national efforts made for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields, including strengthening the legislative and institutional infrastructure through the establishment of an independent national commission for human rights and the accession to a number of international human rights instruments. It thanked Guinea for accepting Egypt's recommendations on the empowerment of women in the political economic and social fields and inclusive education.

444. Ethiopia welcomed Guinea's continued engagement with the universal periodic review process and the acceptance of the recommendation offered by Ethiopia in terms of maintaining the best practice of providing compulsory education for all children free of charge. It stressed that the universal periodic review shall remain to provide an opportunity for sharing best practices and a platform where only a constructive exchange takes place.

445. Gabon noted with satisfaction that the Guinean authorities have taken important steps to guarantee civil, political, social and cultural rights, including the strengthening the national human rights institutions, the abolition of the death penalty through the new Criminal Code, the criminalization of torture and the adoption of children's code.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

446. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea, four other stakeholders made statements.

447. International Service for Human Rights (by video message) welcomed Guinea's acceptance of a number of recommendations in an effort to create a safe environment for human rights defenders, and to tackle the challenges they face to ensure the freedom of expression. It noted that, during a constitutional referendum in March 2020, a number of human rights violations took place, most notably against civil society. It also appealed to Guinea to put an end to impunity enjoyed by the security forces and to respect its commitment to human rights, and to guarantee the enjoyment of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. It stressed that it is key that the Government of Guinea work in close collaboration with civil society to try to make progress in the promotion and protection of human rights defenders by strengthening the legal framework that protects them.

448. Amnesty International (by video message) welcomed Guinea's cooperation with the universal periodic review and its acceptance of 203 out of the 213 recommendations, including the call for the commutation of all death sentences, the strengthening of the national human rights institution, the guarantee of the freedom of expression, and the investigation of alleged human rights violations by the security forces. It particularly welcomed the authorities' commitment to end impunity and refrain from the disproportionate use of force against demonstrators, which has been weakened by Guinea's rejection to update their law on enforcement and the use of firearms in line with international standards. It further noted that, at least twenty people were killed by security forces between March and July 2020, yet no member of the security forces has been tried for these crimes. It stated that, as Guinea prepares for the October elections, the Guinean authorities have already arrested and detained opponents of a third term, with some incommunicado. It also deplored Guinea's rejection of all recommendations concerning freedom of sexual orientation and gender identity, the decriminalization of defamation and revision of the repressive cyber-crime law.

449. Plan International, Inc. (by video message) welcomed the commitment of States to combat gender-based violence and stated that, in Guinea, the efforts of the Government and the support of partners have allowed for the ratification of international and legal instruments. It noted the critical importance of trying to combat female genital

mutilation. It also stressed its deep dismay that, among an estimated 51% of victims of early marriages, there were 146 cases of rape in one month and, that 95% of victims of women aged 15-49 years were subjected to genital incisions in Guinea, there is still much to be done. It emphasized how children are being mutilated, and then married at very young ages, and urged Guinea to take immediate action. It recommended that Guinea implement laws to combat female genital mutilation, introduce programmes in schools that educate against female genital mutilation, and implement programmes to both empower and support women and girls.

450. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme noted the reforms undertaken by Guinea since its last two universal periodic review cycles, including in the abolition of the death penalty and the criminalization of torture, as well as the creation of a steering committee to deal with 2009 massacre. It expressed deep frustration that 62 years after the country said no to the 1958 constitution referendum, there was hope in the country for a better future, but that since gaining independence, Guinea has seen extreme abuses of human rights. It urged Guinea, in keeping with international standards, to respect the right for peaceful assembly, guarantee freedom of press and combat sexual violence, and combat torture in places of detention, as well as stressing the urgent need to guarantee the integrity and transparency of the electoral system.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

451. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 213 recommendations received, 203 enjoy the support of Guinea, and 10 are noted.

452. Mr. Arafan Kabiné Kaba, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guinea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, underlined that the 10 recommendations noted mainly concern LGBTI issues. It is not a refusal by the Government, but the authorities must take into account the weight of traditions and the context in which the country finds itself. In order to be able to establish the universality of rights, the Government must take into account the realities of the Guinean society.

453. The general trend that emerges from the review of Guinea is first and foremost an acknowledgement of genuine progress in human rights in the Republic of Guinea. The acceptance of the recommendations made is a testimony of the Government's resolute desire to renew its commitment to the Council for the implementation of the various observations and recommendations made by the various delegations, which are considered as important contributions to human rights in Guinea. The Guinean Government would like to reassure the Human Rights Council of its resolute commitment to promote human rights in all their components, including civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights and the right to development.

454. This is why at the end of the work of this session, the Guinean Government, through its inter-ministerial committee for the implementation of human rights instruments and practices, is committed to further promote its awareness-raising campaigns on human rights through workshops, seminars, conferences and thematic debates. This process will be followed by the necessary and indispensable progressive harmonization of national legislation and legal instruments with international and / or regional conventions ratified by Guinea. Furthermore, all the international commitments undertaken by Guinea will be upheld.

455. He highlighted the decision at the council of ministers despite the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has decided to provide more substantial support to the Ministry of Citizenship and National Unity in charge of Human Rights issues, with the hope of also benefiting from the support of its bilateral and multilateral partners for the funding of the various projects and programmes introduced by Guinea to further cement the process of development and the promotion of human rights in the country.

456. The Council of Minister also reaffirmed the country's adherence to human rights and its willingness to cooperate fully with all the United Nations specialized agencies in charge of human rights. The Government is aware that this approach will be the best way to promote human rights and to promote socio-economic development in the country for the greater good of the population of the country.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

457. The review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was held on 21 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 the Lao People's Democratic Republic in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/LAO/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/LAO/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/LAO/3).

458. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (see sect. C below).

459. The outcome of the review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/6) and the views of the Lao People's Democratic Republic concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/44/6/Add.1).

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

460. The Lao People's Democratic Republic started by emphasizing that the universal periodic review was an international forum for constructive dialogue on human rights.

461. After the universal periodic review in January 2020, the National Committee on Human Rights of the Lao People's Democratic Republic consulted relevant ministries and sectors, including civil society organizations.

462. The Lao People's Democratic Republic informed that it supported 160 out of the total 226 recommendations received, and noted the remaining 66 recommendations.

463. It noted that the 160 recommendations supported were in line with its Constitution, laws, and realities. It added that a number of these recommendations had already seen some progress and notable changes since the last cycle, while implementation of others was to commence in the near future.

464. As for the 66 noted recommendations, the Lao People's Democratic Republic partially supported, in fact, some recommendations noted as it viewed them as part of its ongoing human rights efforts, while some required future consideration and others were inapplicable (as incomplete, incompatible with the Constitution, laws, or not reflecting the realities of the country).

465. The Lao People's Democratic Republic provided detailed explanations on recommendations noted:

466. The Lao People's Democratic Republic supported recommendations to consider ratifying the International Labour Organization's Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. However, it needed more time to study the conditions to become party to the other conventions as recommended.

467. The Lao People's Democratic Republic reiterated its engagement with the Council's special procedures. It recalled its cooperation with such mechanisms in the previous cycle and said that it will continue to extend invitations on a case-by-case basis and readiness of both sides.

468. The Lao People's Democratic Republic explained that it had already established several mechanisms to promote and protect human rights in the country, including the National Committee on Human Rights, the National Commission for the Advancement of Women and Mothers-Children and the National Committee on Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly. According to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the current environment called for keeping existing domestic mechanisms, while maintaining good cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms.

469. With regard to recommendations to adopt comprehensive legislation on anti-discrimination, the Lao People's Democratic said it was making notable progress. The Constitution explicitly prohibited discrimination on various grounds. Additionally, the Lao People's Democratic Republic had adopted specific laws and legislations with provisions on anti-discrimination against women, gender equality promotion, and non-discrimination against persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious groups. Nonetheless, the Lao People's Democratic Republic said it was not ready to support recommendation number 46 for this cycle.

470. Regarding LGBT rights, the Lao People's Democratic Republic said it did not restrict or prohibit them from social activities. However, it did not support the recommendations, which were not in line with its national cultural values and morals.

471. Concerning recommendations to establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reiterated that it had implemented a de facto moratorium for many years. It recalled that, in 2017, the National Assembly had thoroughly debated and voted on the issue and the result was in favour of keeping the death penalty in the Penal Code that was adopted and promulgated in 2018.

472. On the recommendations to amend legislation on the rights to freedom of speech, expression and information, the Lao People's Democratic Republic could not support the recommendations to remove the few limitations in the Law on Media and other legislation because they did not restrict Lao people from expressing its views in society. Rather, those rights to freedom of expression should be fully enjoyed with a heightened sense of ethics and morality, in line with Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

473. As for recommendations to investigate cases of enforced disappearance, the Lao People's Democratic Republic could not support them as official investigation orders must be issued based on a credible claim, factual information and evidence. Regarding the case of Sombath Somphone, the Investigation Committee has continued to investigate with the purpose of bringing the perpetrators to justice.

474. The Lao People's Democratic Republic stressed that all ethnic groups were equal before the law without any discrimination and the State respects and protects all religious activities and believers. For that purpose, the Government had adopted Decree 315 on Administration and Protection of Religious Activities, after extensive consultations with religious groups.

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

475. During the adoption of the outcome of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 12 delegations made statements. **

476. Singapore welcomed the assurance of the Lao People's Democratic Republic that it will continue to cooperate with all United Nations human rights mechanisms. Singapore noted the State's duty to search for missing citizens and hoped that the authorities will resolve the case of Mr. Sombath Somphone expeditiously. Singapore wished it continued success in improving the lives of its entire people and in achieving graduation from LDC status in 2024.

477. Sri Lanka appreciated the resolve of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to develop its human rights system through institutional structures and normative frameworks. It took note of the inclusion of amendments in the Constitution acknowledging State obligations vis-à-vis human rights. It also welcomed the creation of a legal database, allowing people to access legal information, and encouraging comments to draft laws. It also commended the efforts to address the issue of children dropping out of schools and to reduce child-education costs.

478. Thailand commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic's effective COVID-19 response. It welcomed acceptance of its recommendations including one related to the incorporation of the rights of various groups in its national socio-economic development plan and to the adoption of integrated approaches in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and human rights. Thailand encouraged the preparation of a voluntary mid-term report and the maintenance of a regular dialogue with national stakeholders.

479. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic for its very effective response to COVID-19. It expressed concerns regarding restrictions on foreign news agencies and the use of intimidation against critics of the State and urged the Government to protect the right to freedom of expression for all. It noted with concern that the case of Sombath Somphone is yet to be resolved and asked that investigations into all enforced disappearances be carried out. It regretted that its recommendation to undertake impartial, thorough and transparent investigations into all enforced disappearances was not supported.

480. UNICEF acknowledged the efforts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to realize the rights of children and welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to further strengthen health, education and child protection systems to provide services for the most vulnerable children. It also welcomed the Government's decision to address further child trafficking, early marriage and infant mortality. However, it regretted that the recommendation to develop a comprehensive national strategy on the rights of the child, with a specific budget line and monitoring mechanism, was only noted.

481. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated efforts provided by the Lao People's Democratic Republic to implement accepted recommendations of the universal periodic review. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the Government's policy on poverty reduction and the rate achieved in 2018. It also commended the Government's policies in education and health aimed at protecting the most vulnerable. The

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Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela wished to the Lao People's Democratic Republic every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

482. Viet Nam thanked the Lao People's Democratic Republic for accepting its recommendation on poverty reduction and social economic development. It acknowledged the efforts made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic's in this regard. Viet Nam also welcomed the country's support to its recommendation on improving access to affordable medical services and educational opportunities for its people in remote areas.

483. Belgium welcomed the Lao People's Democratic Republic's acceptance of its recommendations to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to ensure that any restriction to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly comply with international human rights standards. Belgium asked what concrete measures were envisaged for their implementation. Belgium regretted that its recommendation to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, was not accepted and invited the authorities to reconsider their position.

484. Brunei Darussalam appreciated the update on progress made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic since its review in January 2020. In particular, it commended efforts to protect the right of children to education and the advances in healthcare for mothers and children. It appreciated the fact that the Lao People's Democratic Republic had accepted the recommendations made by Brunei Darussalam in these areas.

485. China welcomed the efforts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to promote economic and social development, to improve living standards and reduce poverty, to develop education and health, and to guarantee the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. It appreciated the fact that the Lao People's Democratic Republic had supported the recommendations China had made in these areas.

486. Cuba congratulated the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the large number of accepted recommendations. Cuba urged the Lao People's Democratic Republic to continue to eliminate poverty to improve the quality and scope of its education and health system, particularly in remote areas, and to continue improving the standard of living of its population. Cuba wished the delegation success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

487. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the interactive dialogue with the Lao People's Democratic Republic was an opportunity to understand its policies and experiences for the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the acceptance of many recommendations, including those made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

488. Egypt commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic for progress made. In particular, it highlighted the establishment of the National Committee for the Advancement of Women and Children, the National Committee on Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly, and the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. Egypt encouraged the Lao People's Democratic Republic to continue to cooperate with treaty bodies and special procedures.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

489. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, six other stakeholders made statements.

490. The Alliance Defending Freedom appreciated the commitment by the Lao People's Democratic Republic to review and amend Decree 315 on Management and Protection of Religious Activities as well as to streamline administrative procedures to eliminate discrimination against religious minorities by local officials. It also commended the

Government's openness to provide countrywide training on the rights of religious minorities to public officials, police and other key actors. It further welcomed the Government's willingness to ensure accountability for acts of violence, discrimination and persecution of ethnic and religious minorities. It looked forward to the establishment of a mechanism for individuals to appeal to a national authority for arrests and decisions enacted by local officials. It noted that the Lao People's Democratic Republic accepted recommendations relating to the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers. However, it deeply regretted the Government's unwillingness to acknowledge the human rights violations suffered in its territory by Hmong and Montagnard Christians fleeing from persecution in Viet Nam. It called upon the Government to uphold the rights of these vulnerable groups, including the principle of non-refoulement. It regretted that the Lao People's Democratic Republic had rejected calls to amend Decree 238 on Associations despite its detrimental impact on activities of religious groups both registered and non-registered. The latter, in particular, faced serious curtailments to their freedom of association, including abuse by local officials.

491. Amnesty International (by video message) regretted that the Lao People's Democratic Republic did not accept recommendations to abolish the death penalty, to ratify all international human rights treaties and protocols, to investigate grave human rights violations, including enforced disappearances and torture, to establish a National Human Rights Commission, and to amend legislation to protect the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. It also regretted that the Lao People's Democratic Republic had still to implement recommendations it had supported at the previous universal periodic review, including on the enforced disappearance of Sombath Somphone and treaty ratification. It welcomed the undertaking of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and urged that this be done without reservations. However, it lamented that Lao People's Democratic Republic did not accept recommendations on investigating the situation of missing Thai Lao political activists, feared to have been subjected to enforced disappearances. It also welcomed the undertaking of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to release those detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. It praised the Lao People's Democratic Republic's support for recommendations on international standards on land acquisition and displacement. Displaced communities continued to report lack of adequate consultations and compensation, and damages to their livelihoods and environment.

492. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message) welcomed the acceptance by the Lao People's Democratic Republic of recommendations on the right to freedom of religion or belief. While there were some improvements during the reporting period, weak rule of law, ambiguous terms and obstacles to registration continued to undermine the rights of Laos' religious communities. It also welcomed the acceptance of recommendations calling for Decree 315 on Associations to be reviewed and amended but regretted that a recommendation to allow all religious communities to meet and conduct activities freely, regardless of registration, was only noted. It observed that, in general, improvements were mostly restricted to urban areas. Christians in rural areas have reported incidents of arbitrary detention, forced eviction, confiscation of land and livestock, destruction of property, harassment and discrimination. It further called on the Government to immediately and unconditionally release anyone detained in connection with the peaceful practice and observance of their religion or belief. It also urged the Lao People's Democratic Republic to review its declaration pertaining to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure that the guarantees enshrined in Article 18 were applied to all citizens. It concluded its statement by urging United Nations Member States to monitor and assist with the implementation of recommendations made in the context of this review.

493. United Nations Watch (by video message) was deeply concerned with the human rights situation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in particular when it comes to children. It called the Council to do its utmost to protect the rights of children in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, namely, their right to education and to be free from child labour, and to save them from the plight of child marriage and the predicament of early pregnancy. Concerning education, it noted that secondary school enrolment was still lagging behind. Girls from certain ethnic communities were at a disadvantage. It also echoed UNESCO's call to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education. Regarding child labour, it considered the situation very worrying. It cited the ILO, according to which 178,000 children are subjected to child labour. A majority are children from rural areas and 50 per cent of them are girls. On the third issue, it stated that girls marriage and early pregnancies were preventing girls of getting out of poverty. It cited UNICEF, according to whom the Lao People's Democratic Republic had the highest rate of child marriage in East Asia, with 37 per cent of women aged 20 to 49 being married by the age of 18.

494. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, in a joint statement with the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, regretted that the Government had not accepted several recommendations related to fundamental freedoms and protection of human rights defenders. Following the second cycle in 2015, the Lao People's Democratic Republic had committed to reassess the restrictions on fundamental freedoms in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights. However, it noted that the Government's actions since then had stood in stark contrast to these commitments as well as Constitutional guarantees of these rights. It observed that criticism of the Government continued to be criminalized by using defamation charges. It cited the case of a woman human rights defender, Houayheuang Xayabouly. It also expressed concerns regarding Decree No. 238 on Associations. It called on the Lao People's Democratic Republic to create and maintain, in law and practice, an enabling environment for civil society organizations, media, journalists and human rights defenders by repealing or reviewing all repressive legislation in accordance with international standards. It also regretted the Government's failure to accept key recommendations to investigate the enforced disappearance of Sombath Somphone and called on the Government to establish a new independent and impartial investigative body. It concluded its intervention by calling on the Government to set out a comprehensive, measurable and time-bound action plan for the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations, in full cooperation and consultation with civil society.

495. The Society for Threatened Peoples regretted that the Lao People's Democratic Republic did not accept key recommendations affecting indigenous and minorities' rights. It drew the attention of the Council to the systematic persecution of Hmong people, who endure State persecution and are often victims of violent attacks and enforced disappearances. Facing the risk of discrimination, persecution and military violence, large numbers of Hmong people have fled to Western countries or attempted to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, during previous decades. The remaining Hmong have been excluded from the Laotian society and some of them have been forced to hide in the jungle. Today, from those who fled to the jungle, only small groups were left, due to the active persecution that they still suffer. It provided details regarding the case of a group of people who went missing on 12 March 2020, while fleeing severe starvation and constant military attacks. It stated that this was just one of many examples of gross human rights violations committed against the Hmong people in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. It regretted that the authorities continued to deny the existence of the issue and refused to have any meaningful dialogue about it. It called for an investigation of the human rights violations in the region.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

496. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 226 recommendations received, 160 enjoy the support of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and 66 are noted.

497. The Lao People's Democratic Republic expressed its sincere appreciation to all participants in its universal periodic review. The Lao People's Democratic Republic thanked, in particular, delegations for their constructive assessment of its achievements and for their understanding of the constraints and challenges it faced.

498. The Lao People's Democratic Republic reiterated its commitment to realize human rights through the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the treaties to which the country is party, as well as the accepted universal periodic review recommendations. It expressed the hope that the international community would continue to support its efforts, including the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations.

Lesotho

499. The review of Lesotho 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 Lesotho 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/LSO/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/LSO/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/LSO/3).

500. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Lesotho (see sect. C below).

501. The outcome of the review of Lesotho comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/8) and the views of Lesotho concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

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

502. Lesotho appreciated the objective and impartial manner in which its review was conducted and applauded the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and welcomed its report. Lesotho received a total of 211 recommendations from the statements. 168 recommendations enjoyed its support as they were considered to be in line with Government laws and policies whereas some were already being implemented. Examples of such recommendations included a call to incorporate into domestic law provisions of international instruments already ratified; expedite establishment of the Human Rights Commission; a call to combat more effectively acts of human trafficking which mostly affect women and girls by taking all necessary legal measures against perpetrators; strengthening efforts to combat domestic violence by enacting a law on it and support its implementation; intensify efforts to address extreme poverty and food insecurity.

503. 43 recommendations were noted as they were considered to be against Government laws, policies, cultures and traditions. These include a call on the abolition of the death penalty; a call to ratify optional protocols to various treaties dealing with communications procedure; amending the Marriage Act 1974 to include marriage of same-sex couples; amending or repealing Section 18(4)(C) of the Constitution with a view to protect women and persons with disabilities from discrimination. They were not accepted as some would require vigorous sensitization to bring a change in the mind-set of the citizenry. Although Lesotho noted almost the same recommendations in the second and third cycles, there has been progress regarding the noted recommendations and in the light of upcoming national reforms, some of these issues will be co-opted in the process.

504. Lesotho had already started implementing some of the recommendations and was optimistic that they will benefit rights holders at the national level and these include Cabinet's approval on the amendments to the Human Rights Commission Act 2016 as well as tabling such in Parliament so as to enable the Act to be in compliant with the Paris Principles and submission of the periodic report on the domestic implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In order to address poverty reduction and food insecurity, the Government will support farmers with a 60 per cent subsidy for 2020-21 summer cropping. Furthermore, there has been a launch of Lesotho 2019-2020 Agricultural Census, which will assist in the formulation of policies and programmes related to agriculture. In order to alleviate gender-based violence, the Ministry of Gender and the Office of the First Lady signed a Memorandum of Understanding whose aim is to explore measures that could be undertaken at ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls and also working together on issues of gender-based violence in the country. As a means of addressing child marriage, Princess Senate Seeiso who is the champion of ending early child marriage, made a call to parents and caregivers, policy makers and community leaders to protect children in all aspects as no violence against children was justifiable.

505. As the universal periodic review is not an event but a process, Lesotho intended to bring all relevant stakeholders on board to ensure commitment to the implementation of the recommendations from the onset. It is also Lesotho's anticipation to establish a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up, which will ease tracking of the recommendations. In its absence, the Government will devise a work plan to ensure a coherent implementation of the recommendations. Lesotho intends to submit a mid-term voluntary report on the implementation of the recommendations akin to the second cycle.

506. Making reference to the COVID-19 virus, which was not only a public health emergency but also a human rights, crisis Lesotho reminded the importance of indivisibility of human rights as well as respect for human rights across the spectrum, which will be fundamental to the success of the public health response. While most Governments are continually devising strategies on how to curb the virus and protect their citizens, they also have to ensure that everyone is protected and included in the various responses and strategies. Lesotho added that it was through the concerted efforts of the United Nations system, its international and national partners, international community, national Governments that it will be able to build more effective and inclusive solutions through a human rights-based approach.

507. As Lesotho commenced its journey in the implementation of the recommendations, its ambition was to move expeditiously towards best practice in the field of human rights. The pace in this journey was determined by the availability of requisite resources, capacity and receptiveness of the society upon whom the adopted human rights were being applied. Despite the largely exogenous setbacks and challenges, including a decline in agricultural production as a result of deteriorating rangeland conditions, soil erosion and periodic droughts, food insecurity, unemployment, high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS that has increased child mortality as well as maternal health, there continued to be progress on most fronts. Lesotho remained committed to its obligations under international law and the

universal periodic review mechanism which has proven to be a great multilateral achievement, in the pursuit of the realization of human rights. Lesotho appreciated the technical and financial support as well as the good cooperation received from several United Nations agencies and individual countries, which have enhanced its strides in the promotion and protection of human rights of its citizens.

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

508. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lesotho, 12 delegations made statements.**

509. Gabon was impressed by the efforts made by Lesotho in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment and highlighted its 2016 African Gender Award for promoting social and economic rights for women. Gabon commended the Domestic Violence Bill aimed at reducing human trafficking and violence against women. However, it noted that, despite this progress, eradication of gender-based violence remained still a challenge.

510. India praised the efforts and commitment of Lesotho during the entire review. India was impressed that Lesotho accepted 168 including all four from India out of a total of 211 which showed its strong commitment to the universal periodic review process. India congratulated Lesotho for its successful review and recommended the adoption of its report

511. Libya was pleased with Lesotho's active participation in the universal periodic review process and commended all the efforts to meet its international commitments in advancing human rights. Libya was impressed by Lesotho's progress in empowering women in various social and economic areas, including employment, education, and health, through awareness-raising campaigns.

512. Malawi commended Lesotho for all the positive measures it has taken to improve the human rights situation in the country and appreciated all the commitments the Kingdom has made.

513. The Marshall Islands was encouraged by Lesotho's efforts to further streamline and domesticate all international human rights treaties that it had ratified. It commended Lesotho's actions in alleviating gender-based violence through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at consideration of additional measures to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls. The Marshall Islands welcomed the Government's poverty reduction in line with the launch of the agricultural census to further assist in the formulation of agricultural policies and programs. It noted that Lesotho had received the simplified reporting procedures from OHCHR for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

514. Mauritania appreciated the remarkable efforts deployed by Lesotho to promote human rights in education, health and the protection of the rights of the child and combating corruption. It called upon the Government to continue with the ongoing constitutional and institutional reform. Mauritania encouraged Lesotho to ensure implementation of its accepted recommendations.

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515. Namibia commended Lesotho for the smooth and peaceful transition of power. It was pleased to note that the new Government was committed to ensure full and comprehensive implementation of the national reform process. While welcoming these positive steps it encouraged Lesotho as per Namibia's recommendations to take further steps to promote and protect the rights of women and girls.

516. Nepal commended Lesotho for accepting most of the recommendations received during the third cycle. It appreciated that both of its recommendations on enhancing efforts to establish a National Human Rights Commission and continuing measures to improve access to health services enjoyed Lesotho's support.

517. Nigeria was pleased to note the concerted efforts made by Lesotho to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a view to fulfilling its international human rights obligations. It commended the Government's efforts with regard to the right to education, as well as in upholding the rights of persons with disabilities.

518. The Philippines (by video message) was encouraged by Lesotho's commitment in advancing the realisation of human rights and welcomed its adoption of national strategies on inclusive and sustainable growth; social and economic development; and strengthening of governance and accountability.

519. Senegal supported the efforts made by Lesotho to strengthen its legal and institutional human rights frameworks. It applauded the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons and the implementation of its National Strategic Development Plan II. It commended Lesotho's political will to develop a society where human rights will constitute the highest standards for a peaceful and democratic coexistence.

520. Sierra Leone commended Lesotho's efforts to advance human rights domestically by accepting the majority of the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review, including those suggested by Sierra Leone on timely reporting and follow-up; and on legislative reforms to combat gender-based violence. Sierra Leone was confident that Lesotho will remain committed in its efforts to reform its human rights institutions and mechanisms with the aim of promoting and protecting all human rights, including the implementation of previously accepted recommendations.

521. South Africa encouraged Lesotho to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It highlighted the need to fully implement poverty alleviation programmes through agricultural policies. It praised Lesotho's efforts to alleviate gender-based violence by the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister of Gender and the Office of the First Lady to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls. It appreciated the efforts to establish a Human Rights Commission in line with Paris Principles.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

522. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lesotho, four other stakeholders made statements.**

523. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES), co-sponsored by Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle

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Salesiane di Don Bosco and Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, (by video message) welcomed the acceptance of recommendations 109 and 113, aiming to make primary education inclusive, compulsory, and free for all. However, it was deeply concerned with the dropout and low enrolment rates in secondary schools disproportionately affecting children living in rural areas. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendation 152 to combat the elimination of child labour. However, children in Lesotho continued to be exposed to the worst forms of child exploitation including herding, domestic work and sexual exploitation. It called on Lesotho to allocate resources to subsidize school-related expenses for disadvantaged students in primary school and facilitate access to secondary school through the progressive elimination of fees, especially in rural areas, to fully implement the National Action Plan For the Elimination of Child Labor and the Children's Protection and Welfare Act of 2011 to eliminate worst forms of child labour, and to adopt policies and programmes to eliminate all forms of exploitation, violence, and gender discrimination against women and girls.

524. The Center for Global Nonkilling, co-sponsored by Conscience and peace tax international (CPTI), stated that Lesotho was the country with the highest suicide rate in Africa. Homicides rate was also too high and Lesotho was one of the countries still retaining in its Constitution a permit to kill in case of arrest, escape, mutiny or riot. Lesotho should be showing the example of protecting the right to life. In its 2019 SDG voluntary national review, Lesotho stated it had established a "directorate for disputes prevention and resolution". It advocated for full funding of such peace initiatives.

525. Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message) was encouraged by the acceptance of recommendations that called for strengthened legislative and policy framework on health, including sexual and reproductive health services, for persons with disabilities, women and young people, in particular. However, it was disappointed by Lesotho not addressing rights relating to sexual orientation and gender identity. Lesotho's use of culture and religion to justify its failure to accept these universal periodic review recommendations was in contradiction to Resolution 275 of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and other international human rights commitments and undermined the Constitution of Lesotho. It called on Lesotho to: amend the legislative framework to explicitly decriminalize and protect same-sex persons and relationships; partner with LGBTI organizations to train State actors, especially healthcare workers and law enforcement, to eradicate stigma and promote non-discrimination; urgently approve the Domestic Violence Bill 2018, especially with the rampant rise in gender-based violence with a great focus on the Child and Gender Protection Unit to ensure access to safe and legal abortions and thereby reduce the rate of maternal mortality and morbidity.

526. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (by video message) commended Lesotho for its advancement of human rights through structural reforms such as the Child Protection and Welfare Act and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. It took note of Lesotho's efforts to align its legislation with international human rights instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the progress made towards the establishment of a Human Rights Commission. However, it noted that gender-based violence was still prevalent and that, in 2020, one in three women had suffered physical or sexual violence. It was also alarmed by the increase in corruption, which significantly hindered development. It called on Lesotho to take measures against corruption, abuse of power, and any form of gender-based violence, and promote an open and transparent government.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

527. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 211 recommendations received, 168 enjoy the support of Lesotho, and 43 are noted.

528. Lesotho expressed its gratitude to the speakers who had made constructive statements during the review. Lesotho took good note of all the recommendations made during its review in January 2020. Lesotho had embarked on this journey with an open and positive mind and was keen to continue doing so during the implementation stage.

529. Lesotho viewed the universal periodic review process as one of the transparent mechanisms where States had an opportunity to self-introspect and continue in their pursuit to upholding and safeguarding the human rights of their people according to international human rights standards. Lesotho will continue to implement all the accepted recommendations in accordance with its domestic laws, regional and international human rights jurisprudence, to the best of its ability.

530. Finally, Lesotho extended its appreciation to the staff of the universal periodic review secretariat for their unwavering support during the entire process and thanked the representatives of States and non-governmental organizations for their participation in this important and collective exercise.

Kenya

531. The review of Kenya was held on 23 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 Kenya 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/KEN/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/KEN/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/KEN/3).

532. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kenya (see sect. C below).

533. The outcome of the review of Kenya comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/9) and the views of Kenya 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/44/9/Add.1).

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

534. The delegation, headed by His Excellency Mr. Cleopa K. Mailu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, thanked the Troika, the secretariat, and those States who submitted advanced questions and made statements during the review.

535. Since the review, a number of measures have been put in place to enhance access to justice, including the establishment of four new High Courts, bringing the total number of High Courts to 43. In July 2020, the first digital case management system was launched. The system was designed to track and monitor the status and progress of files and would facilitate electronic filing of pleadings and disclosure of evidential material.

536. A new prosecution policy provided for a two-stage test. The evidential test required prosecutors to access the rebuttal evidence against the realistic prospect of a conviction. The public interest test required prosecutors to consider the culpability of the suspect, the impact, or harm to the community or victim, the suspect's age at the time of the offence and whether prosecution was a proportionate response. Also developed were Plea Bargain Guidelines, Diversion Guidelines, Deferred Prosecution Guidelines, Guidelines on Delegated Prosecution, Practice Directions on Delegation of Prosecutorial Powers, Guidelines for the Administration and Management of the Prosecution Fund, and Traffic Rules and Guidelines.

537. Kenya welcomed the guidelines issued by the special procedures mechanism and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights to ensure policies and decisions taken during the COVID-19 pandemic were consistent with the protection of human rights.

538. A number of law enforcement officers have been indicted based on the alleged use of excessive force while enforcing COVID-19 measures, including the dusk to dawn curfew and the proper wearing of facemasks. The President of the Republic of Kenya issued a public apology for this excessive use of force.

539. The lockdown also led to an upsurge of gender-based violence. A toll-free telephone line was installed to enable those victims of sexual violence who were dissatisfied with the handling of their cases to seek redress. A victim support unit was also established.

540. Kenya received 319 recommendations, 261 of which were immediately supported, 53 were noted and five were deferred for further consideration. Following further examination and consultation, two of the five deferred recommendations have since been supported and the remaining three recommendations have been noted. The acceptance of a large number of the recommendations was testament to the commitment of Kenya to the meaningful improvement in the enjoyment of human rights for its people.

541. Some of the recommendations did not enjoy the support of Kenya due to the elaborate nature of the processes and procedures necessary for the ratification or accession to treaties and Kenya was concerned that some of these recommendations, particularly those expressed in mandatory phraseology, might not be implemented before the next review.

542. The process of abolishing the death penalty will take considerable time, considering factors including changing the public perception on the death penalty and lobbying Parliament on the importance of reviewing the relevant law. In light of the declaration by the Supreme Court of Kenya in 2017 that the mandatory nature of the death sentence as provided for in Section 204 of the Penal Code was unconstitutional, the Task Force that was established to look into this issue has recommended the abolition of the death penalty. The process of evaluating this recommendation was ongoing.

543. Given the specific measures put in place to stem the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not practical to arrange a date for a visit by the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity at this stage. The request by the Independent Expert would be considered after the pandemic is brought under control.

544. Same sex unions were prohibited by the Constitution and relevant national laws, and contravened the culture and values of Kenya. Nevertheless, provision of all public services was actively promoted to all persons without discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression. Several pieces of legislation attested to the realization of the principles of equality and non-discrimination. No one is required to indicate his or her sexual orientation when applying for jobs or accessing any government services. The Courts have protected the rights of intersex persons who were officially recognized in the 2019 National Population census.

545. Polygamy was a deeply entrenched practice under customary law and was recognised and codified as a customary marriage by the Marriage Act, 2014. All registered marriages under the Act have the same legal status. Polygamous marriages did not violate a woman's right to equality and non-discrimination on the basis that adult couples have the discretion to choose the kind of union they preferred.

546. Kenya was concerned that, if financial assistance were to be provided to civil society organizations, their independence in monitoring, investigating and reporting on the observance of human rights by the State would be compromised.

547. The delegation stated that Constitution only permitted abortion under certain well-defined circumstances. The Standards and Guidelines on Reducing Maternal Mortality and Morbidity related to unsafe abortion and the Training Curriculum for medical professionals in public hospitals have been submitted to stakeholders for further multi-sectoral discussions. There was also a need for further engagement on reproductive health services and comprehensive sexual education for all women and girls and consequently recommendations on these issues have been noted.

548. The delegation stated that Kenya would continue to take steps towards addressing the noted recommendations in accordance with its national implementation processes and circumstances.

549. A consolidated action plan would be prepared to monitor implementation of the recommendations and Kenya undertook to appraise the Council on the progress in implementing the recommendations.

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

550. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (by video message) welcomed the acceptance by Kenya of the majority of the recommendations received. Kenya should step up efforts in the recognition, protection and promotion of the rights of the vulnerable groups, including the intersex persons, persons with disabilities, and indigenous groups. Kenya should also introduce transparency and accountability in the use of social protection funds intended for the neediest in society.

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

551. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kenya, 13 delegations made statements.**

552. Rwanda congratulated Kenya for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism. It commended Kenya for the reforms undertaken in the judicial and security sectors and for its efforts to promote women's rights. It also commended Kenya for supporting the majority of the recommendation received, including one of the two recommendations made by Rwanda.

553. Senegal welcomed the specific initiatives taken by Kenya to improve the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It noted the efforts made by Kenya, which lead to

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social and economic progress, actions to promote health services, eradicate poverty and to increase the representation of women in public life.

554. Sierra Leone congratulated Kenya for accepting the majority of the recommendations received. It took positive note of the commitment by Kenya to ratify pending international human rights instruments. Sierra Leone remained hopeful that Kenya would remain steadfast in its efforts to reform its human rights institution.

555. South Africa supported the request by Kenya for assistance in establishing a database to collect data on the realisation of human rights, in building the capacity of government officials in the use of a human rights-based approach for planning, programming and policy development, and in building the capacity of judicial officers in the area of human rights.

556. South Sudan expressed its appreciation to Kenya for the updated information provided and commended Kenya for its efforts to promote and protect human rights, particularly through its public sector reforms. It noted the bold decision by Kenya to accept the majority of the recommendation received, including one of the two recommendations made by South Sudan.

557. Sri Lanka commended Kenya for its constructive engagement in its third universal periodic review and welcomed the acceptance of recommendations, including one recommendation made by Sri Lanka. It recognised the cooperation of Kenya with the United Nations and African Union human rights systems and noted the establishment of the national committee on international and regional human rights obligations. Sri Lanka acknowledged the challenges posed by the scarcity of water in the realization of human rights and noted the process in developing a water harvesting policy. It applauded the development of the public service diversity policy.

558. The Sudan thanked Kenya for providing updated relevant information and for undertaking consultations with stakeholders. It also commended Kenya for efforts to improve the human rights situation in the country. The Sudan thanked Kenya for the recommendations it had accepted, including the recommendations made by the Sudan. It encouraged Kenya to continue with efforts to promote and protect human rights.

559. Uganda congratulated Kenya for successfully completing its review in the third cycle. It stated that the universal periodic review mechanism was effective in the promotion of human rights and thanked Kenya for embracing the true spirit of the mechanism and for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Uganda. It called for increased technical assistance and support to Kenya for the implementation of supported recommendations.

560. UN Women commended Kenya for significant gains in the passage of gender related laws and policy frameworks. It reiterated the importance of accelerating the realization of gender related provisions in the Constitution, through an immediate enactment of a law guiding their implementation. It highlighted concerns about the proposed merger of the National Gender and Equality Commission with the Kenya National Human Rights Commission, as this would weaken the national institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women. It reiterated its commitment to work with Kenya to advance gender equality and to implement gender responsive universal periodic review recommendations.

561. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the efforts made by Kenya to promote and protection human rights and the readiness of the country to fulfil its commitments in the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It noted the ongoing efforts to achieve good governance at all levels to ensure equality and equal opportunity for all citizens. It called on the Human Rights Council to take into consideration the willingness of Kenya to address its challenges.

562. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the full cooperation of Kenya with the universal periodic review mechanism and expressed satisfaction with the replies from the Government. It noted the plans and programmes to ensure availability of housing for people with low income, and welcomed the progress made towards universal health coverage. It also noted an increase in the number of educational institutions. It encouraged Kenya to continue with its successful social policy for the benefit of the neediest.

563. Afghanistan commended Kenya for updating the information on the implementation of the recommendations and for its overall constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism in the third cycle. It noted with appreciation that Kenya has accepted the three recommendations made by Afghanistan. It welcomed the commitment to ensure the protection of asylum seekers and refugees and providing them with adequate food and health services, which was more crucial during the COVID-19 pandemic.

564. Algeria thanked Kenya for the additional information provided. It welcomed the acceptance by Kenya of the two recommendations made by Algeria and wished Kenya success in the implementation of all supported recommendations.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

565. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kenya, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

566. Edmund Rice International Limited, co-sponsored by Dominicans for Justice and Peace and Order of Preachers urged Kenya to expedite the implementation of recommendations on the prohibition of corporal punishment in schools and public institutions and on the review of the policy on special needs education. It urged Kenya to adopt the draft bills on children, mental health and persons with disabilities and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It further urged Kenya to collaborate with relevant stakeholders to implement recommendations on affordable housing for low-income people, and on the development of the national public waterworks for water resources storage.

567. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, co-sponsored by the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Edmund Rice International, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Mouvement International d'Apostolat des Milieux Sociaux Indépendants and New Humanity, (by video message) stated that COVID-19 had made even more urgent the need to take concrete measures to protect the rights of the most vulnerable children and young people. Kenya should ensure accessibility to education for all, especially children in rural areas and vulnerable girls who were victims of gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and early marriage. Kenya should also increase the budget for education to cater for teacher training and to ensure adequate facilities. It remained alarmed with the raise of online trafficking, recruitment and exploitation of children, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. It called on Kenya to strengthen national policies and programmes for the protection and rehabilitation of children and other victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and violence, and to investigate such cases and prosecute alleged perpetrators.

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568. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (by video message) recommended that Kenya adopt a law protecting human rights defenders and the model human rights defenders protection policy. It called for the enactment of several protection bills and laws ensuring the operation of non-governmental organizations in line with the right to freedom of expression. Kenya should also create a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and civil society organisations. It called for the revision and enactment of the data protection bill, to ensure the right to privacy. It recommended ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

569. The Center for Global Nonkilling stated that Kenya should urgently ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

570. Article 19 – The International Centre Against Censorship (by video message) expressed concern about the recent attacks and harassment of journalists. Kenya must investigate all human rights violations against journalists and prosecute alleged perpetrators of such violations. It expressed alarm by the growing police brutality in the context of COVID-19. It also stated it was time for Kenya to fully operationalize the Public Benefit Act and amend the Association Bill.

571. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the reforms in relation to the distribution of the wealth generated by trade and exploitation of natural resources. It expressed concern with the situation of the labour force and women in particular and requested Kenya to establish a safety net to ensure better protection to those with no income. It requested the international community to support Kenya in relation to the influx of migrants from neighbouring countries.

572. The International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message) stated that police violence against journalists, activists and other civilians had not been investigated and compensation for victims was unheard of. It stated that the Government justified police violence by the need to fight terrorism or to enforce lockdowns. It urged Kenya to end its tacit endorsement of police violence and guarantee freedom of expression and association and to repeal the Security Laws Amendment Act of 2014. It also urged Kenya to honour the commitments made during the 2019 Nairobi Summit to make sexual and reproductive rights an integral part of its universal healthcare plan and called for the passage of the Reproductive Health Bill, which provided a framework for ending unsafe abortions.

573. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (by video message) welcomed the acceptance by Kenya of recommendations to adopt legislative and administrative measures to combat discrimination against women, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people. It called on the State to develop a matrix for implementing these recommendations with a monitoring framework for follow-up and accountability. It expressed concern by the lack of acceptance of recommendations to respect, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive health rights for young people, sexual and gender minorities and other marginalized groups. It called on Kenya to pass the Reproductive Health Bill.

574. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message) stated that, in the second cycle, Kenya had supported 20 of the 29 recommendations on civic space, of which eight were partially implemented and 12 were not implemented. In the third cycle, Kenya accepted several recommendations on civic space. However, Kenya has continued to restrict the right to peaceful assembly and expression through the disproportionate use of force and through the arrest and detention of peaceful protestors, human rights defenders and journalists. It called on Kenya to prosecute those law enforcement officers who were allegedly responsible for such violations and to create an enabling environment for human rights defenders, media houses and journalists.

575. The Alliance Defending Freedom applauded Kenya for its acceptance of the recommendation to reaffirm, inter alia, that the right to life existed from conception. It

urged Kenya to resist external pressure to reverse its principled position and to ensure that all women receive the necessary support throughout their pregnancy and motherhood. It stated that Kenya was under no obligation to legalise abortion when implementing the supported recommendation to, inter alia, review legal, policy and structural barriers that impede the provision of sexual and reproductive health services.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

576. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 319 recommendations received, 263 enjoy the support of Kenya, and 56 are noted.

577. The delegation expressed its appreciation to the Vice-President and the secretariat. It also thanked delegations for their enriching contributions through their statements.

578. The universal periodic review is a critical process that assisted States with the promotion and protection of human rights. Through this mechanism, Kenya was able to review its performance in promoting and protecting human rights, and to display its strengths, successes and achievements, while also addressing the challenges.

579. The delegation stated that Kenya would implement the supported recommendations and would undertake to address the noted recommendations, within the provision of national processes and frameworks. Kenya was also committed to considering issues raised by the non-governmental organizations in the context of enhancing human rights in the country.

Armenia

580. The review of Armenia was held on 23 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 Armenia 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/ARM/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/ARM/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/ARM/3).

581. At its 24th meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Armenia (see sect. C below).

582. The outcome of the review of Armenia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/10) and the views of Armenia 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/44/10/Add.1).

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

583. H.E. Andranik Hovhannisyan, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations Office in Geneva, stated that Armenia had always been a strong supporter of the universal periodic review process and had engaged in it in a constructive and effective manner. Armenia emphasized the importance of maintaining the

objectives and principles of the process, particularly on its conduct in a non-confrontational and non-politicized manner.

584. Armenia was a party to almost all international human rights treaties without any reservation to their provisions. The Constitution of Armenia explicitly prohibited the death penalty. The Statute of the International Criminal Court was incompatible with the Constitution of Armenia. With regard to a recommendation on the ratification of the 2014 Protocol to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29), this required further scrutiny. The existing legal framework also sufficiently regulated this area.

585. Armenia continued effective cooperation with all United Nations treaty bodies, including through submission of its reports, and had extended a standing invitation to all special procedures since May 2006.

586. Regarding a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, the Government had adopted a decision on 20 June 2020 regulating relations between ministries and other competent bodies responsible for the implementation of the provisions of human rights conventions. These activities were coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

587. Armenia had accepted all recommendations in relation to countering discrimination, hate crime and hate speech. The Criminal Code had been amended in April 2020 to include a new article providing liability for inciting or publicly justifying hatred based on race, colour, ethnic origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion, or other views, social status, birth, disability, age or other grounds.

588. Armenia was also planning to introduce a new package of reforms on fighting hate crime and hate speech.

589. A new amendment to the Law on Police stipulated that the entrances and exits of the administrative buildings of the police units as well as the rooms used for interrogation are to be equipped with video and audio-visual recording systems, in order to prevent and detect possible cases of human rights violations, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment.

590. Along with legislative reforms, a broad range of programmes were implemented aimed at promoting gender equality, such as the Gender Policy Implementation Strategy of Armenia for 2019-2023. Armenia was also determined to accelerate its efforts to prevent gender-based violence, provide redress and appropriate services to victims of violence and support activities and programmes for their social inclusion.

591. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government was implementing rehabilitation programmes to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impacts of the crisis. Priority was attached to meeting the needs of the most vulnerable groups, including women and girls, implementing social protection measures and fighting domestic violence.

592. As a part of the implementation of the National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the Government prioritized the strengthening of the gender component in the Army and the Police.

593. Armenia had supported all recommendations relating to the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities. It had noted one recommendation on the presumed detention of migrant children since no such incident had ever been registered in Armenia.

594. Since the universal periodic review, it had drafted the Law on the rights of persons with disabilities. Amendments to the Constitution were also envisaged and the clause “prevention and treatment of disability” would be revised.

595. Protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and preservation of their language and cultural heritage were among the policy priorities of Armenia.

596. Armenia was particularly proud that it was home to the world's largest Yezidi temple. It was an important centre for pilgrimage, symbolizing solidarity and hope for its Yezidi citizens and Yezidis throughout the world.

597. Armenia had adopted in June 2020 its sixth National Plan for Organizing the Fight against Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons, covering the upcoming three years. It focused in particular on improving the legislative measures and mechanisms for the identification of and support to victims of trafficking and exploitation.

598. Armenia remained resolute in its fight against corruption and sought to promote an independent, impartial and effective judiciary, and the equality of citizens before the law. It stated that systemic corruption in the country had been uprooted. Armenia planned to introduce integrity checks throughout the whole Prosecutor General's system.

599. On 25 March 2020, the National Assembly had adopted amendments to the Judicial Code and related laws, aimed at strengthening the integrity of the judiciary. In particular, the order of formation of the Commission on ethics and disciplinary issues of judges, as well as the regulations on disciplinary liability had been amended.

600. The Government was determined to carry out significant judicial transformations to ensure the principle of equality before the law, and would contribute to the establishment of a truly independent, efficient and accountable judicial system that enjoyed the confidence of the public at large.

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

601. The Office of the Human Rights Defender of Armenia (by video message) noted concerns about violence against women and domestic violence. Although some progress had been made by establishing protective mechanisms, there was still a lack of effective implementation. Significant steps needed to be made to break stereotypes, increase quality of investigations, train professionals, and conduct large-scale public awareness campaigns.

602. It noted that the penitentiary system overall continued to be of a punitive nature. It stated that deprivation of liberty, including arrest and detention, must be measures of last resort. Re-socialization and rehabilitation effective programmes needed to be introduced to prepare inmates for freedom, including early conditional release.

603. Practical and legislative steps needed to be taken to solve systemic issues related to police apprehension and arrest, as well as ensuring minimum rights as safeguards against ill-treatment.

604. It stated that the Criminal Code did not provide a definition of inhuman or degrading treatment and responsibility for such acts. Effective investigation of torture cases needed to be enhanced.

605. It welcomed the ongoing de-institutionalization reforms in the country. However, given that most of the children in institutions had some form of disability, urgent steps needed to be taken to address child rights' issues at community, regional and national levels, paying attention to their special needs by ensuring a variety of community services.

606. Monitoring of social networks showed considerable increase in hate speech. General preventive measures, including awareness raising campaigns, needed to be conducted.

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

607. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Armenia, 13 delegations made statements.**

608. Egypt welcomed the cooperation of Armenia with the human rights mechanisms, including the visits of two Special Rapporteurs in the previous years. Egypt also welcomed the strategy to combat corruption covering the period 2019-2022.

609. Ethiopia appreciated measures aimed at improving the living standards and social standing of citizens, by strengthening the capacities of vulnerable families and reducing their long term dependence on State support.

610. Greece commended Armenia for its already significant achievements, including in the area of conducting free and fair elections, and freedoms of assembly and expression since the Velvet revolution.

611. India appreciated the action already taken towards fulfilling some of the accepted recommendations since the review in January 2020. It highlighted the drafting of a new national strategy for human rights protection and its action plan with the full engagement and participation of all stakeholders, government institutions, civil society and international partners as a significant development.

612. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the endeavours of the Government against trafficking in persons and appreciated relevant programs to assist the victims and prevent their re-victimisation, including the provision of shelters and in-kind assistance, legal protection, access to State health care, education and social programmes as well as rehabilitation and reintegration.

613. Kyrgyzstan commended Armenia for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including those made by it relating to the cooperation with the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and the implementation of the government strategy on gender policy implementation.

614. Nepal noted the implementation of the national action plan on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 and the signing of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It stated that the National SDG Innovation Lab would contribute to strengthened partnerships for the acceleration of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

615. The Philippines (by video message) commended Armenia on its regular submission of mid-term reports providing updates on accepted recommendations. It recognised measures to further advance the promotion and protection of human rights, especially of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

616. The Russian Federation commended steps to strengthen legal instruments for human rights protection, including the adoption of new laws, and the reform of administrative and judicial systems. It noted with satisfaction efforts to implement specific programmes on the rule of law, development of democratic institutions, combatting corruption, economic development and enhancing the effectiveness of public expenditures.

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617. Sri Lanka commended continued progress on the reduction of infant mortality rates through effective maternal and child health care policy interventions. It applauded the high participation of women and girls in the ICT sector. It acknowledged the steps taken to strengthen the national human rights framework through several policy instruments, including the national strategy for human rights protection and its action plans. It noted with appreciation the adoption of the first national action plan to implement the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325.

618. The Syrian Arab Republic commended Armenia for the spirit of cooperation and positive engagement during the universal periodic review.

619. Namibia recognised Armenia's transparency and constructive engagement since the start of the review process. It particularly appreciated the commitment of Armenia to judicial independence, including through the strategy on judicial and legal reforms 2019-2023.

620. The United Arab Emirates commended Armenia on the progress made at the national level on the promotion of human rights for the benefit of all citizens. It appreciated the positive developments mentioned in the report as a sign of the commitment of Armenia to human rights, including through reforms and legislative amendments seeking equal opportunities and the promotion of all rights for all.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

621. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Armenia, six other stakeholders made statements.

622. The International Catholic Child Bureau congratulated Armenia for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. It encouraged Armenia to promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It also encouraged Armenia to harmonize its domestic legislation with these instruments. It called on Armenia to allocate resources to child related programmes, and to strengthen efforts to end child sexual exploitation and abuse. It called on Armenia to submit a mid-term report with specific details on concrete steps undertaken to ensure the effective protection of children against all forms of violence, including sexual abuse.

623. Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message) noted that the three-day mandatory waiting period and arbitrary conscientious objections by doctors continued to be barriers preventing women from accessing abortion services. Urgent action was required to introduce sexuality education in schools. It recommended that Armenia establish comprehensive sexuality education as a stand-alone subject in schools, designed in collaboration with young people and women's rights organizations, and develop and implement alternative comprehensive sexuality education programmes.

624. The Human Rights House Foundation (by video message) stated that challenges remained in guaranteeing the rights of human rights defenders. Smear campaigns had been launched against human rights defenders, including hate speech and on line harassment directed at women human rights defenders and their organizations. Environmental activists were continuously targeted by private mining companies and sometimes by the police during peaceful demonstrations. Harassment and discrimination against LGBTIQI defenders remained wide-spread. It recommended that Armenia conduct a high-level public campaign in support of human rights defenders, with the official and public condemnation of attacks on defenders and their families when they occur; carry out independent and prompt

investigations into such attacks to end the atmosphere of impunity; and compile statistics on attacks, along with information relating to their investigation and rates of prosecution.

625. CIVICUS- World Alliance for Citizens Participation acknowledged the steps taken by the Government in managing the political transition and addressing some of the human rights concerns. However, it was concerned at ongoing restrictions on the activities of human rights defenders, the targeting of independent media and smear campaigns by some Government officials. It noted instances of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation. It remained concerned at restrictions targeting some peaceful assemblies and arbitrary arrests and judicial persecution of those who take part in such protests. It recommended that Armenia carry out independent investigations into past violence and excessive use of force by law enforcement, as well as into attacks against human rights defenders. It welcomed that Armenia accepted recommendations relating to enjoyment of fundamental freedoms, and recommended taking steps to implement such recommendations.

626. International Fellowship of Reconciliation noted that Armenia had introduced legislation on the recognition of conscientious objection and the provision of alternative civilian service, which the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe found to be in complete accordance with international standards. It expressed its deep concern at the current clashes between Armenia and another country.

627. The Center for Global Non-Killing thanked Armenia for its tireless efforts to prevent genocide.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

628. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 252 recommendations received, 239 enjoy the support of Armenia, and 13 are noted.

629. The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations Office in Geneva welcomed the encouraging statements acknowledging the democratic progress in Armenia in recent years. Ever since the Velvet revolution, Armenia had resolutely embraced the centrality of the protection and promotion of human rights, consolidation of democratic institutions and the enhancement of the rule of law and good governance among the priorities of the Government. Armenia was resolute to address the challenges ahead with determination, based on the rule of law, in close consultation with international partners and in cooperation with national human rights institutions and civil society. Armenia had already embarked on the implementation of the recommendations received in the third universal periodic review.

630. The Permanent Representative made reference to the rapidly deteriorating situation in the region which had a severe impact on the human rights situation. Armenia drew the attention of the Human Rights Council to the fact that the ongoing military offensive indiscriminately targeted civilians and constituted a flagrant violation of the core international human rights instruments and the norms of international humanitarian law.

631. Armenia voiced its strong support for the universal periodic review process, as it provided an important collaborative space for States and a wide range of stakeholders for a thorough consideration of the overall human rights situation, the identification of best practices and exchange of views on the protection and promotion of human rights around the globe.

Sweden

632. The review of Sweden was held on 27 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 Sweden 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/SWE/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/SWE2);

(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/SWE/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/35/SWE/3/Corr.1).

633. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Sweden (see sect. C below).

634. The outcome of the review of Sweden comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/12) and the views of Sweden 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/44/12/Add.1).

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

635. The delegation of Sweden stated that promoting and respecting universal human rights remained a core value and a central priority for the Swedish Government and a cornerstone of its foreign policy. The universal periodic review has been vital for promoting and upholding human rights, democracy and the rule of law around the world. Therefore, the Government welcomed the opportunity provided by the universal periodic review to engage with interested parties in the human rights work that Sweden has been carrying out.

636. The Government has aimed at ensuring the full respect of its international human rights obligations. The national strategy for human rights, which was adopted in 2016 reaffirmed this commitment. The Strategy formed the basis of the Government's systematic work on human rights. Sweden has been striving for greater transparency on the human rights situation, including through dialogue with civil society organisations. The Government has given a great importance to their views, and at times criticism, and held several rounds of consultation with civil society organisations during the universal periodic review. The Government would continue such consultations.

637. The Government welcomed the recommendations received during the third universal periodic review of Sweden, which was held on 27 January 2020. Sweden received 300 recommendations. The Government considered them highly valuable for its continued national development. During the consideration of those recommendations, the approach of the Government was to accept those recommendations where the Government could foresee measures before the next review, or where measures has already been or were being implemented.

638. After careful consideration of the recommendations, the Government submitted an addendum to the Report of the Working Group on 1 June 2020 with an annex, which included the Government's responses to all recommendations and explanations with regard to those recommendations that were noted. The Swedish Government accepted 214 recommendations, partially accepted one recommendation and noted 85 recommendations.

639. The delegation provided some comments regarding the main themes that were covered in the recommendations. 37 recommendations concerned the establishment of an independent national human rights institution. The Government accepted 36 of these

recommendations and noted one recommendation. The establishment of an independent national human rights institution remained a matter of high priority for the Government, which considered that the institute should be assigned to advance the safeguarding of human rights in Sweden. The institute would be established in 2021.

640. 27 recommendations concerned measures to combat discrimination and segregation and to promote integration of newly arrived immigrants. The Government accepted 25 of these recommendations and noted two of them.

641. Sweden strengthened its legislative protection against discrimination – for instance regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities – and increased the budget for anti-discrimination measures. An inquiry has been established to analyse whether the current provisions regarding supervision of active measures were appropriate for effective compliance with the law.

642. In order to decrease and combat socioeconomic segregation, the Government adopted a long-term cross-sectoral strategy. The Government established a government agency “Swedish Agency against Segregation” with the task of supporting the implementation of the strategy and coordinating efforts at all levels. The agency, in cooperation with municipalities, regions, civil society, the private sector and other actors, supported the development of innovative methods in the field and developed knowledge and networks for the exchange of knowledge and experiences. In addition, the Government provided grants to municipalities, regions and civil society organizations to contribute to their work to promote integration and combat and prevent segregation.

643. 61 recommendations concerned measures to combat racism and hate crime. The Government accepted 43 of those recommendations and noted 18 of them. The Government adopted in 2016 a comprehensive national plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime, which served as a foundation for Sweden’s work against all forms and manifestations of racism and hate crime. The plan provided all relevant actors with a common platform and better conditions for working together in order to ensure that initiatives could be followed up and work could be developed on a holistic basis.

644. The Government and government agencies have been implementing a range of measures in this area. For example, the Living History Forum has carried out major educational initiatives on racism, and training for public sector employees, including school staff, police officers and social workers. The Government has intended to take further action to strengthen the national plan in the near future.

645. Measures within the judiciary system and the Swedish Police Authority have also been intensified. For example, a national contact point for hate crime was established. Dedicated hate crime units were established in the three metropolitan police regions and additional resources were allocated in every police region in the country.

646. Measures and funding to enhance security for civil society and schools have been increased considerably. The Swedish Police Authority and the Swedish Security Service have been constantly assessing whether there were grounds to increase security and safety, at national and regional levels.

647. 23 recommendations concerned measures for gender equality and preventing men’s violence against women. The Government has accepted 21 of these recommendations and noted two of them.

648. The delegation stated that gender mainstreaming with gender-responsive budgeting has been the most important tool for implementing the Government’s feminist policy. The establishment in January 2018 of the Swedish Gender Equality Agency was an important improvement in the gender equality infrastructure.

649. In 2016, the Government adopted a ten-year cross-sectoral national strategy for preventing and combating men’s violence against women and protecting and supporting

women and children subjected to violence. The policy and the strategy covered honour-related violence – a collective oppression including harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriages.

650. 15 recommendations concerned measures for the rights of the child. The Government accepted 10 of these recommendations and noted five of them. The Convention on the Rights of the Child became Swedish law on 1 January 2020 and thus, the Convention obtained the status of Swedish law, entailing a clearer obligation on courts and legal practitioners to consider the rights contained in the Convention in deliberations and assessments.

651. 24 recommendations concerned measures for the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities. The Government accepted 19 of these recommendations and noted five of them.

652. In the 2019 Statement of Government Policy, the Prime Minister set out the Government's commitment to strengthening the self-determination and influence of the indigenous Sami people. The Government intended to continue and step up its work in the area of policy relating to the Sami people. There have been several important processes currently under way to this end. For example, the development of a consultation procedure, a Nordic Sami Convention, and preservation and revitalisation of the Sami languages.

653. The Swedish Government has strengthened legislation to support all national minorities. One important improvement was the requirement for all municipalities and regions to adopt goals and guidelines for their work on minority policy, of which language and culture should be a key part. A central task for stakeholders working with national minorities was creating conditions that promote the transfer of language and culture from one generation to the next.

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

654. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sweden, 12 delegations made statements.**

655. South Sudan noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Swedish Government to protect and promote human rights, particularly those of persons with disabilities. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations by Sweden, including those put forward by South Sudan, and the Swedish Government's commitment to implement them.

656. Sri Lanka welcomed the acceptance of 214 of 300 recommendations received, including two recommendations put forward by Sri Lanka. The delegation took note of the assurances by Sweden to criminalise torture as a specific crime, to improve procedures in order to address statelessness and to accord a broad mandate to the proposed national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles.

657. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recommended criminalising child abuse. It hoped that the Government would take measures to combat discrimination and crimes motivated by religious, racist and xenophobic prejudice. It expressed concern about excessive use of force and ill-treatment by the security forces and called for independent, rapid and impartial investigations of such complaints.

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/45session/Pages/Oral-statements.aspx>

658. Viet Nam welcomed the acceptance by Sweden of two recommendations put forward by Viet Nam to effectively combat discrimination, further facilitate the integration of migrants into the society, and to continue its international development cooperation. Viet Nam welcomed measures taken by the Government to promote gender equality and the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, and to combat racism.

659. Botswana welcomed the national strategy on human rights and the inclusion of human rights education in the school curricula during the last review. Botswana regarded the adoption of a cross-sectoral strategy for preventing and combating male's violence against women and the provision of protection and support to women and children victims of violence as positive responses to recommendations from the review.

660. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance of a large number of recommendations by Sweden, particularly those calling for efforts to continue promoting human rights and gender equality through Sweden's international cooperation.

661. Cabo Verde welcomed efforts to combat racism and hate crime, and encouraged Sweden to increase knowledge, education and research on racism and hate crime and consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It called on expanding the mandate of the Equality Ombudsmen and allocating sufficient resources for its work. Cabo Verde encouraged Sweden to share good practices in human rights area with other States through Sweden's cooperation mechanisms.

662. China noted Sweden's progress in protecting human rights. China expressed concern about discrimination faced by persons of African descent, Muslims and Roma in the context of a rise of xenophobia and religious intolerance. China hoped that Sweden would take effective measures to combat discrimination and hate crimes against those minorities and end violations of rights of migrants. China recommended that Sweden take measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

663. Djibouti congratulated Sweden for accepting 214 of 300 recommendations received, in particular two recommendations put forward by the delegation.

664. Ethiopia welcomed the continued engagement of Sweden in the universal periodic review process, and the acceptance of the recommendations put forward by the delegation. Ethiopia appreciated that the Swedish transport administration had increased its physical accessibility as a part of its policy on disability.

665. India appreciated that Sweden supported 214 recommendations out of total of 300 recommendations, including those made by India, and the constructive engagement of Sweden during the review. India welcomed Sweden's decision to establish a national human rights institution in 2021 in accordance with the Paris Principles.

666. The Islamic Republic of Iran recommended Sweden to implement its recommendations supported by Sweden. It urged Sweden to refrain from initiating country specific mandates and contributing to human rights violations of the Iranians by complying with unilateral sanctions levied against the country by the United States. The Islamic Republic of Iran requested that Sweden stop the sale of weapons to countries that eventuated in serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Yemen and address the increasing manifestations of xenophobia and racism against migrants and minorities.

3. General comments made by stakeholders

667. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sweden, nine other stakeholders made statements.

668. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (by video message), jointly with the Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights, welcomed the

acceptance by Sweden of recommendations to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, to respect the principle of non-refoulement for asylum-seekers, to ensure access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services and to facilitate the legal recognition of the gender identity of transgender persons. It took note of the Government's promise to consider the protection of children's right to bodily integrity, autonomy and self-determination. It noted the commitment of Sweden to ensure meaningful involvement of civil society throughout the universal periodic review process.

669. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (by video message) welcomed Sweden's support to many recommendations relating to gender and women's rights. However, it expressed concern that Sweden supported one out of five recommendations regarding the arms exports. It urged Sweden to cease and deny arms export to countries that violate international humanitarian and human rights law and to ensure that the implementation of new regulations on Swedish arms exports has a consistent gender-perspective.

670. The Alliance Defending Freedom expressed concern regarding Sweden's unwillingness to amend the requirement set for parents intending to home school their children. Although Sweden had not formally banned all home education, it is de facto prohibited by the imposition of the requirement of exceptional circumstances under the Education Act of 2010 and its application by courts. It believed that the rights of parents to choose the kind of education for their children did not hinder the protection of the right to education or the rights of the child.

671. The World Evangelical Alliance called on Sweden to protect the rights of asylum-seekers to leave their current religion or to change their religion for another, and those who run from the significant risks of persecution in their countries of origin, in particular Christian converts, and to include specific measures to combat all categories of hate crimes in Sweden's National Plan against racism and hate crimes. It regretted that Sweden did not respect the right to conscientious objection for medical personnel unable to participate in abortions and called on Sweden to reconsider its position. It also called on Sweden to renounce its proposed legislative ban on faith-based private schools.

672. The Organization for Defending Victims of Violence encouraged Sweden to continue its efforts in several areas, including combating racism, xenophobia and hate speech towards minorities and migrants, prohibiting transit of arms to places where gross human rights violations were occurring, establishing an independent national human rights institution, maintaining high rates of women's representation in public and political life, combating violence against women and girls, ensuring that social transfers and benefits reach all children regardless of their legal status, implementing a plan of action to reduce homelessness, and ensuring that counter-terrorism measures protect fundamental human rights,

673. The Institute for NGO Research (by video message) noted that anti-Semitism in Sweden was increasing and the response of the Government was inadequate. The ritual condemnations of political leaders was insufficient. It stated that the work of the Special Envoy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whose duties include strengthening work against anti-Semitism, had no visible impact while other government bodies were contributing to hate by singling the Jewish State for attack. The organization observed the continued failure of Sweden to respond effectively to anti-Semitism.

674. United Nations Watch (by video message) reported that Swedish city of Malmö once used to be a safe haven for Jews. However, today Jews became target of abuse and attacks, especially within immigrants' communities, and the Government has been incapable of resolving the problem. The organization referred to several cases of hate speech, discrimination and violence against Jewish people. It regretted that Sweden, albeit its promises, was failing to resolve the current situation and asked how long would this situation continue to go unseen.

675. Amnesty International (by video message) welcomed the acceptance of recommendations by Sweden to combat sexual violence against women, address under-reporting and ensure access to support for all survivors. It expressed concern about Sweden's non-acceptance of recommendations 156.257 and 156.258 regarding specific rights of the Roma. It called on Sweden to ensure all citizens access to subsidized healthcare and to ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

676. Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc was concerned that the Swedish Government did not demonstrate a serious approach towards the problem of hate crimes. The rates of hate crimes have increased in the last several years in a disturbing trend. The Government failed to protect its citizens and residents from crimes driven by ethnic and religious hatred. It also expressed concern about the Government's counter-terrorism measures and that the Government used those measures to arrest and interrogate many Muslims and immigrants without due process.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

677. The Vice President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 300 recommendations received, 214 enjoyed the support of Sweden, and 84 were noted. Additional clarification was provided on one recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

678. In conclusion, the delegation of Sweden thanked all participants during the adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review of Sweden as well as the troika and the secretariat for their excellent work throughout the process.

679. The delegation expressed strong intention of the Swedish Government to maintain a high level of ambition regarding the implementation of human rights issues on a national level. The universal periodic review process would continue to constitute a vital part of this work. The Government would continue to closely consult civil society and other stakeholders in the follow up.

680. Significant steps have been taken to ensure Sweden's full respect and fulfilment of our international obligations on human rights, but challenges remained. The work on achieving full respect for human rights in Sweden has not been completed. Thus, the Government would continue working tirelessly to achieve it.

Grenada

681. The review of Grenada was held on 27 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 Grenada 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/GRD/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/GRD/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/GRD/3).

682. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Grenada (see sect. C below).

683. The outcome of the review of Grenada comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/13) and the views of Grenada 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/44/13/Add.1).

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

684. The head of the delegation, H.E Mr. Charles Peter David, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Grenada expressed (by video message), that the fact that he was addressing the Human Rights Council remotely from the capital rather than in person was testament to fundamental way in which COVID-19 had upended lives and altered the way the Human Rights Council conducts its business. Grenada, like most countries in the world, had had to institute public health measures, which affected human rights such as restrictions on the freedom of movement, the closing of schools and mandatory quarantining.

685. He noted that Grenada was proud to report that its efforts to prevent the transmission of the virus and to prevent hospitals and healthcare services from becoming overwhelmed, had been largely successful to the extent that there had been only 24 positive cases of COVID-19 detected in Grenada, who had all recovered. Grenada was also pleased to inform to the Human Rights Council that no new positive cases had been recorded as of June 2020 and that the country remained steadfast in its determination to ensure that COVID-19 does not get a foothold in Grenada.

686. It was noted that, despite the fact that the National Coordinating Committee had continued in its advisory role to the Cabinet of Ministers, including advising on the addendum to the outcome report of the third cycle of the universal periodic review, the addendum was the product of a consultative process which had involved government ministries and departments, non-governmental departments and civil society.

687. As with the previous two cycles of the universal periodic review, Grenada welcomed the opportunity to participate in the third cycle of the universal periodic review mechanism, as it gave to the country a chance to address shortcomings and build on the successes already achieved.

688. In the third cycle of the universal periodic review, Grenada had received 148 recommendations, an increase of 44 over the 104 recommendations received in the second cycle in 2015. He noted that, in the second cycle, 44 delegations made statements during the interactive dialogue, while in the third cycle, 59 delegations made statements in the interactive dialogue. It was highlighted that, of the 148 recommendations received in the third cycle, 99 recommendations were accepted and 49 were noted. Grenada viewed the increased number of delegations participating in the interactive dialogue of its universal periodic review as a symbol of an increased interest by the United Nations Member States in the work that Grenada was doing in promoting and protecting human rights.

689. Grenada reaffirmed its commitment to the promotion and preservation of human rights and to implement the accepted universal periodic review recommendations. He noted that the continued engagement with OHCHR and with treaty bodies' mechanism remained a priority. That engagement will include the completion of Grenada's common core document, which was in an advanced stage of preparation.

690. It was noted that another priority area for Grenada was the strengthening of Grenada's institutional and human rights infrastructure, including the implementation of the national sustainable development plan. In this regard, it was highlighted that Grenadian Government was in the process of establishing a National Sustainable Development Institute whose purpose will be to ensure the coordinated and systematic implementation of the 2030 national plan. A draft legislation to take to Parliament was under discussion.

691. In order to strengthen the human rights infrastructure in the country, Grenada had continued its work towards the creation of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It was noted that this work would continue with technical support from the Commonwealth Secretariat.

692. Grenada pledged to maintain its efforts at climate change mitigation and disaster mitigation through the Ministry of Climate Resilience. It also pledged to continue its partnership with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), with a view to the ratification and eventual incorporation of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

693. The head of the delegation noted that, in the last three reviews, Grenada had received recommendations regarding the decriminalization of sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex. In that regard, he noted that the Government of Grenada will continue to raise awareness with a view to combating discrimination based on sexual orientation. He pointed out that international partners of Grenada appreciated that these issues required fundamental policy change and the involvement of the wider Grenadian society before any change could be considered to its legislation. In that regard, he expressed that Grenada would seek technical assistance from OHCHR for engagement with the relevant local stakeholders as it pertains to these issues.

694. The head of the delegation thanked the secretariat for all its guidance in facilitating the participation of Grenada in this third universal periodic review cycle. He stated that the secretariat's guidance was even more important with the advent of COVID-19. He thanked the secretariat of the universal periodic review for providing its assistance to Grenada in preparing the pre-recorded video message in order to participate remotely in the adoption of the outcome report.

695. The head of the delegation thanked the Troika consisting of Brazil, India and Netherlands for their efficiency throughout the review, including the early transmission of the advanced questions. He also thanked all the delegations participating in the interactive dialogue, by making statements during the interactive dialogue and pushing the country to uphold higher standards of human rights.

696. Finally, the head of the delegation thanked the Commonwealth Secretariat for its support given in the consultative process on the establishment of a national human rights institution, looking forward to their continued assistance.

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

697. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Grenada, 12 delegations made statements.**

698. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela thanked Grenada for the efforts made in the implementation of the accepted universal periodic review recommendations. It commended Grenada for the training of more than 3000 young women and men through the labour incorporation programme, as well as for the very significant decrease in unemployment. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Grenada for the assistance provided to

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children coursing primary and secondary school through the delivery of books, school uniforms and transportation.

699. The Bahamas congratulated Grenada for supporting 99 of the 148 recommendations received, including three of the four recommendations made by the Bahamas. It encouraged Grenada to join the 126 States that had extended a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council. The Bahamas noted the numerous challenges faced by the Caribbean countries, including due to vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disasters, recently exacerbated by the economic impacts of COVID-19. It congratulated Grenada for containing the spread of the virus.

700. Barbados welcomed Grenada's continued engagement with the universal periodic review. It welcomed Grenada's acceptance of all three of Barbados' recommendations, including the call to continue efforts aimed at achieving resilience to natural disasters and the impact of climate change. Barbados also commended Grenada's efforts to address and mitigate the impact of climate change and safeguard human rights and sustainable development. It highlighted the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Grenada, seeking to ensure that citizens, communities and consumers are aware of the potential climate-related vulnerabilities, risks and the impact of greenhouse gas emissions.

701. Brazil congratulated Grenada for its engagement in the third cycle of the universal periodic review. Brazil reiterated its appreciation for Grenada's efforts to address gender inequality, to guarantee birth registration to all, to provide access to health, to combat poverty and to address HIV/AIDS prevalence and treatment. Brazil praised Grenada for the launch of the special victims unit and the hotline to deal with victims of sexual crimes, domestic violence, and child abuse. Brazil encouraged Grenada to adopt further measures aimed to prevent sexual harassment and combat domestic violence.

702. China welcomed Grenada's active participation in the universal periodic review exercise. China commended Grenada for adopting and implementing national plan for sustainable development. It valued the measures taken on education, health, gender equality, the fight against human trafficking and for the protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. It thanked Grenada for accepting China's recommendations. China hoped that Grenada would continue to promote economic and social development, raise people's living standard and gender equality, fight human trafficking, and protect the rights of women and children.

703. Cuba congratulated Grenada for the large number of recommendations accepted. It welcomed the fact that the recommendations made by Cuba were accepted by Grenada. Cuba called upon Grenada to continue effective implementation of the national plan for sustainable development to 2035, maintain efforts to reduce poverty and inequality, as well as guarantee the well-being of the population, particularly children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities in the plans addressing natural disasters. Cuba recognized Grenada's commitment to the universal periodic review and welcomed the progress made despite the challenges that it faced as a Small Island Developing State.

704. Fiji congratulated Grenada for its successful universal periodic review and for its acceptance of 99 of 148 recommendations. Fiji congratulated Grenada for being the first CARICOM country to approve its National Adaptation Plan. It also thanked Grenada for accepting Fiji's recommendation on strengthening its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up. As a fellow Small Island Developing State, Fiji recognized the challenges faced by Grenada due to the adverse impacts of climate change on resources and infrastructure, as well as on the capacity to implement the universal periodic review recommendations. Fiji called on the international community to assist Grenada in its implementation of accepted recommendations.

705. India noted that it had the honour to facilitate the universal periodic review of Grenada as a member of Troika during the entire process. India appreciated the constructive

engagement by the delegation of Grenada during the review, accepting 99 recommendations, including two from India, out of 148 recommendations received, showing the strong commitment of Grenada in relation to the universal periodic review process. India congratulated Grenada for a successful review and wished the country all success in its efforts for implementing the accepted universal periodic review recommendations.

706. Jamaica commended Grenada for its very constructive engagement throughout its third universal periodic review cycle, as well as its acceptance of 99 out of 148 recommendations received. It clearly underscored the continued commitment of Grenada to fulfil its international obligations in the field of human rights as well as to safeguard and advance the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all citizens. Jamaica took positive note of the legislative and policy measures adopted by Grenada, such as the establishment of its national gender policy, the entry into force of the trafficking in persons and juvenile justice acts, among others.

707. Libya thanked Grenada for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review, and thanked Grenada for accepting 99 recommendations. Libya congratulated Grenada on the efforts made by the Government to address climate change and to create a safe environment for all. Libya noted an important progress had been made in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights in the country.

708. Nepal appreciated Grenada's constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process. Nepal commended Grenada for accepting most of the recommendations received during the third cycle, including the acceptance of both of its recommendations. Nepal welcomed Grenada's formulation of National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035, putting people at the centre of sustainable development and placing emphasis on development of climate-and-disaster-resilient infrastructure. Nepal noted the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014-2024 as an important measure for promoting equality and social justice and commended Grenada for progress made in women's political representation.

709. Vanuatu supported the positive steps taken up by Grenada to strengthen the legislative framework to promote and protect human rights. It urged Grenada to overturn old and discriminatory laws promoting gender equality and to continue to make efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, especially for children and for low-income families. Vanuatu wished the Government of Grenada the best in the implementation of its accepted universal periodic review recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

710. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Grenada, two other stakeholders made statements.

711. Edmund Rice International Limited urged the Government of Grenada to remain fully committed to the incorporation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into its domestic legislation and to take steps to improve the penitentiary system to bring it into line with international standards. It highlighted the fact that Ronnie Gittens and Rudolph Hall, whose mandatory death sentences were commuted in 1991, still remained in prison and were the only persons in Grenada serving life sentences, which were not judicially imposed. It urged Grenada to take steps to either refer these cases to the Court. It also urged Grenada to expedite implementation of recommendations that enjoyed its support in the third universal periodic review cycle, which included themes such as children's access to quality education on an equal basis, in particular, children from low-income families, and resolve the long-standing deadlock with the Grenada Union of Teachers regarding docked pay issues and pension and gratuity payments. It urged Grenada to continue to promote gender equality, combat human trafficking, and enact legislation protecting women and children's rights.

712. The Centre for Global Nonkilling noted that governments have a share in preserving life. It encouraged Grenada to make further efforts on the protection of life and the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It asked Grenada to be the first Caribbean country to terminate death penalty constitutionally.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

713. The Vice-President thanked the head of the delegation of Grenada for his presentation, which included his concluding remarks, and stated that, based on the information provided, out of 148 recommendations received, 99 enjoy the support of Grenada, and 49 are noted.

Turkey

714. The review of Turkey was held on 28 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 Turkey 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/TUR/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/TUR/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/TUR/3).

715. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the State under review (see sect. C below).

716. The outcome of the review of Turkey comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/14) and the views of Turkey 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/44/14/Add.1).

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

717. H.E. Sadik Arslan, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations Office in Geneva reiterated from the outset, Turkey's strong commitment to the universal periodic review as a unique and comprehensive peer-review mechanism. Turkey believed that, if conducted in a constructive spirit and a non-politicized manner, this mechanism could be a great tool for enhancing human rights standards globally and bring it closer to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

718. Turkey informed that during the review, it received 321 recommendations. 19 of these recommendations were rejected, as they were politically motivated and not in line with the principle of non-confrontational conduct of the universal periodic review. Turkey was pleased to announce that 216 of these recommendations (around 72 per cent) enjoyed their support with some being already implemented or in the process of implementation. It noted 86 recommendations for different reasons. Certain recommendations addressed multiple issues and Turkey could not support the whole recommendation.

719. Turkey also stated that, for some recommendations, the issues were not currently on Turkey's reform agenda; and therefore, additional measures were not planned for the time being. On the other hand, some recommendations contained inaccurate information, assumptions or allegations regarding Turkish law or practice, and that is why they were not accepted.

720. Turkey considered that the high support rate of the recommendations demonstrated its commitment to the universal periodic review process as well as its strong will to enhance all aspects of human rights.

721. Turkey noted that, unfortunately, shortly after its universal periodic review, so much has changed all over the world with exceptional and unprecedented challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic for every country around the world, and led to a global health and economic crisis, threatening to reverse progress in multilateral efforts on key human rights issues.

722. Turkey highlighted that the pandemic has also taught them valuable lessons; that strong international cooperation and multilateralism are key in achieving their overarching goals of peace and human rights; and Turkey has taken a human rights-based approach in its measures aimed at curbing the spread of the virus. Particularly, they have considered the special challenges faced by vulnerable segments of the society, such as women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants and refugees.

723. Turkey also stated that all their citizens, whether they have social security coverage or not, received the necessary treatment for COVID-19, free of charge. All school-aged children continued to receive quality distance education during that period through the centralized education information network created for this purpose. Total sum of social aid payments had been increased during the pandemic.

724. Turkey noted that as pointed out by the United Nations Secretary General, there is a heightened risk of domestic violence globally. Accordingly, Turkey has taken the necessary steps. Services provided to victims of violence continued uninterrupted during that period.

725. Turkey stated that in order to curb the spread of the virus among persons deprived of their liberty, Turkey has introduced various legislative amendments. In accordance with the Law No. 7242 which entered into force in April 2020, approximately 95,000 prisoners have been released and health measures within all penitentiary institutions have been strengthened.

726. Turkey emphasized that it kept on extending its generous hand to more than four million refugees in its territory, even during this difficult period. It also underscored that, despite the pushbacks of tens of thousands of migrants by some countries, Turkey continued to uphold its international obligations as well as the human rights and dignity of the people that they are hosting. All temporary accommodation camps were disinfected regularly, and social-distancing measures were strictly followed. The Communication Center for Foreigners also provided translation services to the Ministry of Health while responding to COVID-19-related questions of refugees.

727. Turkey informed that it also works closely with international organizations like UNHCR and IOM in order to reduce the financial impact of the pandemic on refugees.

728. Turkey highlighted that the promotion and protection of human rights and the advancement of Turkish democracy to a higher level continued to be a top priority on its agenda. In the past five years, Turkey has faced unprecedented security challenges. It lost around 1600 Turkish citizens in several terror attacks during that period. It continued with its reforms even in the face of grave security threats by multiple terrorist organizations including DAESH, PKK, PYD/YPG and the Fetullahist Terrorist Organization (FETO), which attempted a coup against the Turkish democracy on 15 July 2016. Turkey noted that this heinous terrorist coup attempt targeted to overthrow the elected Government together

with the President and the constitutional order, killing 251 innocent citizens, and 2,391 were wounded overnight. Turkey specified that its fight against terrorism protected the most fundamental rights of its citizens as well as millions in its region.

729. Turkey stated that it made progress in its reform agenda since the termination of the State of Emergency two years ago (2018). The Judicial Reform Strategy and the pursuant legislative reforms were introduced before its universal periodic review session. The Turkish Government maintained its strong political will to pursue its reform process with a view to expanding the scope of fundamental freedoms for all. Turkey announced that two more legislative amendment packages have been adopted since then. These reform packages were mainly aimed at strengthening fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular, freedom of expression and victims' rights. It also introduced limitations to the length of pre-trial detention while bringing several improvements concerning the promotion of judges and prosecutors. Such measures were aimed at strengthening the independence and impartiality of the judiciary. It considered that these amendments were the best manifestation of Turkey's resolve for further progress in the field of human rights.

730. In conclusion, Ambassador Arslan noted that Turkey's resolve will continue unabated and the supported universal periodic review recommendations certainly proved to be helpful, both in shaping its future reforms and in drawing Turkey closer to the Sustainable Development Goals.

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

731. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Turkey, 13 delegations made statements.**

732. Mauritania welcomed the comprehensive presentation by Turkey on all the points and recommendations and valued the efforts made by Turkey in the institutional and legislative framework to promote and strengthen human rights protection mechanisms. It commended the efforts of Turkey in reviewing the national legislation to align it in compliance with international obligations under human rights treaties, following its universal periodic review. It welcomed Turkey's cooperation in submitting its reports to human rights treaty bodies, as part of its commitments in complying with its international obligations.

733. Morocco welcomed Turkey's acceptance of more than 260 recommendations of the previous universal periodic review cycle, which underlined its willingness to continue progressing in the promotion and protection of human rights. In particular, Morocco commended Turkey for accepting the recommendation made by its delegation. Morocco reiterated its appreciation for Turkey's strong and sincere engagement with the universal periodic review process.

734. Namibia thanked the delegation of Turkey for its transparency and constructive participation and commitment to the universal periodic review process. Namibia stated that it attached great importance to the human rights of women and girls as they continue to experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence. It praised Turkey's strong commitment to enhance the protection of the human rights of women and

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girls, as demonstrated by Turkey's broad acceptance of recommendations regarding this issue, including those pronounced by Namibia.

735. Nepal appreciated Turkey's constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process for the promotion and protection of human rights. Nepal commended Turkey for accepting most of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review third cycle, including the acceptance of recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal welcomed the initiative taken by Turkey to increase women participation in the economic spheres, and particularly, commended the initiative to allow tax exemptions to the employers for the provision of nurseries to the benefit of children of women employees.

736. Nigeria commended the Turkish Government for its continued commitment and engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism. Nigeria was pleased to note that Turkey accepted its recommendations regarding combating human trafficking, lauding the measures taken to combat human trafficking, and ensuring the protection of the rights of victims and the progress made with regard to non-discrimination, freedom of religion, minority and refugee rights.

737. Oman congratulated Turkey for the methodology that it followed in engaging with the universal periodic review mechanism in its third cycle. It was briefed on the outputs of the universal periodic review of Turkey, which took place within the framework of an effective dialogue and thanked Turkey for its positive interaction with the recommendations of the Sultanate.

738. Pakistan commended Turkey for accepting more than 70 per cent of recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It commended Turkey for its efforts to uphold human rights and its provision of protection, free healthcare, education services as well as psychological support, vocational training and social activities to refugees living in Turkey. Pakistan appreciated Turkey's introduction of a comprehensive set of legislation to combat torture and ill-treatment.

739. The Philippines (by video message) acknowledged Turkey's efforts in advancing the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular, of women and children, migrants, and other vulnerable groups. It also welcomed Turkey's efforts in further strengthening measures to combat human trafficking. It supported the adoption by the Council of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group report on Turkey

740. Qatar commended the responses and explanations provided by Turkey, which reflected the extent of the Turkish Government's commitment to the objectives of the universal periodic review process and its keenness on positive and constructive cooperation with various human rights mechanisms. Qatar appreciated the efforts and measures undertaken by Turkey to fulfil the human rights commitments and obligations, and to consolidate basic freedoms in Turkey, despite the challenges it faces, foremost among which is terrorism. Qatar encouraged the Government to continue its efforts and positive approach towards the recommendations presented to it, in line with national priorities and international commitments, and it appreciated Turkey's acceptance of the recommendations made by Qatar.

741. The Russian Federation positively noted Turkey's acceptance of the overwhelming number of recommendations, including its own. It commended steps taken by Turkey to strengthen the legal instruments for the protection of human rights, in particular, the adoption of new laws, the abolition of military courts and the launch of a large-scale Strategy of Judicial Reform. The Russian Federation expected Turkey to continue to pursue its active work aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for different categories of vulnerable groups of the population, as well as in combating discrimination against women.

742. Senegal expressed gratitude to Turkey and encouraged it in implementing the recommendations it has accepted. It was delighted to see the measures taken by Turkey to consolidate and promote human rights, including combating torture, protecting children,

and the social integration of persons with disabilities. Senegal hailed the progress made by Turkey as part of the international protection efforts and the adoption of programmes and policies aimed at empowering women.

743. Sierra Leone commended Turkey for its resolve in upholding accountability of the highest human rights standards within its jurisdiction. It expressed appreciation to Turkey for hosting the largest influx of refugees, about four million people, and for upholding its obligations towards the rights of the refugees. It appreciated that Turkey supported the recommendations it presented. It also appreciated Turkey's commitment in upholding freedom of religion since the signing of the Treaty of Peace in Lausanne in 1923. It welcomed the termination of the state of emergency in 2018 and noted that, despite the promulgation of a state of emergency, Turkey maintained and upheld its international human rights obligations. It was encouraged by Turkey's firm commitment to cooperating with all human rights mechanisms.

744. Kazakhstan commended continued efforts by Turkey to enhance compliance with recommendations from international human rights mechanisms in both law and practice; and its implementation of systemic measures to protect the rights of women, children and minorities, and to promote the right to development. Kazakhstan expressed appreciation for Turkey's welcoming of Syrians fleeing war-torn zones since 2011 and the exemplary humanitarian efforts made towards protecting the rights of refugees.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

745. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Turkey, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

746. Lawyers for Lawyers (by video message), in a joint statement with the Law Society, welcomed Turkey's support for some recommendations related to human rights defenders, including lawyers, and called on Turkey to effectively implement universal periodic review recommendations without delay. While noting that, in Turkey, many lawyers oftentimes face harassment, arrest, intimidation and threats, especially those working in politically sensitive cases, it urged Turkey to take measures to safeguard the independence of lawyers, and to guarantee their protection from interferences in their work. It also called on Turkey to guarantee the independence of all bar associations and reverse all legislative measures impacting it.

747. The World Evangelical Alliance thanked Turkey for the constructive participation in the universal periodic review. It brought to the attention of the Human Rights Council and to the Turkey delegation that more than sixty Protestant Christians who have lived in Turkey for many years, have been denied Turkish residence arbitrarily and without due process. It noted with regret that Turkish authorities justified this decision on the basis that they constituted a threat to national security according to confidential reports which, however, were not made accessible to the defendants' lawyers, which is a breach of international law. It finally called on Turkey to effectively review the decision to expel the sixty Protestant Church members and to undertake a fair examination of this decision.

748. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues regretted that the universal periodic review process was not the occasion for Turkey to address serious violations of fundamental freedoms and human rights under domestic law. It regretted that all

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recommendations in this regard were rejected on the basis that domestic law already guaranteed sufficient protection. However, it noted that Turkey is suppressing the voices of journalists, human rights defenders, including women's and LGBTI+ rights defenders, under different pretexts. It expressed concern that the judicial reform in Turkey failed to halt the arbitrary detention of those who express criticism on the Government. It urged the authorities to ensure an enabling environment for civil society and to stop any form of harassment against human rights defenders.

749. The International Service for Human Rights regretted that the number of recommendations provided on human rights defenders have increased, signaling a growing concern on the deterioration of the protection of their rights. It recalled that, during the emergency rule, civil society actors continued to be heavily harassed and arbitrarily detained and their space restricted. It urged the Turkish Government to ensure that defenders can carry out their legitimate activities, including health rights defenders, especially in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. It called on Turkey to ensure the free and undisturbed activity of human rights defenders and to adopt comprehensive legislation for the protection of defenders, including the investigation of allegations of intimidation and reprisals.

750. Article 19 - The International Centre Against Censorship (by video message) regretted that Turkey's continuing efforts to suppress free expression since its last universal periodic review reinforced serious doubts over its commitment to fulfilling its human rights obligations. It noted that the Turkish authorities rejected recommendations regarding the arbitrary arrests of journalists who are currently in detention for simply conducting their work. It also regretted that Turkey did not accept a number of recommendations to amend its Anti-Terror Law, while falsely claiming that the already existing legislation is in line with international standards. It was concerned that, during the COVID-19 pandemic, human rights defenders, journalists, and politicians under terrorism charges, were denied the access to the prison release programme. It finally urged the authorities to repeal all the provisions on counter-terrorism, which are incompatible with international law, and to narrowly and more precisely define 'terrorist acts' within Turkey legislation.

751. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance of recommendations by Turkey to ensure the independence of the judiciary. However, it expressed regret over the statement made by Turkey that the recommendations concerning the independence of the judiciary have already been implemented. It stated that, during the state of emergency, over 4,000 judges and prosecutors were dismissed, and over 2,000 were detained through arbitrary processes that did not meet international standards. It stated that the judiciary does not enjoy basic guarantees of institutional independence because its council of judges and prosecutors are fully appointed by the executive and legislative powers, contrary to international standards of independence.

752. The International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message) stated that, while the Government claimed that the expression of thoughts amounting only to criticism is not a criminal offence, its actions spoke otherwise. Journalists and activists continued to be persecuted for inciting terrorism or hatred, insulting the President, or for blasphemy, in cases where their only crime has been to speak critically of the Government. It stated that Turkey clearly does not intend to end this practice as seen by recent passing of new legal restrictions on social media use and by the exclusion of those convicted of terrorism offences from the COVID-19 prison amnesty bill. It noted that freedom of assembly in Turkey is under threat as COVID-19 restrictions are being used to strip non-governmental organizations from the ability to meet in person and laws insisting that non-governmental organizations disclose the names of its members are putting activists' security at risk.

753. The British Humanist Association (by video message) expressed concern over the increasing normalization of hate speech and discriminatory statements in the public discourse in Turkey, which lead to discrimination against religious minorities and

undermined long-held secular principles as well as freedom of expression and social liberties. It expressed concern that such discriminatory attitudes are being perpetuated within Turkey's educational system, where religious education is traditionally taught from the perspective of Sunni Hanefi Islam. It also stated that, although freedom of expression is theoretically protected by the current Constitution, it is increasingly undermined in practice as the Penal Code outlaws blasphemy, which is punishable by a prison sentence.

754. Human Rights Watch expressed disappointment over the Turkish Government's refusal to acknowledge key issues that are at the core of the human rights crisis that the country is facing today. It stated that if the Government were serious about its engagement with the universal periodic review process, it would commit to address the increasing erosion of judicial independence and abusive use of criminal proceedings and detention to target perceived government critics. It expressed concern over the increasing restrictions on free speech and failure to investigate abuses committed by State officials such as torture and ill-treatment in custody.

755. Amnesty International (by video message) regretted the rejection of many recommendations. It noted that the most serious human rights violation was the lack of independence and impartiality of the judiciary, as evidenced in court decisions in trials of human rights defenders, journalists and others. It stated that, since Turkey's review, four human rights defenders were convicted in July 2020 on terrorism-related charges in the absence of crimes committed, to dissuade others from engaging in such activities and to paralyse civil society. It regretted Turkey's rejection of recommendations to decriminalize peaceful expression, and urged Turkey to amend articles in the Penal Code and Anti-Terrorism Law. It stated that, despite Turkey's claim that it operates a zero-tolerance to torture policy, allegations of torture and other forms of ill treatment remain.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

756. The Vice-President thanked the head of the delegation of Turkey for his presentation, which included his concluding remarks, and stated that, based on the information provided, out of 321 recommendations received, 216 enjoy the support of Turkey, and 105 are noted.

757. In his closing remarks, Ambassador Arslan thanked the delegations who took the floor for their constructive comments. With regards to the issues raised by non-governmental organizations, he stated that he is not going to answer those as Turkey's policy is not to use any sort of reprisals against certain non-governmental organizations. He also confirmed that Turkey responded to most of the issues in a detailed way during the universal periodic review process in January 2020.

758. Lastly, the Ambassador emphasized that Turkey's will to expand the scope of human rights and advancing its democracy to a higher level remains strong and that Turkey will maintain its close cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review. He thanked the secretariat of the universal periodic review and the Troika for their support to the universal periodic review of Turkey.

Kiribati

759. The review of Kiribati was held on 28 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 Kiribati 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/KIR/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/KIR/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/KIR/3).

760. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kiribati (see sect. C below).

761. The outcome of the review of Kiribati comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/15) and the views of Kiribati 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/44/15/Add.1).

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

762. H.E. Mr. Tarakabu Tofinga, Minister of Justice of Kiribati (by video message) stated that Kiribati had accepted 88 recommendations out of a total of 129 recommendations received during the 35th session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group. He informed the Human Rights Council that the Kiribati National Human Rights Taskforce had developed a plan for the implementation of the 88 accepted recommendations. The plan would guide the Government to implement national measures pursuant to the recommendations, as well as in collaboration with national, regional and international partners, including various assistance from the Human Rights and Social Division within the Secretariat of the Pacific Community formerly known as Regional Rights Resource Team, the OHCHR and other United Nations Agencies.

763. Kiribati noted 40 recommendations. The reasons for only noting these recommendations at this stage were based on the resource constraints, cultural impediments and sensitivity on religious beliefs and practices.

764. The head of the delegation stated that Kiribati would continue to collaborate with regional and international partners to address these capacity gaps. He also highlighted that, as part of the implementation plan, Kiribati would consult with all national stakeholders, in particular civil society, local communities and faith-based organizations to address the cultural and religious barriers.

765. He emphasized that Kiribati valued the importance of the universal periodic review process. In particular, it acknowledged the significance of an independent peer-review, which was constructive, informative, and premised on Member States' extensive experiences. It was an honour for the Government of Kiribati to see that the number of States participating in its third universal periodic review increased from 44 to 51 delegations, since the last review.

766. He drew the attention of the Human Rights Council to the achievements made since the last review, including the implementation of the Children Young People and Family Welfare Act 2013, the Education Act 2013 and the Family Peace Act 2014; the enactment of the Employment Industrial Relation Code 2015, Juvenile Justice Act 2015, Early Childhood Care and Education Act 2017, Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Act 2019; and the amendment of the Constitution 2016 and the Penal Code 2017. At the policy level, Kiribati had also developed the Mental Health Policy 2016, the Kiribati National Disability Policy 2018, and the Gender Equality and Women Development Policy 2019. The Government also implemented programmes to address significant issues such as health and sanitation, social welfare and child protection, education and gender-based

violence. Kiribati also acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 22 July 2019.

767. Kiribati welcomed the recommendations on the integration of human rights in climate policies and responses to natural disasters, and strengthening legislation to protect, promote and preserve the human rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities. Kiribati was committed to implementing these recommendations within its resources.

768. The head of the delegation also emphasized that Kiribati would continue to progress positively in efforts to enhance the pursuit of legal, moral, ethical, equitable, and inclusive human rights at the national level. In this regard, he reiterated Kiribati's recognition of the crucial role played by the universal periodic review, and stated that Kiribati remained highly optimistic that the universal periodic review recommendations would assist Kiribati in achieving desired outcomes on substantive equality and justice.

769. He re-emphasized that the Government would continue to collaborate and engage with its bilateral and multilateral partners and request technical and financial assistance, in particular from the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review, which would allow the Government to implement the recommendations and address the capacity gaps.

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

770. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kiribati, 12 delegations made statements.**

771. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Kiribati for its full cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism, which underscored its commitment to protecting human rights. It appreciated the progress made, despite the challenges faced by Kiribati arising from climate change. It welcomed Kiribati's strategies aimed at managing disaster risks. It also welcomed the accession of Kiribati to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the progress made in the area of water and sanitation.

772. The Bahamas welcomed Kiribati's acceptance of the recommendations made by the Bahamas to consider establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, as well as to ensure that adequate resources are allocated for sexual and reproductive health services with a view to reducing sexually transmitted infections among youth. It further encouraged Kiribati to consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It also noted the challenges faced by Kiribati, including due to limited human and financial resources, and as one of the world's most vulnerable nations to the effects of climate change. In this regard, it encouraged Kiribati to avail itself of the technical assistance and capacity-building support available from OHCHR toward the fulfilment of its human rights commitments and called on the international community to support the country toward this end.

773. Barbados welcomed Kiribati's acceptance of recommendations, particularly those related to the advancement of children and sectoral improvements in the areas of education

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and health. It also commended Kiribati for efforts aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change.

774. Botswana welcomed the partnerships Kiribati forged with some of the United Nations specialised agencies and other partners. It also noted technical assistance and capacity building programmes rendered to Kiribati by these partners, which was welcomed by Kiribati. It highlighted Kiribati's commitment to the recognition of gender equality as demonstrated by the recently approved and launched Gender Equality and Women Development Policy. It further noted the implementation of the Shared Implementation Plan for the Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence Policy and National Action Plan (NAP) 2011-2021 to respond to Gender Based Violence.

775. China welcomed Kiribati's effective actions undertaken to address climate change, to develop education and health, as well as to promote gender equality. Recognizing the challenges faced by Kiribati as a Small Islands Developing State, it called upon the international community to provide Kiribati with constructive assistance. It appreciated Kiribati's acceptance of China's recommendations to continue promoting sustainable development, to build the capacities to combat climate change and national disasters, as well as to invest in health aimed at guaranteeing better the right to health.

776. Cuba appreciated Kiribati's acceptance of its recommendations expressing the hope that Kiribati would make further progress in protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities in the context of the national plans to address climate change and natural disasters. It also noted the importance of Kiribati continuing giving priority to the right to health, including expansion of access and improvement of health-service quality. It emphasized the need for the international community to provide assistance to Kiribati, due to the challenges faced by Kiribati, as a Small Island Developing State.

777. Fiji appreciated Kiribati's acceptance of all four of its recommendations, which covered human rights-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, sexual education curriculums, and comprehensive approaches to sexual and reproductive health programmes and services. Fiji recognized the challenges faced by Kiribati due to the adverse impacts of climate change on its resources and infrastructure, calling upon the international community to assist Kiribati in its implementation of accepted recommendations.

778. India appreciated Kiribati's constructive engagement with the universal periodic review. It also appreciated Kiribati's acceptance of the large number of recommendations, including those made by India and wished Kiribati a successful implementation of those supported recommendations.

779. Libya welcomed Kiribati's engagement with international human rights mechanisms and its accession to international human rights treaties, despite resource constraints faced by Kiribati. Libya welcomed the enactment of the law aimed at combatting trafficking and addressing its root-causes.

780. The Marshall Islands recognized the ongoing challenges, most notably resource constraints, faced by Kiribati when it came to fulfilling its international obligations. It expressed the hope that the universal periodic review process would continue enabling Kiribati to share its unique challenges and to be provided with much-needed assistance and support to move forward. The Marshall Islands further commended Kiribati for addressing human rights in its climate strategies, encouraging it to continue its international stewardship, including alongside other low-lying atoll States.

781. Nepal commended Kiribati for taking the lead in developing a regional perspective and integrated approach to addressing climate change and disaster risk management for the Pacific Islands Region. It also appreciated policy initiatives implemented by Kiribati to ensure access to quality and inclusiveness in education, as well as to include gender

mainstreaming in policies. It encouraged Kiribati to continue giving emphasis on addressing the structural barriers faced by women, children, marginalized and vulnerable groups.

782. New Zealand strongly supported the ongoing commitment of the Government of Kiribati to progress the human rights of all I-Kiribati, as demonstrated by the wide range of recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review process. It also commended Kiribati for its progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, noting the focus on sustainably harnessing Kiribati's fisheries resource in a way that reduced poverty and fostered inclusive development. It also praised Kiribati for formally expressing in the Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) a range of human rights issues that it was focusing on, including commitments to improve good governance, and taking a regional leadership role against corruption. It welcomed Kiribati's acceptance of a number of recommendations related to improving sexual and reproductive health and rights programmes, which was a core part of protection and empowering women and young people. It encouraged Kiribati to continue focusing on the important issue of reducing incidents of family and gender-based violence as part of its national planning. Moreover, it recognized the serious challenge that climate change was having on protecting human rights in Kiribati, as land and property were increasingly at risk of inundation and water security became more difficult to manage. In this regard, it commended Kiribati for its leadership on this important global issue and committed to continuing to provide support consistent with Kiribati's goals and aspirations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

783. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kiribati, six other stakeholders made statements.

784. The International Planned Parenthood Federation commended Kiribati for supporting the recommendations to: revise the family life education curriculum and integrate it into all school curriculum; incorporate a comprehensive approach to sexual and reproductive health into the next National Development Plan (2021-2025), including family planning programmes that are accessible to all, and allocate sufficient resources in the annual budget to ensure effective delivery. It also welcomed Kiribati's commitment to implementing the national media campaigns in all schools to eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms that were the root causes of gender-based discrimination and violence.

785. Franciscans International welcomed Kiribati's commitment to addressing climate change by supporting relevant recommendations, especially its commitment to adopting an inclusive and participatory approach to the implementation of community-based climate adaptation initiative. It took note of the United Nations Human Rights Committee landmark decision of January 2020 regarding the case of Mr. Ioane Teitiota, which considered the impacts of climate change on the right to life. It highlighted that international cooperation to address climate change crises was urgently needed to prevent the irreversible impact of climate change on human rights. It added that robust human rights-based and ambitious climate action was needed.

786. Edmund Rice International Limited welcomed that Kiribati supported the recommendations related to: the provision of clean drinking water and sanitation for all, and adequate health services; the protection of the rights of the sectors of the population vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially women and children; the empowerment of women; and the adoption of an inclusive and participatory approach to the implementation of community-based climate adaptation initiatives. It also noted that the impact of climate change could force many to move out of their homelands. It urged the Government to recognize the protection of culture as essential to human dignity and identity and to ensure that cultural, land, and places for future generations are safe. It further emphasized that the aspirations of the Kiribati KV20 Development Plan deserved

the support of the international community in terms of resources and development assistance.

787. The Center for Global Nonkilling welcomed the goodwill Kiribati showed towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It stated that the ratification of those international treaties would be a fair opportunity to highlight the value of life and of the non-killing principle.

788. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (by video message) appreciated Kiribati's legislative efforts on issues such as climate change and disaster risk management as well as access to quality and inclusive education. While appreciating the role of the National Human Rights Task Force in facilitating the country's engagement with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, it called on the Government to ensure the Task Force's independence and build its capacity through technical assistance from regional and United Nations bodies. It also praised Kiribati's efforts to eliminate discriminatory societal stereotypes against women. It, however, underlined that Kiribati noted the recommendation calling for broadening the constitutional definition of discrimination, which excluded sexual orientation or gender identity as prohibited grounds. It urged Kiribati to intensify efforts to remove structural barriers to the right of women to transmit their nationality to their children and foreign spouses; to ensure the equal rights of women to landownership, inheritance and the exercise of agency through access to sexual and reproductive services, including decriminalization of abortion; to take proactive measures to create community awareness about the remedies available to victims and survivors of domestic and gender-based violence; to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults; as well as to amend the Penal Code to criminalize human trafficking in line with international standards.

789. United Nations Watch (by video message) noted that Kiribati lacked protective laws for the safety of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, queer and inter-sex (LGBTQI) persons who were faced with criminalization of consensual sexual activity between males that could result in up to 14 years of imprisonment. It further expressed concern about Kiribati's growing relations with the Government of China, a government denounced by special procedures of the Human Rights Council for systematic repression.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

790. The Vice-President thanked the head of the delegation of Kiribati for his presentation, which included his concluding remarks, and stated that, based on the information provided, out of 129 recommendations received, 88 enjoyed the support of Kiribati, and 40 were noted. Additional clarification was provided on one recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

Guinea-Bissau

791. The review of Guinea-Bissau was held on 24 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 Guinea-Bissau 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/GNB/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/GNB/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/GNB/3).

792. At its 34th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau (see sect. C below).

793. The outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/11) and the views of Guinea-Bissau 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/44/11/Add.1).

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

794. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council indicated that Guinea-Bissau had informed the Human Rights Council that unfortunately it could not ensure the presence of a delegation at the present session of the Human Rights Council. However, aware of the importance of complying with the established calendar for the adoption the outcome of the universal periodic review of Guinea-Bissau, it had sent a statement together with its position on the recommendations received, which had been shared with the Council. The Vice-President noted that, in accordance with relevant precedents, the presidency could read out statements of States that were not present at the adoption of the outcome and proceeded to read the following statement sent on behalf of Mr. Fernando Mendonça, Minister of Justice of Guinea-Bissau.

795. Guinea-Bissau is a developing country that had always made efforts to honour its commitments to international forums, in particular to the Human Rights Council.

796. The country presented its National Report on the status of human rights in the third cycle of the universal periodic review to the 35th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held in Geneva on 24 January 2020, in the first phase of its review under this mechanism of the Human Rights Council.

797. During the interactive dialogue with the Working Group of the Human Rights Council, Guinea-Bissau received 197 recommendations, to which it had provided its responses in the table contained in the addendum.

798. As of March 2020, Guinea-Bissau, like other countries in the world, began to suffer from the first cases of COVID-19, which worsened the situation of the already vulnerable health system and also caused several insufficiencies in various sectors of the economic and social life of the country.

799. Nevertheless, to respond to the situation resulting from the pandemic, the Government of Guinea-Bissau adopted an Emergency Plan and had made available to the government departments the following financial resources: one hundred million CFA francs (100,000,000), for the social aid fund to support victims of natural disasters; thirty million CFA francs (30,000,000), for the monthly medical acquisitions for hospital emergency services; and sixty millions CFA francs (60,000,000) at the national level to feed patients.

800. In addition, regarding human rights, the country had made some progress concerning the justice sector, in particular through: the implementation of the Decree-Law on the creation of the Office for the Recovery of Assets from Crime and the Administration of Proceeds from Criminal Activities; the implementation of the Decrees on the registry of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office, and regulations on the financial management of the justice system.

801. Guinea-Bissau noted the following achievements in the education sector: the revision of the school curriculum, regarding school-years one to six, with the inclusion of courses on human rights, citizenship, equity, gender and environmental law; the approval of a Contingency Plan to educate the population to respond to COVID-19, especially in school environments; and the creation of a Pilot Observatory Project on harmful practices and school dropouts.

802. Finally, Guinea-Bissau stated that the electoral dispute arising from the last presidential election, which had paralyzed the country since the month of January of 2020, had just been resolved, with the adoption of a Supreme Court Decision, in the month of September 2020.

803. Guinea-Bissau indicated that the Government remained available to cooperate with the Human Rights Council, in particular with all of its special procedures, and for the implementation of the important recommendations received, which would require the contribution of all its partners, during and after the pandemic.

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

804. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau, 12 delegations made statements.**

805. Burundi commended the progress achieved by Guinea-Bissau in the promotion and protection of human rights since the completion of the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the measures taken to improve the living conditions of detainees in the country's prisons, as well as the reform aimed at including human rights in the school curricula. Burundi commended Guinea-Bissau for the many plans and strategies adopted to bring about improvements in education and health, and for action adopted to fight unemployment and drug trafficking. Burundi recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the outcome of the universal periodic review of Guinea-Bissau by consensus.

806. Cabo Verde recalled that it had expressed appreciation during the interactive dialogue held in January 2020 for the report presented by Guinea-Bissau, which noted considerable progress made despite the institutional difficulties caused by successive political crises in the country. It appreciated the achievements highlighted in the National report, including the country's commitment to the peer review process and to the various human rights conventions. Cabo Verde encouraged the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to redouble their efforts to guarantee compliance with all of the country's commitments under the international human rights instruments to which it is party and to implement the main recommendations received during the present cycle of the universal periodic review.

807. China applauded the efforts made by Guinea-Bissau to: promote social development and improve people's lives; promote the development of the education sector and of the health system; and to take measures to protect the rights of women and children. China thanked Guinea-Bissau for accepting the recommendations it had made and expressed the hope that the country would continue to promote sustainable economic social development and reduce poverty; continue to increase investment in education and promote the enrolment rate of school-aged children; and continue to develop health care and further

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/45session/Pages/Oral-statements.aspx>

protect the right to health of its people. China supported the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the Working Group report of Guinea-Bissau.

808. Cuba congratulated Guinea-Bissau for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and expressed appreciation for the country's acceptance of the recommendations it had made. Cuba expressed the hope that Guinea-Bissau would be able to effectively implement existing education programmes, policies and plans to reduce school dropout, and ensure education coverage and achieve equality between girls and boys particularly in rural areas; and strengthen the national health policy with a view to expanding health coverage, infrastructure and human resources. Cuba wished Guinea-Bissau well in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

809. Egypt praised Guinea-Bissau for accepting many of the recommendations that it had received during the review process, including those it had made. Egypt commended the efforts made by Guinea-Bissau to advance human rights in all fields, especially through the reform of the justice and security sectors, combating impunity, promoting the rights to education and health for all without discrimination, as well as the efforts made to promote the rights of children and women and to empower them in the political and economic spheres. Egypt wished Guinea-Bissau every success in implementing the recommendations it had accepted, and recommended that the Council adopt the outcome of the review.

810. Ethiopia welcomed the acceptance by Guinea-Bissau of the recommendations it had made to further lessen the issue of school dropouts from the first year of basic education and to endure in its path of sustaining tailored assistance for the social inclusion of students with disabilities. Ethiopia expressed the belief that the universal periodic review should remain an opportunity for the exchange of best practices and a platform where only constructive exchanges should take place. Ethiopia supported the adoption of the outcome of Guinea-Bissau by the Human Rights Council by consensus.

811. Gabon stated that the efforts made by Guinea-Bissau to improve the judiciary and combat corruption were particularly laudable in a difficult political context. Gabon encouraged action taken aimed at regulating revenues and the computerization of services and the judiciary. Gabon recognised the construction of courts, the provision of legal aid to vulnerable and economically deprived persons, as well as measures aimed at prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations and bringing them to justice. Gabon indicated that Guinea-Bissau had also made significant progress through action to improve birth registration rates and encouraged the country to continue with such measures. Gabon invited the Human Rights Council to adopt the Working Group report of Guinea-Bissau

812. India noted the active participation during the review process, during which 75 delegations had taken the floor and made 197 recommendations. India commended Guinea-Bissau for accepting 193 of the recommendations it had received and expressed appreciation that the country had accepted all three recommendations it had made. It also appreciated the constructive engagement by the delegation of Guinea-Bissau during the review process, during which it had highlighted both initiatives that had been taken on the previous recommendations as well as the challenges faced to bring stability to the country. India indicated that developing infrastructure would be a significant step to improve basic services and expressed particular appreciation for measures taken to facilitate greater access to justice. Other significant actions adopted, noted by India, included promoting education for children, improving access to safe drinking water and combatting drug trafficking. India recommended the adoption of the report and wished Guinea-Bissau success in implementing accepted recommendations.

813. Malawi noted the commitment of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to improving human rights in the country despite the many challenges faced. Malawi urged Guinea-Bissau to continue to seek technical support where necessary and also to learn from likeminded States and pledged its support, in particular through the African Union

framework. Malawi wished Guinea-Bissau success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

814. Mali saluted recent positive developments in Guinea-Bissau, contributing to the stabilization of the socio-political system. Mali expressed the hope that such developments would lead to more favourable conditions for the protection of civil and political rights, and economic and social rights. Mali reiterated its appreciation for initiatives adopted for the promotion and protection of the rights of disadvantaged groups, highlighting the ratification in 2018, of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It stated that it would be desirable to expand such initiatives to other groups of persons whose situation deserved special attention as well, and indicated that the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance would greatly contribute to such a result. Mali wished Guinea-Bissau success in the implementation of accepted recommendations and invited the Council to adopt the Working Group report.

815. Mauritania valued the important efforts made by Guinea-Bissau despite the great challenges it faced, in particular to reform the security sector, and combat corruption and impunity. Mauritania applauded the progress made in the education and health sectors. It congratulated Guinea-Bissau for implementing the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Mauritania recommended the adoption of the outcome of Guinea-Bissau by the Human Rights Council by consensus.

816. Morocco noted the efforts made by Guinea-Bissau in the area of migration and welcomed the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Morocco supported the adoption of the Working Group report of Guinea-Bissau and wished the country success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

817. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau, four other stakeholders made statements.

818. Plan International, Inc. noted that Guinea-Bissau had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, committing to guaranteeing the respect of the rights of children in Guinea-Bissau. Substantial progress in the respect of human rights had been made in recent years including with the strengthening of legislation to criminalize female genital mutilation and the creation of certain institutions, which responded better than in the past to harmful practices affecting women and children. However, despite progress made, gaps remained. It noted the results of a survey, indicating that: as many as 44.9 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 had suffered female genital mutilation; low birth registration rates of children under five years old; and that the rate of child marriage of girls under 18 years of age was of 37 per cent. In light of the above, it encouraged the creation of a synergy between the authorities at various levels of the administration and civil society actors for the effective implementation of laws and regulations prohibiting female genital mutilation through an awareness raising campaign and the prosecution of the perpetrators of harmful practices. It also urged the authorities to take the necessary legislative measures in order to repeal all the exceptions still in place allowing marriage before the age of 18 years of age.

819. Elizka Relief Foundation (by video message) appreciated the cooperation of Guinea-Bissau with the universal periodic review mechanism. Nevertheless, it took note of reports of corruption and lack of transparency in government agencies, and the involvement of officials in most branches and at all levels of the government in corruption, practiced in many cases with impunity, especially in the military administration. Regarding the rights of women, it was encouraged by the efforts made by the Government to criminalize female

genital mutilation and urged the country to make additional efforts to completely eliminate this practice. Finally, it encouraged the adoption of laws to prevent sexual harassment and the development of initiatives to combat this problem; the enactment of laws to prevent child abuse; and the adoption of measures to combat child labour.

820. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme noted that the chronic political instability experienced by Guinea-Bissau since the last review cycle had not allowed the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review. Nevertheless, it commended the adoption of the law on parity and initiatives to combat corruption, drug trafficking, and trafficking in persons, as well as the "Terra Ranka" Strategic Plan (2015-2025). It expressed concern at the persistence of female genital mutilation, domestic violence, as well as the lack of hygiene, food, and the practice of torture in prisons. It invited Guinea-Bissau to redouble its efforts to combat illiteracy, poverty, early marriages, prison overcrowding and impunity. In conclusion, it called on the international community to support Guinea-Bissau in its efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and sustainable development.

821. Africa Culture Internationale expressed concern about the human rights situation in Guinea-Bissau. It noted that, though the country had recently celebrated the anniversary of its independence, it continued to face many failings, in particular in the political sphere. It stated that the country should be congratulated for recent progress achieved, with the removal of troops from ECOWAS, which had been stationed since 2012, following the coup that had taken place in April of that year. It also praised Guinea-Bissau for the development of recent partnerships. Nevertheless, the elections were still subject to some degree of controversy, and there was still some concern with regard to the transparency of the process. It indicated that a democratic State must ensure that elections were held in a transparent manner and were not subject to dispute. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue to make progress both at the national and at the international level.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

822. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 197 recommendations received, 193 enjoy the support of Guinea-Bissau, and four are noted.

823. The Vice-President appreciated the efforts of Guinea-Bissau to present its position on the recommendations and regretted that it was unable to attend the session.

Guyana

824. The review of Guyana 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 Guyana 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/GUY/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/GUY/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/GUY/3).

825. At its 34th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Guyana (see sect. C below).

826. The outcome of the review of Guyana comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/16) and the views of Guyana 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/44/16/Add.1).

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

827. The delegation of Guyana, headed by H.E. Neville Totaram, Chargé d’Affaires a.i., appreciated the constructive engagement of all delegations in Guyana’s third universal periodic review and was honoured to present the State’s responses to the recommendations received. Guyana was firmly committed to the universal periodic review process as it provided an opportunity for the country to evaluate progress, identify gaps, strengthen the engagement with its citizens and civil society organizations and make incremental progress in compliance with its treaty obligations.

828. The delegation highlighted that, after the elections of March 2020, there had been repeated and documented efforts by officials in the Guyana Elections Commission and members of the former Government to derail the will of the electorate and that, as a result, the new Government had only assumed office after five months, on 2 August 2020. During this time, 100 countries had supported the efforts of the Guyanese people to peacefully defend their right to choose their government. Guyana wished to record its deepest appreciation for the United Nations Secretary General and the members of the United Nations family for such support.

829. On 11 March 2020, Guyana had recorded its first COVID-19 case and since then, the pandemic had spread across the country. Guyana highlighted the admirable efforts of its people to fight against the virus, such as through the sewing and distribution of 200,000 cloth masks by volunteers and the collection and distribution of thousands of food hampers to poor and vulnerable communities. Bringing the spread of COVID-19 under control – by ensuring the availability of an adequate number of test kits and of pharmaceutical and medical supplies throughout the country – was now the number one priority and Guyana wished to thank all States that had come forward to assist its people and the country’s health system to fight the pandemic.

830. During his inaugural speech on 8 August 2020, the President of Guyana, His Excellency Dr Mohamed Irfaan Ali, outlined a development pathway defined by inclusive governance and respect for human rights, better conditions of employment, and social harmony and reduced inequality for all. He reiterated these commitments in his address to the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 23 September 2020 and committed his Government to “greater political inclusion and to enacting institutional reforms to ensure that democracy, the rule of law and constitutional rights are respected”.

831. The delegation reported that many of the initiatives announced by the President of Guyana were in the process of being implemented and would address many of the recommendations put forward during the country’s universal periodic review. It highlighted that budgetary allocations for health, education, housing and water accounted for 33 per cent of the GY\$ 329 billion budget and would bring Guyana more in line with the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, Guyana’s emerging transformative development projects would put the country on a more secure path towards reaching these goals over the coming years.

832. The delegation acknowledged that, between June 2015 and July 2020, there had been no land titling of Amerindian/indigenous lands, but stressed that the new Government was committed to urgently addressing pending and new applications for communal land titles and had provided the necessary budgetary support. The delegation affirmed that improving the quality of life of indigenous peoples and reducing the existing disparities were priorities of the new Government, which had restored programmes such as the

Hinterland Electrification Programme and the Hinterland Education Improvement Programme, and was improving access to water, transportation, connectivity and provision of ICT facilities at the community level.

833. When presenting the addendum to the report on Guyana of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the delegation stated that Guyana supported 140 of the 199 recommendations it had received, while noting the remaining 59.

834. The delegation reiterated Guyana's readiness to continue to respond to invitations of the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and to cooperate fully with them. However, it noted that a commitment for a standing invitation to all special procedures might not be within the capacity of the Government at this time, but that this issue would continue to be open for consideration. It also stated that the newly created Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance had been tasked with establishing the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up of its human rights treaty obligations.

835. Guyana would also continue to consider the recommendations regarding the ratification of various protocols and conventions, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Although Guyana was not a party to the American Convention on Human Rights, it remained committed to observing the principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States. Guyana also remained firmly committed to the pledges made during the Global High-Level Segment on Statelessness convened by UNHCR in October 2019 and would continue its efforts to end statelessness, guided by its Constitution, national laws and policies and in partnership with international organisations.

836. The five constitutional rights commissions (the Ethnic Relations Commission, the Commission on the Rights of the Child, the Women and Gender equality Commission, the Indigenous Peoples' Commission and the Human Rights Commission) formed a critical component of the constitutional architecture for the protection of human rights. However, Guyana was of the view that these commissions still needed to be more active in implementing their constitutional mandates and protecting human rights. Guyana was unable at this time to establish a national institution fully compliant with the Paris Principles, but it was discussing with United Nations agencies possible collaboration and technical assistance for strengthening the existing commissions.

837. The delegation noted that, under the Guyana-Norway partnership, Guyana would receive up to 250 million USD, channelled through the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund, for its forest climate services and stated that it had earmarked a significant portion of the funds for interventions focusing on improving the human rights of the indigenous population and mitigating climate change. Regrettably, in the last five years, this opportunity had been squandered and an 80 million USD project on alternative renewable energy had been shelved. However, the new Government had re-instated the Low Carbon Development Strategy as its national development agenda, with a pro-poor/pro-growth approach aimed at reducing the impact of climate change and protecting the country's rainforest and eco-systems.

838. Finally, Guyana reiterated its commitment to implement another round of constitutional reform and strengthen human rights legislation. It would also undertake an electoral reform based on the experience of the March 2020 General and Regional Elections. Both reform processes would commence in 2021 and would be subject to broad-based nation-wide consultations.

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

839. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guyana, 12 delegations made statements.**

840. Nepal appreciated the constructive engagement of Guyana with the universal periodic review and commended it for accepting most of the recommendations received. It also welcomed the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 of Guyana, which was aligned with the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, while also reinforcing the protection of environment and disaster prevention.

841. Pakistan thanked Guyana for its update on the accepted recommendations. It commended the country for accepting the majority of the recommendations received during the session of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review in January 2020, including those made by Pakistan. Pakistan also appreciated the firm commitment of Guyana to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, women empowerment and social cohesion and wished it success in the implementation of the recommendations.

842. The Philippines (by video message) welcomed the delegation of Guyana and acknowledged its constructive approach to the universal periodic review. It thanked Guyana for accepting all three recommendations made by the Philippines in the areas of climate adaptation, combatting trafficking in persons and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples. It also recognized the efforts of Guyana to make sure that its measures on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction paid attention to the needs of vulnerable groups and to ensure a gender sensitive handling of cases of trafficking in persons. Finally, the Philippines wished Guyana success in the implementation of all accepted recommendations.

843. Vanuatu supported the positive steps taken by Guyana to strengthen its legislative framework to promote and protect human rights. It also noted the acceptance by Guyana of a large number of recommendations, including those made by Vanuatu encouraging Guyana to increase the human, technical and financial resources allocated to the National Domestic Violence Oversight Committee and the National Task Force for the Prevention of Sexual Violence; accelerate the delivery of quality health services, including to rural areas; and, finally, and intensify efforts to ensure that oil and petroleum production will not contribute to climate change and adversely affect biodiversity.

844. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the interaction of Guyana with the universal periodic review and the presentation of the progress made and the challenges encountered by the country. Guyana had informed about its efforts to reduce the levels of crime and violence, a priority in its 2013 and 2017 strategic plans, in particular by tackling the problems of drugs, domestic violence, juvenile delinquency and human trafficking. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hoped that its four recommendations would be welcomed by Guyana, including that to urgently adopt a suicide prevention plan, and wished the country progress in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

845. Afghanistan commended the delegation of Guyana for the updates provided and for its constructive engagement during the third universal periodic review. It welcomed the acceptance by Guyana of two of its recommendations, in particular on ensuring access to education for the children of migrant workers, regardless of the migratory status of their parents. Afghanistan considered that national human rights institutions played an important role in promoting and protecting human rights and strengthening public participation and

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the rule of law. It regretted that its recommendation to set up a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles had not enjoyed the support of Guyana and hoped that it would be re-examined in the future.

846. The Bahamas congratulated Guyana for its efforts to promote and protect human rights, including by supporting 140 of the 199 recommendations received. It also congratulated Guyana on the declaration of the results of its general elections and wished the country every success under its new Government. The Bahamas was pleased that Guyana had accepted three of its four recommendations, including those on continuing efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination and strengthening efforts to address rates of maternal mortality. It encouraged Guyana to consider the recommendation to undertake initiatives to combat child marriage, including through increased public awareness. Finally, the Bahamas encouraged Guyana to continue strengthening its climate change strategies and called on the international community to support the country towards this end.

847. Botswana welcomed the acceptance by Guyana of many recommendations, including those made by Botswana, and noted with appreciation the measures taken to ensure access to justice, including the functioning of legal aid clinics in four regions of the country. It called upon Guyana to continue allocating resources for the establishment of such clinics in the remaining regions. Botswana also commended Guyana for undertaking a review of its National Stigma and Discrimination Policy directed at mainstreaming gender and eliminating all negative practices that impeded equality and equity. Finally, it noted with satisfaction that Guyana was implementing various measures aimed at improving public health, including the national HIV/AIDS and STI strategy, and encouraged it to continue with these important initiatives.

848. Brazil congratulated Guyana for its engagement in the third cycle of the universal periodic review and reiterated its appreciation for the country's ratification of several international instruments related to the protection of children. Brazil welcomed the de facto moratorium on the death penalty and encouraged Guyana to continue to take steps to achieve its total abolition. It also highlighted the continued efforts of Guyana to provide access to health, combat the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, achieve universal birth registration, support migrant workers and assist displaced persons.

849. China welcomed the positive engagement of Guyana with the universal periodic review and commended its active efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development, implement the housing plan, develop education and health and protect the rights of women and children, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups. It also thanked Guyana for accepting China's recommendations and hoped that Guyana would continue to promote a sustainable economic and social development, enhance poverty reduction, further improve people's livelihood and better protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

850. Cuba acknowledged the commitment of Guyana with the universal periodic review and thanked it for accepting the recommendations made by Cuba concerning the implementation of the national strategic plan and the national survey on persons with disabilities as well as the extension of the quality and coverage of education at all levels, in particular for disadvantaged sectors of the population. Cuba wished every success to Guyana in the implementation of all accepted recommendations.

851. Jamaica noted with appreciation the update provided by Guyana. It welcomed the continued and unequivocal commitment of the new government of Guyana to uphold its human rights obligations and to strengthen the legal, institutional and policy frameworks at the national level to further advance the human rights of all citizens, including women and children. Jamaica also congratulated Guyana for the acceptance of 140 of the 199 recommendations received and for its constructive engagement throughout its review. It conveyed its best wishes to Guyana as it progressed to the critical implementation phase.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

852. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guyana, one other stakeholder made statements.

853. The Center for Global Nonkilling, in a joint statement with the Conscience and peace tax international (CPTI), welcomed the acceptance by Guyana of the recommendation made by Vanuatu on the links between oil exploitation, climate change and the right to life. It noted that the world was calling for limiting the use of fossil fuels, and wondered where solidarity should come from to help a country that needed such income from oil exploitation in order to find an alternative solution. It also commended the plans for constitutional reform and called upon Guyana to uphold the right to life and not include the death penalty in the new Constitution. It also recommended that Guyana ratify Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, therefore showing its commitment to preserve life.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

854. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 199 recommendations received, 140 enjoy the support of Guyana, and 59 are noted.

855. In its concluding remarks, the delegation stated that Guyana had made significant efforts to meet most of the commitments it had made despite the many challenges faced, including unpredictable weather patterns caused by climate change, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the imposition of a policy of “graduation” which would see the country losing access to concessionary financing. It reaffirmed the firm commitment of Guyana to the universal periodic review and stressed that it would continue upgrading its legal architecture, strengthening its national institutions, and implementing policies that would provide a more secure future to its citizens.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

856. At the 27th meeting, on 30 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan⁶⁰ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Bahrain, Germany (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), India, Kuwait⁶¹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nepal (by video message), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, African Development Association, African Green Foundation International, African Heritage Foundation Nigeria, Alsalam Foundation, Association solidarité internationale pour

⁶⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁶¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

l'Afrique, Association Thendral, European Centre for Law and Justice, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, Jeunesse etudiante tamoule, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Tamil Uzhagam, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Universal Rights Group, UPR Info.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Guinea

857. At its 22nd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/102 on the outcome of the review of Guinea.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

858. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/103 on the outcome of the review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Lesotho

859. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/104 on the outcome of the review of Lesotho.

Kenya

860. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/105 on the outcome of the review of Kenya.

Armenia

861. At its 24th meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/106 on the outcome of the review of Armenia.

Sweden

862. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/107 on the outcome of the review of Sweden.

Grenada

863. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/108 on the outcome of the review of Grenada.

Turkey

864. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/109 on the outcome of the review of Turkey.

Kiribati

865. At its 25th meeting, on 29 September 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/110 on the outcome of the review of Kiribati.

Guinea-Bissau

866. At its 34th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/111 on the outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau.

Guyana

867. At its 34th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 45/112 on the outcome of the review of Guyana.

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

A. General debate on agenda item 7

868. At the 27th meeting, on 30 September 2020, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

869. At the same meeting, and at the 29th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan⁶² (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Indonesia, Kuwait⁶³ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Senegal, South Africa⁶⁴ (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

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

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Palestine Independent Commission on Human Rights (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights and Democratic Participation Center, International Service for Human Rights, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, B'nai B'rith, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos, International Service for Human Rights and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Defence for Children International, European Union of Jewish Students, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Cairo Institute for Human Rights

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

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

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

Studies and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling), Partners For Transparency, Servas International, The Palestinian Return Centre, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress.

870. At the 28th meeting, on 30 September 2020, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

A. Panel discussion

Annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective throughout the work of the Human Rights Council and that of its mechanisms

871. At the 24th meeting, on 28 September 2020, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 6/30, the annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective throughout its work and that of its mechanisms with a focus on the theme “Gender and diversity: strengthening the intersectional perspective in the work of the Human Rights Council”.

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

873. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Winnie Byanyima; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe Gonzáles Morales (by video message); the President of the National Birth Equity Collaborative, Joia Crear Perry (by video message); and the Founding member and current director of Southall Black Sisters, Pragna Patel (by video message).

874. 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: Austria (also on behalf of Croatia and Slovenia), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Fiji (by video message), Finland⁶⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Luxembourg⁶⁶ (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland⁶⁷ (also on behalf Australia and Canada), Viet Nam⁶⁸ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Haiti;

(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: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (by video message), Plan International (also on behalf of Defence for Children International and Terre des hommes fédération internationale), Rutgers (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Center for Reproductive Rights, German Foundation

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

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

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.

for World Population, Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Service for Human Rights, OutRight Action International, Plan International, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, stichting dance4life and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights) (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey), Senegal, Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Greece, Maldives, Switzerland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 8

877. At the 29th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Austria (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay), Azerbaijan⁶⁹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bahrain, Estonia⁷⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany (on behalf of the European Union), India, Indonesia, Kuwait⁷¹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sudan, Sweden⁷² (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Myanmar, Russian Federation;

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

⁶⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁷⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁷¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁷² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, Conectas Direitos Humanos, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, Plan International, Rutgers, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), African green foundation international, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association Elmostakbell pour le développement, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'Homme, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, 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 and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Conselho Indigenista Missionário, European Centre for Law and Justice, Federation for Women and Family Planning, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Ingenieurs du Monde, Institut International pour les droits et le développement, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Muslim Women's Union, International Women's Health Coalition, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Prahar, Servas International, Sikh Human Rights Group, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, United Nations Watch, Villages Unis, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

878. At the 29th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the representatives of India, Brazil and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

National human rights institutions

879. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Australia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.20, sponsored by Australia, and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, the Bahamas, Botswana, Brazil,

Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Somalia, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

881. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 45/22).

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

A. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

882. At the 28th meeting, on 30 September 2020, the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Dominique Day, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/45/44 and Add. 1-2) (by video message).

883. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador and Peru made statements as the States concerned.

884. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Defensoria del Pueblo de Ecuador made a statement (by video message).

885. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ecuador⁷³ (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), India, Indonesia, Libya, Nepal, Senegal, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Canada, Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Chinese Association for International Understanding (by video message), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (by video message), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iraqi Development Organization, Justiça Global (by video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Terra de Direitos (by video message).

886. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 9

888. At the 29th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban

⁷³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Declaration and Programme of Action, Refiloe Litjobo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/29, the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the preparations for the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which were discussed during the seventeenth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group held from 16 to 20 December 2019 and on 16 January 2020 (A/HRC/45/48).

889. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented pursuant to resolution 43/1, an oral update on the preparation of her report on systemic racism, violations of international human rights law against Africans and people of African descent by law enforcement agencies, especially those incidents that resulted in the death of George Floyd and other Africans and of people of African descent. Pursuant to resolution 43/1, the High Commissioner also presented an oral update on police brutality against Africans and people of African descent.

890. Also at the same meeting, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in her capacity as coordinator of the International Decade for People of African Descent, presented a midterm report on her activities in follow up to the implementation of the programme of activities within the framework of the Decade (A/HRC/45/47).

891. At the 30th meeting, on 1 October 2020, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Azerbaijan⁷⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), China⁷⁵ (also on behalf of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Germany (on behalf of the European Union), India, Indonesia, Kuwait⁷⁶ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway⁷⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Spain, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Botswana, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa culture internationale, African Green Foundation International, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling), American Civil Liberties Union (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience, Equality Now, Human Rights Advocates, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International Harm Reduction Association, International

⁷⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁷⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁷⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁷⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.Org, LatinoJustice PRLDEF, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany, Minority Rights Group, OutRight Action International, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, US Human Rights Network and Women's Health in Women's Hands), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association Elmostakbell pour le développement, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association pour l'Intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, International Service for Human Rights and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling), Center for Justice and International Law, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, European Union of Jewish Students, Global Action on Aging, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Human Rights Watch, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Career Support Association (also on behalf of Japan Society for History Textbook), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Liberation, Minority Rights Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Servas International, Sikh Human Rights Group, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Universal Rights Group, Villages Unis, World Barua Organization, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

892. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Namibia, Pakistan, South Africa and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

893. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Japan made statements in exercise of the second right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

894. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.44, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti and Turkey. Subsequently, Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Panama, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

895. At the same meeting, the representative of Burkina Faso orally revised the draft resolution.

896. 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 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

897. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement of explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

898. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 45/23).

Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

899. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.47, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Canada, Cuba, Ecuador and Haiti. Subsequently, Chile, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Panama, the Republic of Korea and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

900. At the same meeting, the representative of Burkina Faso orally revised the draft resolution.

901. 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.

902. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 45/24).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

903. At the 31st meeting, on 1 October 2020, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/5, an oral presentation on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Azerbaijan, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Minority Rights Group (by video message), Public Organization “Public Advocacy” (by video message), United Nations Watch, World Federation of Ukrainian Women’s Organizations.

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

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

908. At the 35th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the representative of Ukraine made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

909. At the 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/34, a comprehensive report on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/HRC/45/49).

910. At the same meeting, the Chair of the team of international experts on the situation in Kasai, Bacre Waly Ndiaye, presented, pursuant to resolution 41/26, a final report of the team (A/HRC/45/50) (by video message).

911. Also at the same meeting, the following made statements: Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, André Lite Asebea and the National Coordinator of the Réseau pour la Réforme du Secteur de Sécurité et de Justice, Emmanuel Kabengele Kalonji (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Australia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Japan, Mauritania, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden⁷⁸ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Franciscans International, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund), Ensemble contre la peine de mort, International-Lawyers.Org (by video message), Lutheran World Federation, Next Century Foundation (by video message), Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, World Organisation against Torture, World Vision International (by video message).

913. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with the fact-finding mission to Libya

914. At the 34th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the Chair of the Independent fact-finding mission to Libya, Mohamed Auajjar, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/39, an oral update on the work and findings of the fact-finding mission to the Council.

915. At the same meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya, made a statement (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, Finland⁷⁹ (also on behalf

⁷⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁷⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait⁸⁰ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Chad, China, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (by video message);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aman against Discrimination (by video message), Amnesty International, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Institut International pour les droits et le développement, International-Lawyers.Org, Next Century Foundation, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

917. At the same meeting, the presenters and members of the fact-finding mission to Libya, Tracy Robinson and Chaloka Beyani (by video message), answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

918. At the 31st meeting, on 1 October 2020, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Rhona Smith, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/37, her report (A/HRC/45/51) (by video message)

919. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Czechia, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Philippines (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam⁸¹ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Ireland, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar (by video message), New Zealand, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

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

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

⁸⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁸¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Development (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (by video message), Next Century Foundation (by video message), World Organisation Against Torture.

921. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made concluding remarks.

922. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

923. At the 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2020, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/36, his report (A/HRC/45/55) (by video message).

924. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

925. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium⁸² (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Eritrea, Libya, Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chad, China, Egypt, France, Gabon, Ireland, Morocco, Portugal, Russian Federation, 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: Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), Health and Environment Program, Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org (by video message), Next Century Foundation (by video message), World Evangelical Alliance.

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

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

927. At the 33rd meeting, on 2 October 2020, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Aristide Nononsi, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/35, his report (A/HRC/45/53) (by video message).

928. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Ali Ibn Abi Talib Abdelrahman Mahmoud, made statements.

⁸² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

929. During the ensuing enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert and other presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, Germany, Iceland⁸³ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Kuwait⁸⁴ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, British Humanist Association (by video message), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Next Century Foundation (by video message), World Evangelical Alliance, World Organisation Against Torture.

930. At the same meeting the Independent Expert and other presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

931. At the 33rd meeting, on 2 October 2020, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Isha Dyfan, presented, pursuant to Human Rights resolution 42/33, her report (A/HRC/45/52) (by video message).

932. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

933. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, Italy, Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden⁸⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ireland, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen;

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

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

⁸³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁸⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁸⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation, Ingenieurs du monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Federation of Journalists, Next Century Foundation (by video message), Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reporters sans frontières international (by video message).

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

E. General debate on agenda item 10

935. At the 35th meeting, on 5 October 2020, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR, presented the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of OHCHR in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/45/56), the report of the High Commissioner on developments relating to and the implementation of resolution 43/37, in which the Human Rights Council requested the High Commissioner to continue to provide technical assistance through her office in Tbilisi, Georgia (A/HRC/45/54), and the report of the High Commissioner on the implementation of technical assistance to Yemen (A/HRC/45/57).

936. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia, Georgia and Yemen made statements as the States concerned.

937. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Azerbaijan⁸⁶ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bahamas, Bahrain, Bahrain (also on behalf of China, Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Philippines, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen), Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Canada⁸⁷ (on behalf of States Members of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Germany (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia), India, Indonesia, Kuwait⁸⁸ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (by video statement), Poland, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland⁸⁹ (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Eswatini, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tonga,

⁸⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁸⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁸⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

⁸⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zambia) (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (by video message);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: International Organization of la Francophonie (by video message);

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (by video message), Public Defender's Office of Georgia;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Green Foundation International, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples and Right Livelihood Award Foundation), Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Global Institute for Water Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Human Rights House Foundation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation), International Lesbian and Gay Association, Liberation, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Prahar, Servas International, Universal Rights Group, Villages unis, World Barua Organization, World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Franciscans International, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Drug Policy Consortium, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and International Service for Human Rights).

938. At the same meeting, the representative of Georgia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance and capacity-building to further improve human rights in the Sudan

939. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.40 as orally revised, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Qatar, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

940. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

942. 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.

943. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (45/25).

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

944. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of Bahrain introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.51, sponsored by Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, and co-sponsored by Kuwait, Mauritania, Somalia, Tunisia and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Oman joined the sponsors.

945. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

946. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution. The Chief of the Programme Support and Management Services of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

947. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/26).

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

948. At the 37th meeting, on 6 October 2020, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Somalia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.52, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somalia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, the Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen. Subsequently, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Latvia, Malta, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

949. 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 general comments on the draft resolution.

950. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

951. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

952. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/27).

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

953. At the 38th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representative of Thailand (also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Turkey) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.26, sponsored by Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Armenia, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

954. 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.

955. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 45/32).

Technical cooperation and capacity building for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines

956. At the 38th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representatives of Iceland and the Philippines introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.38 as orally revised, sponsored by Iceland and the Philippines, and co-sponsored by Hungary, India, Nepal, Norway, Thailand and Turkey. Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Myanmar, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

957. 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), Japan and Mexico made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

958. 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.

959. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (45/33).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

960. At the 39th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.53, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Turkey. Subsequently, Belgium, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Spain and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

961. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, 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.

962. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

963. 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.

964. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (45/34).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

965. At the 39th meeting, on 7 October 2020, the representative of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/45/L.54, sponsored by Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

966. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon 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.

967. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

968. 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.

969. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (45/35).

970. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote and general comments in relation to all draft proposals adopted under agenda item 10.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Afghanistan	Denmark	Peru
Angola	Eritrea	Philippines
Argentina	Fiji	Poland
Armenia	Germany	Qatar
Australia	India	Senegal
Austria	Indonesia	Slovakia
Bahamas	Italy	Somalia
Bahrain	Japan	Spain
Bangladesh	Korea, Republic of	Sudan
Brazil	Libya	Togo
Bulgaria	Marshall Islands	Ukraine
Burkina Faso	Mauritania	Uruguay
Cameroon	Mexico	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Czechia	Namibia	
Chile	Nepal	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Netherlands	
	Nigeria	
	Pakistan	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observer

Albania	China	Israel
Algeria	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Jamaica
Andorra	Djibouti	Jordan
Azerbaijan	Ecuador	Kazakhstan
Barbados	Egypt	Kenya
Belarus	El Salvador	Kuwait
Belgium	Estonia	Kyrgyzstan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Ethiopia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Finland	Latvia
Botswana	France	Lebanon
Brunei Darussalam	Gabon	Liechtenstein
Burundi	Georgia	Lithuania
Cabo Verde	Greece	Luxembourg
Cambodia	Guatemala	Madagascar
Canada	Guinea	Malawi
Colombia	Guyana	Malaysia
Comoros	Haiti	Maldives
Costa Rica	Honduras	Mali
Côte d'Ivoire	Hungary	Malta
Croatia	Iceland	Mongolia
Cuba	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Montenegro
Cyprus	Iraq	Morocco
Chad	Ireland	Mozambique
		Myanmar
		Nauru

New Zealand	Sierra Leone	Turkmenistan
Nicaragua	Singapore	Uganda
Niger	Slovenia	United Arab Emirates
North Macedonia	South Africa	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Norway	South Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania
Oman	Sri Lanka	Uzbekistan
Panama	Sweden	Vanuatu
Paraguay	Switzerland	Viet Nam
Portugal	Syrian Arab Republic	Yemen
Republic of Moldova	Tajikistan	Zimbabwe
Romania	Thailand	
Russian Federation	Timor-Leste	
Rwanda	Tunisia	
Saudi Arabia	Turkey	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	United Nations Children's Fund
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations Development Programme
UN Women	United Nations Environment Programme
	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
	United Nations Population Fund

Intergovernmental organizations

Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf	International Organization of la Francophonie
European Union	Organization of American States
International Development Law Organization	Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta

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

Defensoria del Pueblo de Ecuador	National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions	Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights
Greek National Commission for Human Rights	Public Defender's Office of Georgia
	Philippines Commission on Human Rights
	Scottish Human Rights Commission

Non-governmental organizations

- “Coup de Pousse” Chaîne de l’Espoir
 Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S)
 ABC Tamil Oli
 Action Canada for Population and
 Development
 Action internationale pour la paix et le
 développement dans la région des Grands
 Lacs
 Action of Human Movement (AHM)
 Action pour la protection des droits de
 l’homme en Mauritanie
 Africa Culture Internationale
 African Development Association
 African Green Foundation International
 African Heritage Foundation Nigeria
 African Regional Agricultural Credit
 Association
 Aid Organization
 Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
 Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights
 Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
 Alliance Defending Freedom
 Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations
 Génitales Féminines
 Alsalam Foundation
 Aman against Discrimination
 American Association of Jurists
 American Civil Liberties Union
 Americans for Democracy & Human Rights
 in Bahrain Inc
 Amnesty International
 Anti-Slavery International
 Arab NGO Network for Development
 Article 19 – The International Centre
 against Censorship
 Asian Forum for Human Rights and
 Development
 Asian-Pacific Resource and Research
 Centre for
 Women (ARROW)
 Asociacion HazteOir.org
 Association Africa 21
 Association apprentissage sans frontières
 Association Culturelle des Tamouls en
 France
 Association d’Entraide Médicale Guinée
 Association du développement
 communautaire en Mauritanie
 Association Elmostakbell pour le
 développement
 Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
 Association for the Prevention of Torture
 Association for the Protection of Women and Children’s
 Rights (APWCR)
 Association Ma’onah for Human Rights and Immigration
 Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
 Association of World Citizens
 Association Panafrica
 Association pour le Développement Humain en
 Mauritanie
 Association pour l’Intégration et le Développement
 Durable au Burundi
 Association Thendral
 Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII
 Baha’i International Community
 Baptist World Alliance
 Beijing Children’s Legal Aid and Research Center
 Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges
 Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers’ Legal Aid and
 Research Center
 B’nai B’rith
 British Humanist Association
 Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
 Caritas Internationalis (International
 Confederation of Catholic Charities)
 Center for Environmental and Management Studies
 Center for Global Nonkilling
 Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
 Center for Justice and International Law
 Center for Organisation Research and Education
 Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
 Centre Europe - Tiers Monde – Europe -
 Third World Centre
 Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment
 Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
 Child Rights Connect
 China Family Planning Association
 China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
 China NGO Network for International Exchanges
 (CNIE)
 China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)
 Chinese Association for International Understanding
 Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with
 Foreign Countries
 Christian Solidarity Worldwide
 CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation
 Comision Juridica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos
 Originarios Andinos - Capaj

Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil	Fondation d'Auteuil
Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)	Foundation for GAIA
Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme	France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches	Franciscans International
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative	Freemuse – The World Forum on Music and Censorship
Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)	Friends World Committee for Consultation
Concile Mondial de Congres Diplomatiques des Aumoniers pour la Paix Universelle des Droit Humains et Juridiques	Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
Conectas Direitos Humanos	Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad
Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)	Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale
Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP)	Global Action on Aging
Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI	Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience	Global Welfare Association
Defence for Children International	Globethics.net Foundation
Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers	Grupo Intercultural Almaciga
Earthjustice	Guinee Humanitaire
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project	Health and Environment Program (HEP)
Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans	HelpAge International
Edmund Rice International Limited	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Elizka Relief Foundation	Human Rights Council of Australia, Inc.
Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort	Human Rights House Foundation
Equality Now	Human Rights Information and Training Center
European Centre for Law and Justice, The/ Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme	Human Rights Watch
European Union of Jewish Students	Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit COC Nederland	Ingénieurs du Monde
Federation for Women and Family Planning	Institut International de l'Écologie Industrielle et de l'Économie Verte
FIAN International e.V.	Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement
	Institute for NGO Research
	Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH
	International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
	International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
	International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
	International Association of Soldiers for Peace
	International Bar Association
	International Buddhist Relief Organisation
	International Career Support Association
	International Catholic Child Bureau
	International Catholic Migration Commission
	International Commission of Jurists
	International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas
	International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights

International Educational Development, Inc.	Lucis Trust Association
International Eurasia Press Fund	Lutheran World Federation
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)	Maarj Foundation for Peace and Development
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association
International Federation of Acat (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)	Make Mothers Matter
International Fellowship of Reconciliation	Minority Rights Group
International Forum	Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group
International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)	Mothers Legacy Project
International Humanist and Ethical Union	Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
International Lesbian and Gay Association	Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants
International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)	Noble Institution for Environmental Peace Inc
International Muslim Women's Union	Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse	Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)
International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination	Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDE)	OCAPROCE Internationale
International Pen	Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
International Planned Parenthood Federation	Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA"
International Service for Human Rights	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES	Pan African Union for Science and Technology
International Women's Health Coalition	Partners For Transparency
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations	Peace Brigades International Switzerland
International-Lawyers.Org	Penal Reform International
Iraqi Development Organization	Plan International, Inc.
Islamic Human Rights Commission	Prahar
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco	Presse Emblème Campagne
Iuventum e.v.	Public Organization "Public Advocacy"
Jssor Youth Organization	Rencontre africain pour la défense des droits de l'homme
Jubilee Campaign	Reporters sans frontières international –
Justiça Global	Reporters without Borders International
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	Reprieve
La Manif pour Tous	Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)
Law Council of Australia	Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie
Lawyers for Lawyers	Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	Rutgers
Liberation	Save the Children International
	Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Jugendverbände
	Servas International
	Sikh Human Rights Group
	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
	Society for Development and Community Empowerment
	Society for Threatened Peoples
	Soka Gakkai International
	Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
	South Youth Organization
	Sovereign Imperial and Royal House of Ghassan Inc.
	Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
	Stichting Ezidis

Swedish Association for Sexuality Education	United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Developpement Durable	Universal Rights Group
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression	UPR Info
Tamil Uzhagam	Village Suisse ONG
Terra de Direitos	Villages Unis (United Villages)
The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Foundation Inc.	Women's Human Rights International Association
The Next Century Foundation	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd	World Barua Organization (WBO)
Third World Network	World Environment and Resources Council (WERC)
Union of Arab Jurists	World Evangelical Alliance
Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation	World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
United Nations Association of China	World Jewish Congress
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	Zéro pauvre Afrique

Annex II

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- 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.

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A/HRC/45/4	2 Geographical composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/45/6	2 Report of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen
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A/HRC/45/13/Add.3	3 Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances on standards and public policies for an effective investigation of enforced disappearances
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A/HRC/45/NI/7	3 Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate
A/HRC/45/NI/8	7 Written submission by the State of Palestine: Independent Commission for Human Rights
A/HRC/45/NI/9	10 Written submission by Georgia: Public Defender's Office
A/HRC/45/NI/10	10 Written submission by The Philippines: Commission on Human Rights
A/HRC/45/NI/11	4 Written submission by the Human Rights Defender of Armenia

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A/HRC/45/NI/12	4	Written submission by the Human Rights Defender of Armenia
A/HRC/45/NI/13	6	Written submission by the National Commission on Human Rights of Kenya

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A/HRC/45/NGO/1	2,3	Joint written statement submitted by International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, ODHIKAR – Coalition for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/2	8	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/3	2,3	Joint written statement submitted by Foundation of International Servant leadership Exchange Association, Amis des Etrangers au Togo (A.D.E.T.), Ashiana Collective Development Council, Association nationale des partenaires migrants, Chia-Funku Foundation, Conglomeration of Bengal's Hotel Owners, Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen, Human Rights Sanrakshan Sansthaa, Internationale Gemeinschaft für die Unterstützung von Kriegsoffern e.V., Murna Foundation, Organization for Research and Community Development, Pakistan Council for Social Welfare and Human Rights, Udyama, Voice of Animal - Nepal, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/4	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/5	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/6	4	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/7	2,3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

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A/HRC/45/NGO/8	2	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/9	2,10	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/10	2	Written statement submitted by Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/11	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/12	10	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/13	3	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/14	2	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/15	2,4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/16	2,4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/17	2,4	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/18	2,10	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/19	2,4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/45/NGO/20	2,3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/21	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 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/45/NGO/22	2,4	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/23	2,5	Written statement submitted by Indian Law Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/24	2,5	Written statement submitted by Indian Law Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/25	2,4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/26	2,3	Written statement submitted by International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/27	2,3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/45/NGO/28	2,3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/29	2,3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/30	2,3	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/31	2,4	Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/32	2,3	Written statement submitted by Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/33	2,3	Joint written statement submitted by African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/34	2,5	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative statu
A/HRC/45/NGO/35	2	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/36	2,10	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/37	2,3	Joint written statement* submitted by International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, American Association of Jurists, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Confederation of the Society of St.

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		Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, InternationalLawyers.Org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/38	2,3	Written statement submitted by Partners for Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/39	2,3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/40	2	Joint written statement submitted by InternationalLawyers.Org, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/41	2,3	Joint written statement submitted by International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), Canadian Federation of University Women, Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO), Latter-day Saint Charities, Women Graduates - USA, Inc., nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/42	2,4	Written statement submitted by World Organisation Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/43	3	Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/44	2,6	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/45/NGO/45	2,3	Joint written statement submitted by Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Franciscans International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, Soka Gakkai International, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/47	2,3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 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, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/48	2,3	Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/49	2,7	Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/50	2,9	Written statement submitted by Servas International, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/51	2,4	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/52	2,3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/53	2,10	Written statement submitted by Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/54	4	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in

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A/HRC/45/NGO/55	2,3	Exposición escrita presentada por Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/45/NGO/56	2,3	Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/45/NGO/57	2,3	Exposición escrita presentada por Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/45/NGO/58	3	Joint written statement submitted by Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Edmund Rice International Limited, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/59	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/60	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/61	3	Written statement* submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/62	3,10	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/63	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/64	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/65	3	Written statement submitted by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/45/NGO/68	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/69	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/70	3	Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/71	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/72	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/73	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/74	3	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/75	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/76	3,10	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/45/NGO/80	4	Written statement submitted by Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/81	4	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/82	4	Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/83	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/84	10	Joint written statement submitted by African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/85	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/86	6,9	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/87	4	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/88	10	Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
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A/HRC/45/NGO/92	6	Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/93	4	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/94	4	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/95	10	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/96	10	Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/97	3	Joint written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/98	4	Joint written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, Alliance Defending Freedom, Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, The - (ERLC),, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/99	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/100	3,10	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/45/NGO/102	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/103	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/104	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/105	9	Joint written statement submitted by American Civil Liberties Union, International Service for Human Rights, US Human Rights Network Inc., non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/106	4	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/107	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/108	4	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/109	4,6	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/110	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/111	4,8	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/45/NGO/115	3 Written statement submitted by The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/116	3 Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/117	5 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/118	5 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/119	5 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/120	9 Joint written statement submitted by Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Habitat International Coalition, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/121	5 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/122	4 Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/45/NGO/125	5	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/126	3	Written statement submitted by International Humanist and Ethical Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/127	6	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/128	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/129	10	Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/130	3,10	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/131	7	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/132	5,6	Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/45/NGO/133	3,6	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/134	3,6	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/135	3	Joint written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, Association Ma'onah for Human

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A/HRC/45/NGO/136	9 Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 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/45/NGO/137	9 Written statement submitted by International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/138	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/139	3 Joint written statement submitted by Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Women's Human Rights International Association, Edmund Rice International Limited, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/45/NGO/140	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/141	8 Exposición escrita presentada por Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
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A/HRC/45/NGO/145	3 Written statement submitted by International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/146	4 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/147	4 Joint written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, World Evangelical Alliance, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/148	4 Written statement submitted by France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/149	3 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/150	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/151	3 Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/152	3 Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, 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

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A/HRC/45/NGO/153	3 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/154	3 Written statement submitted by World Organisation Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/155	5 Exposición escrita presentada por Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/45/NGO/156	4 Written statement submitted by World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/157	3 Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/158	4 Written statement submitted by Reprieve, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/159	9 Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/160	4 Joint written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, World Evangelical Alliance, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/161	7 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/45/NGO/162	9 Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental

Documents issued in the non-governmental series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/163	7 Exposición escrita presentada por Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/45/NGO/164	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/165	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/45/NGO/166	4 Written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/167	3 Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación para la Democracia Internacional, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/45/NGO/168	3 Exposición escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/45/NGO/169	9 Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/170	3 Written statement submitted by Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/171	3 Written statement submitted by Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/172	3 Written statement submitted by International Women's Health Coalition, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/173	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental

Documents issued in the non-governmental series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/174	4 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/175	4 Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/176	4 Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/177	4 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/178	4 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/179	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/180	4 Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/181	4 Written statement submitted by Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/182	4 Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/183	4 Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/184	4 Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Documents issued in the non-governmental series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/45/NGO/185	5 Written statement submitted by Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/186	4 Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/187	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/188	4 Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/45/NGO/189	4 Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV

Advisory Committee members elected by the Human Rights Council at its forty-fifth session and duration of terms of membership

<i>Member</i>	<i>Term expires in</i>
Dheerujlall Baramlall Seetulsingh (Mauritius)	30 September 2023
Nadia Amal Bernoussi (Morocco)	30 September 2023
Buhm-Suk Baek (Republic of Korea)	30 September 2023
Ajai Malhotra (India)	30 September 2023
Elizabeth S. Salmón Gárate (Peru)	30 September 2023
Catherine Van de Heyning (Belgium)	30 September 2023
Patrycja Anna Sasnal (Poland)	30 September 2023

Annex V

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

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

Pedro Arrojo Agudo (Spain)

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

Gerard Quinn (Ireland)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker (Sudan)

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Miriam Estrada Castillo (Ecuador)

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Mumba Malila (Zambia)

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

Dorothy Estrada-Tanck (Mexico)

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Aua Baldé (Guinea-Bissau)

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

Ravindran Daniel (India)
