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Organizational and procedural matters

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

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Part One

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

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
44/1	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	16 July 2020
44/2	The central role of the State in responding to pandemics and other health emergencies, and the socioeconomic consequences thereof in advancing sustainable development and the realization of all human rights	16 July 2020
44/3	The right to education	16 July 2020
44/4	Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: strengthening human rights through enhanced protection, support and empowerment of victims of trafficking, especially women and children	16 July 2020
44/5	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	16 July 2020
44/6	Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members	16 July 2020
44/7	Human rights and climate change	16 July 2020
44/8	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	16 July 2020
44/9	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers	16 July 2020
44/10	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	16 July 2020
44/11	Mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	16 July 2020
44/12	Freedom of opinion and expression	16 July 2020
44/13	Extreme poverty and human rights	16 July 2020
44/14	Fifteenth anniversary of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as enshrined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome	17 July 2020
44/15	Business and human rights: the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, and improving accountability and access to remedy	17 July 2020
44/16	Elimination of female genital mutilation	17 July 2020
44/17	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls	17 July 2020
44/18	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	17 July 2020
44/19	Situation of human rights in Belarus	17 July 2020
44/20	The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests	17 July 2020
44/21	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	17 July 2020
44/22	The Social Forum	17 July 2020

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
44/23	Contribution of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms to achieving the purposes and upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations	17 July 2020

II. Decisions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
44/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Spain	16 July 2020
44/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kuwait	16 July 2020

Part Two

Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its forty-fourth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 30 June to 17 July 2020. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the forty-fourth session was held on 12 and 15 June 2020.
3. The forty-fourth session consisted of 29 meetings over 14 days (see para. 13 below).

B. Attendance

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

C. Agenda and programme of work

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

D. Organization of work

7. At its 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, the Human Rights Council endorsed the extraordinary measures and modalities proposed by the Bureau of the Council in view of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. The measures included enabling the delivery of statements by pre-recorded video messages, the participation of mandate holders and panellists by video link and the virtual exercise of the right of reply. The measures also included moving the consideration and adoptions of the universal periodic review outcomes for Kyrgyzstan, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Kenya, Armenia, Guinea-Bissau, Sweden, Grenada, Turkey, Kiribati and Guyana to the forty-fifth session of the Council, based on the expressed agreement by or in the absence of objections from these States (see chap. VI).
8. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for the inscription of speakers on the lists for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which had been opened on 25 June 2020. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.
9. Also at the same meeting, the President referred to the modalities for the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline, reminding delegations that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.

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

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

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

E. Meetings and documentation

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

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

F. Visits

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

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

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

G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

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

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

H. Adoption of the report on the session

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

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

22. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United

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

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as observer States on the adopted resolutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Australia (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus² (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, Chile, China² (also on behalf of Algeria, Burundi, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Cuba² (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Burundi, China, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Czechia, Djibouti² (on behalf of the States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), France² (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay), Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland³ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia,

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

³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States and observers for non-governmental organizations.

Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, the State of Palestine, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Child Rights Connect, Christian Aid, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Dóchas – Irish Association of Non-Governmental Development Organisations, Edmund Rice International, Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Association for Community Development, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of ACAT, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, International Service for Human Rights, Lutheran World Federation, Plan International, Save the Children International, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education and UPR Info), Italy, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Morocco⁴ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates), Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay), Nigeria, Norway⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Finland and Sweden), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia (by video message), Spain, Sudan, Sweden⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Timor-Leste⁴ (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland⁴ (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland⁴ (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), Viet Nam⁴ (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), State of Palestine⁴ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras (by video message), Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait (by video message), Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, North Macedonia, Panama (by video message), Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation,

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

Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Finland⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), Viet Nam⁴ (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

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

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

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

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

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

D. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Germany, Netherlands, Somalia, Spain (by video message), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, China, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Fellowship of Reconciliation (by video message), United Nations Watch (by video message).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

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

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

Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

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

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

A. Panel discussions

Annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Estonia⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Slovenia⁴ (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia);

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

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

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

70. During the discussion for the second speaking 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, India, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Fiji (by video message), Germany, Iceland⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan;

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Conselho Indigenista Missionário (by video message), Terre des hommes fédération internationale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

80. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking 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: Azerbaijan⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Iceland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Germany (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Liechtenstein and Mexico), Qatar, Republic of Korea (also on

behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore), Sweden⁴ (also on behalf of Brazil, Nigeria and Tunisia), Vanuatu⁴ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Singapore and Timor-Leste);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Thailand;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Minority Rights Group (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message), World Jewish Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

Panel discussion on human rights and climate change

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

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

85. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Catalina Devandas Aguilar; President of the Handicapables Association of Cagayan, Philippines, Amalia A. Decena (by video message); Assistant Professor at McGill University Faculty of Law and Canada Research Chair in Human Rights and the Environment, Sébastien Jodoin (by video message); Programme Officer at the National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda, Deborah Iyute Oyuu (by video message).

86. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking 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: Azerbaijan⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bangladesh (also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Fiji (by video message), Finland⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Mexico (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Nauru⁴ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Singapore, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu), Nepal, Viet Nam⁴ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Ecuador;

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

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

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

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

87. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

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

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Earthjustice, Institut international de l'écologie industrielle et de l'économie verte, Institut international pour les droits et le développement.

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

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

89. At the 19th meeting, on 13 July 2020, and at the 21st meeting, on 14 July, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 6/30, its annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women. The annual full-day discussion was divided into two panel discussions.

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

91. The Deputy High Commissioner and Crown Princess Mary of Denmark (by video message) made opening statements for the panel. The Deputy Executive Director of the Access Campaign of Médecins sans frontières in Switzerland, Tammam Aloudat, moderated the discussion.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Azerbaijan⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Canada⁴ (on behalf of the States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Fiji (also on behalf of Canada, Georgia, Sweden and Uruguay) (by video message), Germany, Luxembourg⁴ (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal;

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

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

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

94. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Australia (by video message), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Denmark (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Liechtenstein⁴ (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), Namibia (by video message), Norway⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Qatar;

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

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

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

100. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

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

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

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

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, India, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Sweden⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

106. At the 8th meeting, on 3 July 2020, the representatives of Bangladesh and Cuba made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Estonia⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India (by video message), Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

115. At the same meeting, the representative of the Office of the Ombudsman (Ecuador), the national human rights institution, made a statement (by video message).

116. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

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

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

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

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

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

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia (by video message), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Libya, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ecuador⁵ (also on behalf of Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), India, Indonesia, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey and Uruguay), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Fiji (by video message), India, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

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

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

134. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Office of the Ombudsman (Spain), the national human rights institution, made a statement (by video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Eritrea, Finland⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France⁵ (also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal), India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Czechia, Ecuador⁵ (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Finland⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Denmark,

Fiji (by video message), Indonesia, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Iceland⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Libya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: China, Cuba, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Liechtenstein, Panama, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (also on behalf of Centre Europe-tiers monde) (by video message), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (by video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos (by video message), Edmund Rice International, Human Rights Watch, International-Lawyers.Org (by video message), Law Council of Australia (by video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (by video message), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, World Organization against Torture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Austria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile, Czechia (also on behalf of Indonesia, Lithuania, Mexico and Maldives), India, Indonesia, Lithuania⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (by video message), Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Spain (by video message), Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

162. At the 18th meeting, on 10 July 2020, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Ethiopia, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

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

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

165. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Philippines (by video message), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Philippines (by video message), Russian Federation⁵ (also on behalf of Argentina, Ghana and Norway), Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), Centre Europe-tiers monde (also on behalf of FIAN International, Friends of the

Earth International and International Association of Democratic Lawyers), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Institute for NGO Research (by video message), Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Iraqi Development Organization, Peace Brigades International Switzerland (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights) (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Canada⁵ (also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, Namibia, the Netherlands and Sweden), Costa Rica⁵ (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Czechia, India, Indonesia, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar (by video message), Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru (by video message), Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay) (by video message), Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

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

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

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

C. Interactive dialogues with special representatives of the Secretary-General

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Austria, Iceland⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Spain (by video message), Sudan, Togo, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁵ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

- (d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta (by video message);
- (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (by video message), Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center (by video message), Defence for Children International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Health and Environment Program, International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Make Mothers Matter, World Organization against Torture, World Vision International (also on behalf of Plan International).

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

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

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

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

- (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), Costa Rica⁵ (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Estonia⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Fiji (by video message), Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Spain (by video message), Ukraine, Uruguay (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

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

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

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

187. At the 6th and 8th meetings, the representatives of Colombia, India, Israel (by video teleconference) and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The right to education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Palestine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Libya, the Marshall Islands, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Human rights and climate change

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

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

Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Africa joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

Mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Mexico

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

Freedom of opinion and expression

223. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of Canada, also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, Namibia, the Netherlands and Sweden, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Namibia, the Netherlands and Sweden, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extreme poverty and human rights

231. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July 2020, the representative of France, also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.19, sponsored by Albania, Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Mali, Nepal, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

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

233. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 44/13).

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

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

Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Elimination of female genital mutilation

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

246. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made a general comment on the draft resolution.

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

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

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls

249. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/44/L.21, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Kazakhstan, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa and the State of Palestine joined the sponsor.

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

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

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

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

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

255. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

260. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.30 by 27 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions.⁶

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

263. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.31 by 26 votes to 11, with 9 abstentions.⁶

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

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

⁶ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

266. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.32 by 26 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions.⁶

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

269. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.33 by 24 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.⁶

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

272. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.34 by 28 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions.⁶

273. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal and the Sudan made statements in explanation of vote

before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Bahrain disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the eighth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4 (e), 7, 8 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Bangladesh disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the eighth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4 (e), 7, 8 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Namibia disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraph 7 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Nigeria disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on paragraph 4 (e) of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 4 (e), 7 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Qatar disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the seventh and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4 (e) and 7 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4 (e), 7 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of the Sudan disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 4 (e), 7 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

275. At the 29th meeting, on 17 July 2020, the representatives of Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Brazil and Nepal made statements in explanation of vote after the vote. In the statement, the representative of Afghanistan disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 4 (e) and 7 of the resolution.

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Brazil, Mexico

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

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

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

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

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

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

286. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia made a statement on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

294. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/44/L.25 by 27 votes to 8, with 12 abstentions.

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Netherlands, Norway⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Watch (by video message).

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Czechia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Qatar, Spain (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

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

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), Ingénieurs du monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights (by video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress, World Vision International.

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

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

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

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

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

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

313. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 24th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

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

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Asociación HazteOir.org (by video message), Human Rights Watch (by video message), Ingénieurs du monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Service for Human Rights (by video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, United Nations Watch (by video message), World Organization against Torture.

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

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

D. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Czechia, Finland⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Estonia, France, Ireland, Lithuania (by video message), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (by video message), Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Belarus

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

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

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Eritrea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

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

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

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

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

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

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

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

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

VI. Universal periodic review

344. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President's statements PRST/8/1 and PRST/9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the thirty-fifth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 20 to 31 January 2020.

345. At its 1st meeting, on 30 June 2020, as one of the extraordinary measures to be applied during the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council, the Council decided that, out of the 14 States examined during the thirty-fifth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the outcomes of two States, namely Kuwait and Spain, would be considered, based on the preference expressed by those States. The Council also decided that the outcomes of the other 12 States, namely Armenia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Sweden and Turkey, would be considered and adopted at its forty-fifth session, based on the expressed agreement by or in the absence of objections from those States (see chap. I, section D).

346. In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, the President stated that all recommendations must be part of the final outcome of the universal periodic review and that, accordingly, the State under review should clearly communicate its position on all recommendations by indicating that it either "supported" or "noted" each recommendation.

A. Consideration of universal periodic review outcomes

347. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President's statement PRST/8/1, the section below contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome of the review by the State under review and by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, and general comments made by other stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session. The statements of the delegations or other stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Council.⁸

Spain

348. The review of Spain was held on 22 January 2020 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Spain in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/ESP/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/ESP/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/ESP/3).

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

350. The outcome of the review of Spain comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/7), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption

⁸ See <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/44session/Pages/Oral-statements.aspx>.

of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/44/7/Add.1).

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

351. The delegation expressed its appreciation to the States that had participated in the interactive dialogue, to civil society and to the national human rights institution – the Office of the Ombudsman – for their involvement in and commitment to the universal periodic review of Spain.

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

353. Following the interactive dialogue, the competent ministries and agencies and the Office of the Attorney General had analysed the 275 recommendations received. As a result of that process, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, a document containing the State's position on the recommendations received had been sent to OHCHR.

354. Spain had decided to accept 252 of the recommendations received, equivalent to 91 per cent of the total. The recommendations accepted were those with which Spain agreed and which it could implement, as well as those recommendations that were currently being implemented or that referred to measures under way, and in relation to which it was not considered necessary to adopt additional measures.

355. Spain had partially accepted 13 recommendations, with which it agreed in general terms, but could only partially implement them, either because the State did not agree with the way they should be implemented or because there were legal, budgetary or constitutional factors that prevented their full implementation. In addition, that category included those recommendations that could be divided, where one part had been accepted and the other noted.

356. Lastly, Spain had taken note of 10 recommendations, because it could not commit to implementing them at the present stage, or it did not agree with the content or the principles.

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

358. Regarding the recommendations relating to non-discrimination on the basis of gender, the delegation indicated that the Government was strongly committed to the promotion of gender equality and the elimination of different forms of violence against women and girls. In order to harmonize national legislation with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), Spain was promoting a draft organic law on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, which provided for a broader definition of sexual crimes, as well as additional procedural guarantees for the protection of and support for victims.

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

360. In the area of combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance, the delegation noted that Spanish legislative standards on racial discrimination and incitement to hatred were high. However, in order to follow up on the recommendations in that regard, the comprehensive law on equal treatment and non-discrimination would be adopted. That law, which enjoyed the necessary consensus, would incorporate the standards and recommendations of international mechanisms.

361. In addition, in June, Spain had opened prior public consultations and started the process of the organic law on the equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex

persons and on non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sexual characteristics.

362. The protection of children's rights had also been the subject of many recommendations. Many had focused on action against all forms of child abuse. For that reason, in June, the Government had approved the draft organic law on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents from violence, which would include in the domestic legal system the broad definition of violence contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in aspects such as physical and mental abuse and ill-treatment, abandonment, exploitation and sexual abuse, as well as specialized training and specific procedural guarantees for child victims.

363. With regard to the efforts of Spain to reduce trafficking in persons, the delegation highlighted the fundamental role played by the specialized Prosecutor's Office and the State security forces. It further indicated that the centre for intelligence against terrorism and organized crime was coordinating the elaboration of a national strategic plan against trafficking in persons, which included the fight against all forms of trafficking. Similarly, in accordance with measure 189 of the State covenant against gender violence, the adoption of a law on comprehensive protection against trafficking was being considered.

364. The delegation noted that many of the recommendations received were related to economic, social and cultural rights. Therefore, in the area of education, a draft organic law on education had been approved in March 2020, which contemplated measures to combat school dropout, guarantee educational inclusion or address sexual and reproductive health in all areas of the different stages of education.

365. With regard to the recommendations relating to poverty, in May 2020, the Government had launched the basic minimum income, which was a social inclusion policy based on a social security benefit designed to eradicate poverty and promote participation in the labour market, and the social inclusion of persons in vulnerable situations. It would benefit 850,000 households and 2.3 million people.

366. The delegation indicated that Spain would continue to adopt measures to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to face the profound demographic changes, to protect the environment and to fight climate change. In connection with the last issue, Spain had approved in January 2020 the declaration of a climate and environmental emergency, establishing its commitment to develop 30 lines of action to face the climate crisis and to take advantage of the social and economic benefits offered by the environmental transition.

367. The delegation invited delegations and organizations to consult the annex to the addendum and it indicated that its authorities were available to provide the necessary clarifications.

368. With regard to freedom of religion or belief, the delegation indicated that Spain was in compliance with international human rights law, which was part of the country's legal order. With respect to the social security of ministers of Evangelical entities, as established by Royal Decree 369/1999, all ministers of all churches that were part of the federation of Evangelical religious entities of Spain had been incorporated into the country's general social security system. Corresponding regulations were being drawn up for ministers who had not been able to contribute before that date.

369. The Spanish system had been endorsed on many occasions by the European Court of Human Rights. For example, recently, in connection with the court case of Mr. Arenas, known as Valtonyc, Mr. Arenas had been convicted in Spain of incitement of terrorism. In July 2019, the European Court of Human Rights had rejected his claim, which showed that the Spanish justice system was in compliance with international standards in that case.

370. The delegation indicated that the use of legitimate force by police and security forces in Spain required respect for the principles of necessity and proportionality. It further stated that the internal inspection of personnel and security services monitored the correct observance of such rules and codes of conduct. However, if there were occurrences outside the law, the rule of law was applied by means of the judiciary.

371. Regarding the organic law on the protection of citizens' security, the delegation noted that it could be necessary for modifications to be made to the organic law, depending on the result of the unconstitutionality appeal pending before the country's constitutional court.

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

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

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

374. Egypt welcomed the positive steps taken by Spain to protect and promote human rights, particularly the establishment of the national bureau to combat hate crimes. Egypt commended Spain for the reduction in the number of dropouts and for the adoption of the universal health policy.

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

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

377. Namibia thanked Spain for the transparency and engagement demonstrated during the universal periodic review process. It regretted that Spain had only partially accepted its recommendations regarding the exploitation of resources in Western Sahara, and it referred to article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Namibia reiterated its recommendation in that regard.

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

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

380. Qatar appreciated the acceptance by Spain of the recommendations made by its delegation. It wished Spain every success in the drafting of its second national plan on human rights and in guaranteeing that children with disabilities could effectively enjoy their right to education, autonomy and participation. Qatar hoped that Spain could effectively implement all the recommendations accepted in the framework of the review.

381. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Spain had accepted the majority of the recommendations made by its delegation with respect to the cessation of unauthorized

forced repatriation of migrants, the preservation of measures to address the problem of overcrowding in Spanish prisons, and ensuring the conduct of independent and effective investigations in cases of unlawful actions by the police. It applauded the willingness of Spain to cooperate with the universal periodic review.

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

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

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

385. Viet Nam commended the broad acceptance by Spain of universal periodic review recommendations, which demonstrated the strong commitment of Spain in the field of human rights. Viet Nam welcomed the continued commitment of Spain to effectively implement Royal Decree 7/2018 towards universal public health care, which had also been recommended by Viet Nam. It welcomed the adoption of laws to ensure gender equality and equal access to health care for foreigners.

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

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

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

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

390. Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (by video message) expressed concern about the situation of freedom of expression in Spain. It stated that the Supreme Court had issued a conviction for incitement of terrorism and insulting the Crown, and that more than a million sanctions had been issued during the recent state of emergency. While

welcoming the acceptance by Spain of the recommendations on slander, it remained concerned that Spain had not accepted the recommendations to decriminalize defamation. It urged the Government to reform the Criminal Code dispositions used to restrict freedom of expression and to reform the organic law on the protection of citizens' security. It called for the repeal of the crime of incitement of terrorism and of dispositions that protected against insults to religions.

391. The Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message) noted that several States had called upon Spain to guarantee the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, as well as the statements made by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, which had called for the release of Catalanian detainees. It was concerned that the Supreme Court had sentenced nine Catalanian political and civil society leaders to prison, that over 750 protesters, including journalists, had been injured during the related protests, and that 600 activists had been prosecuted since the judgments had been made public. It was concerned that some faced terrorist-related charges despite their non-violent actions. It urged Spain to ensure that the State's legal provisions respected international standards and did not criminalize acts of peaceful activism, and to investigate allegations of the excessive use of force committed by security forces.

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

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

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

395. Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (by video message) welcomed the fact that Spain had accepted a large number of recommendations, but it was concerned that the State had not accepted some recommendations relating to the detention of migrants and isolation in detention. It called for the repeal, reform or declaration of unconstitutionality of the organic law on the protection of citizens' security. It expressed its wish for open spaces of dialogue and for follow-up to the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations, with the participation of the full State apparatus and across the entire country.

396. The Health and Environment Program welcomed the work of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the troika in the universal periodic review process. It noted that Spain had reiterated the importance of the process for the evaluation of its policies in terms of human rights and that the State had ratified the majority of the international human rights instruments, which demonstrated the commitment of Spain to respect its human rights

obligations. It noted that, in that regard, a midterm report had been prepared on the implementation of the recommendations that Spain had received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review and it noted that civil society had actively participated in that process by means of a public consultation on the Internet.

397. The Iraqi Development Organization noted that there had been a large number of requests from non-governmental organizations for a reform of the police and security forces, and that that request had followed the revolts starting in October 2017 in Catalonia, when the Spanish police and security forces had used excessive force. It regretted that the Government of Spain had not established a commission to investigate the violations of human rights committed against peaceful demonstrators on that occasion.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

398. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 275 recommendations received by Spain, 252 had enjoyed the support of Spain and 10 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 13 recommendations, which had been accepted/noted.

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

Kuwait

400. The review of Kuwait was held on 29 January 2020 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Kuwait in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KWT/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KWT/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KWT/3).

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

402. The outcome of the review of Kuwait comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/44/17), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/44/17/Add.1).

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

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

404. The delegation stated that the recommendations that had emerged from the dialogue were being addressed by a permanent committee that comprised all government agencies and institutions and whose mission it was to study the recommendations and to determine the Government's position on each recommendation in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, national laws, the country's Islamic law and its societal values.

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

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

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

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

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

410. The delegation stated that, despite the achievements of Kuwait in the field of human rights both domestically and internationally, it acknowledged that Kuwait had to continue to improve on human rights issues, and that countries with long-established democratic practices had also been subjected to criticism by the Human Rights Council.

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

412. In compliance with that approach, Kuwait welcomed the comments and information provided by States and stakeholders and was committed to listening to all with open-mindedness and with a view to benefiting from the expertise of the United Nations. Kuwait was committed to listening to constructive criticism without any agendas.

413. That commitment was reflected in its active participation in the universal periodic review and its support for the recommendations, as well as its provision of recommendations to many other countries in the context of that mechanism and its promotion of human rights and sustainable development through that and other forums. Kuwait intended to continue those efforts through a methodology that balanced the achievement of best practices in the field of human rights and development on the one hand, and the preservation of the principles of the Islamic religion and the authentic societal values on the other hand.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council on the outcome of the review

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

415. Iraq thanked Kuwait for having accepted its recommendations on continuing support for the United Nations and on partnering with other countries to make the best use of the expertise in care for persons with disabilities. It commended the efforts made by Kuwait to

deliver humanitarian assistance during crises around the world. It welcomed the adoption by Kuwait of legislation and policies to promote and protect women's rights, family rights and participation in public life. Kuwait had accepted most of the recommendations, which reflected the State's commitment to human rights.

416. Jordan commended Kuwait for its participation in the session. Kuwait had made leading achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights through a participatory approach and by having acceded to a number of international instruments and implementing numerous national plans and programmes. The State had accepted the vast majority of the recommendations made during the universal periodic review, including those made by Jordan. It congratulated Kuwait on the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights.

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

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

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

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

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

422. Malaysia congratulated Kuwait for having supported the majority of the recommendations received during the State's third universal periodic review, including those made by Malaysia. It applauded the commitment of the Government to continue to promote gender equality. It was confident that Kuwait would remain steadfast in its efforts to strengthen national human rights instruments for the overall advancement of human rights in the country. It supported the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal

Periodic Review on Kuwait and it wished Kuwait success in implementing the recommendations accepted.

423. Maldives commended the sustained efforts by Kuwait to strengthen the human rights system of the country by having ratified several core human rights instruments. It highlighted the development of an employment strategy that aimed to provide training and capacity-building for persons with disabilities. It encouraged Kuwait to implement the recommendation to continue to strengthen coordination between the institutions addressing issues relating to children's rights.

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

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

426. Morocco thanked Kuwait for the update given on the State's position on the recommendations received during the previous universal periodic review. It commended the efforts by Kuwait, which had taken effective measures at the economic and social levels to address the consequences of COVID-19, based on social solidarity and full respect for human rights. Morocco praised the continued efforts by Kuwait to strengthen women's participation in different areas of life through the national plan aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women.

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

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

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

430. The Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture (by video message) expressed concern over allegations of trafficking in persons, the incarceration of prisoners of conscience, the denial of citizens' rights to Bidoons and the rights of women married to non-Kuwaiti citizens in transferring nationality to their children. It saw no organizing mechanism to implement the recommendations from the Human Rights Council. It hoped that Kuwait

would implement the recommendations on public freedom by releasing all prisoners of conscience, solving the issue of the Bidoon and addressing all issues relating to women.

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

432. Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain expressed concern over restrictions to freedom of expression, such as the law punishing those who criticized the Emir with prison time, in contradiction with the international obligations of Kuwait. It documented allegations of violations of the rights of the Bidoon, including incidents of abuses, as well as discrimination in health care, employment, social services and education.

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

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

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

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

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

438. Africa culture internationale acknowledged the efforts made by Kuwait to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle by having supported programmes, launched the sustainable development strategy for 2030, strengthened its

cooperation policy, which had resulted in the provision of development aid to 106 countries without discrimination, donated \$100 million to the World Health Organization to fight COVID-19, and given attention to the empowerment of women, young people, persons with disabilities and children.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

439. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 302 recommendations received, 230 had enjoyed the support of Kuwait and 66 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another six recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

440. The delegation expressed renewed thanks to the participants and the State's determination to achieve improved results regarding the human rights situation in various fields. The delegation expressed gratitude for the substantive comments of some non-governmental organizations, stressing that some of those views, presented in a spirit of constructive criticism, would be carefully studied and considered.

441. The delegation stated, however, that there were shortcomings among some of those organizations with respect to their interpretation of Kuwaiti laws and their overall role in preserving the human rights system in its broadest sense.

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

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

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

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

446. Lastly, the delegation reaffirmed the State's commitment to cooperate with the universal periodic review mechanism. Its support for the majority of the recommendations received underscored that commitment, and the final approval by the Human Rights Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review was a source of pride for Kuwait and it enhanced the State's sense of responsibility to continue to promote human rights.

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Spain

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

Kuwait

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

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

Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan⁹ (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia⁹ (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message), State of Palestine⁹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Abstaining:

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

458. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 41 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (resolution 44/23).

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

Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the Group of African States), China⁹ (also on behalf of Burundi, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), India, Indonesia, Libya, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Republic of Korea, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁹ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (by video message), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities (also on behalf of African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Global Action on Aging, International Association against Torture, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International-Lawyers.Org, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues and United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Lutheran World Federation, Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, World Jewish Congress (also on behalf of International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists).

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

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

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Azerbaijan⁹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), India, Pakistan, Philippines (by video message), Qatar, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam⁹ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

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

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

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

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

469. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

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

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

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Drug Policy Consortium (also

on behalf of Association for the Prevention of Torture and Penal Reform International) (by video message), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies).

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Czechia, Eritrea, Germany, Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine⁹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

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

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

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

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

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

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Afghanistan	Denmark	Philippines
Angola	Eritrea	Poland
Argentina	Fiji	Qatar
Armenia	Germany	Republic of Korea
Australia	India	Senegal
Austria	Indonesia	Slovakia
Bahamas	Italy	Somalia
Bahrain	Japan	Spain
Bangladesh	Libya	Sudan
Brazil	Marshall Islands	Togo
Bulgaria	Mauritania	Ukraine
Burkina Faso	Mexico	Uruguay
Cameroon	Namibia	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Chile	Nepal	
Czechia	Netherlands	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nigeria	
	Pakistan	
	Peru	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	Georgia	Monaco
Algeria	Ghana	Mongolia
Azerbaijan	Greece	Montenegro
Belarus	Guatemala	Morocco
Belgium	Guyana	Mozambique
Bhutan	Haiti	Myanmar
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Honduras	Nauru
Botswana	Hungary	New Zealand
Burundi	Iceland	Nicaragua
Cabo Verde	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Niger
Cambodia	Iraq	North Macedonia
Canada	Ireland	Norway
Chad	Israel	Oman
China	Jamaica	Panama
Colombia	Jordan	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Kazakhstan	Portugal
Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya	Romania
Croatia	Kuwait	Russian Federation
Cuba	Kyrgyzstan	Rwanda
Cyprus	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saudi Arabia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Latvia	Serbia
Djibouti	Lebanon	Sierra Leone
Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Singapore
Egypt	Lithuania	Slovenia
El Salvador	Luxembourg	South Africa
Estonia	Madagascar	South Sudan
Ethiopia	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Finland	Maldives	Sweden
France	Mali	Switzerland
Gabon	Malta	Syrian Arab Republic
		Thailand
		Timor-Leste

Tunisia	United Republic of	Viet Nam
Turkey	Tanzania	Yemen
United Arab Emirates	United States of	Zimbabwe
United Kingdom of	America	
Great Britain and	Uzbekistan	
Northern Ireland	Vanuatu	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
United Nations Children's Fund	United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Intergovernmental organizations

European Union
International Development Law Organization

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

Australian Human Rights Commission	National Human Rights Committee (Qatar)
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions	Netherlands Institute for Human Rights
Human Rights Commission (New Zealand)	Office of the Ombudsman (Ecuador)
	Office of the Ombudsman (Spain)
	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

Non-governmental organizations

Action Canada for Population and Development	Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs	Africa culture internationale
Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie	Aid Organization
	Al-Haq
	Alliance Defending Freedom

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

International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism International Movement ATD Fourth World	Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale Organization for Defending Victims of Violence Peace Brigades International Switzerland Plan International
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse	Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Réseau européen pour l'égalité des langues Réseau international des droits humains
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education	Right Livelihood Award Foundation
International PEN	Rutgers
International Planned Parenthood Federation	Save the Children International
International Service for Human Rights	Sikh Human Rights Group
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
Iraqi Development Organization	Society for Threatened Peoples
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco	South Youth Organization
Iuventum	Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
Justiça Global	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
Law Council of Australia	Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	Synergie feminine pour la paix et le développement durable
Lutheran World Federation	Terra de Direitos
Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development	Terre des hommes fédération internationale
Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights	Union of Arab Jurists
Make Mothers Matter	Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation
Minority Rights Group	United Nations Association of China
Mothers Legacy Project	United Nations Watch
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples	Villages unis
Noble Institution for Environmental Peace	VIVAT International
	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
	World Evangelical Alliance
	World Federalist Movement
	World Jewish Congress
	World Muslim Congress
	World Organization against Torture
	World Vision International

Annex II

Agenda

- Item 1. Organizational and procedural matters.
- Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.
- Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.
- Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention.
- Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms.
- Item 6. Universal periodic review.
- Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.
- Item 8. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building.

Annex III

Documents issued for the forty-fourth session

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A/HRC/44/1/Corr.1	1 Corrigendum
A/HRC/44/2	1 Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-fourth session
A/HRC/44/3–E/CN.6/2020/8	2 Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women: note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/44/4	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Kyrgyzstan
A/HRC/44/4/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/5	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Guinea
A/HRC/44/5/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/6	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Lao People's Democratic Republic
A/HRC/44/6/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/7	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Spain
A/HRC/44/7/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/8	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Lesotho
A/HRC/44/9	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Kenya
A/HRC/44/9/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/10	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Armenia
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A/HRC/44/11/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/12	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Sweden
A/HRC/44/12/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/13	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Grenada
A/HRC/44/13/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/14	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Turkey
A/HRC/44/14/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/15	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Kiribati
A/HRC/44/15/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/16	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Guyana
A/HRC/44/16/Add.1	6 Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/44/17	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Kuwait
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A/HRC/44/18	2, 6 Operations of the voluntary fund for participation in the universal periodic review: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/44/20	2 Outcomes of the investigation into allegations of possible violations of the human rights to life, liberty and physical and moral integrity in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/44/23	2 Human rights situation in Eritrea: report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/44/24	2, 3 Impact of new technologies on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of assemblies, including peaceful protests: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/25	2, 3 Civil society space: engagement with international and regional organizations: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/26	2, 3 Intersection of race and gender discrimination in sport: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/27	2, 3 Challenges faced and best practices applied by States in integrating human rights into their national strategies and policies to fight against corruption, including those addressing non-State actors, such as the private sector: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/28	2, 3 Implementation and enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/29	2, 3 Impact of arms transfers on human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/30	2, 3 Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/31	3 Human rights of migrants: note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/44/32	2, 3 Improving accountability and access to remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuse through non-State-based grievance mechanisms: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/32/Add.1	2, 3 Improving accountability and access to remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuse through non-State-based grievance mechanisms: explanatory notes: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/33	2, 3 Expert group meeting on the elimination of female genital mutilation: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/34	2, 3 Panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/44/36	2, 3 Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/37	2, 10 Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of persons deprived of their liberty: implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/38	3 Use of armed drones for targeted killings: report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/44/38/Add.1	3 Observations and communications transmitted to Governments and replies received: report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/44/39	3 Right to education: impact of the coronavirus disease crisis on the right to education – concerns, challenges and opportunities: report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education
A/HRC/44/39/Add.1	3 Visit to Qatar
A/HRC/44/39/Add.2	3 Visit to Tunisia
A/HRC/44/39/Add.3	3 Visit to Qatar: comments by the State
A/HRC/44/40	3 The parlous state of poverty eradication: report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/44/40/Add.1	3 Visit to Malaysia
A/HRC/44/40/Add.2	3 Visit to Spain
A/HRC/44/40/Add.3	3 Visit to Malaysia: comments by the State
A/HRC/44/40/Add.4	3 Visita a España: comentarios formulados por el Estado
A/HRC/44/41	3 Persons with disabilities in the context of internal displacement: report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
A/HRC/44/41/Add.1	3 Visit to Iraq
A/HRC/44/41/Add.2	3 Visit to Iraq: comments by the State
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A/HRC/44/43	3 Connecting the business and human rights and the anticorruption agendas: report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/44/43/Add.1	3 Visit to Georgia
A/HRC/44/43/Add.2	3 Visit to Honduras
A/HRC/44/43/Add.4	3 Cuarta Consulta regional para América Latina y el Caribe: Mirando hacia el futuro: acciones para fomentar una conducta empresarial responsable: informe del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la cuestión de los derechos humanos y las empresas transnacionales y otras empresas
A/HRC/44/44	3 International solidarity and climate change: report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity
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A/HRC/44/44/Add.2/Corr.1	3 Corrigendum
A/HRC/44/45	3 Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
A/HRC/44/45/Add.1	3 Visit to Montenegro
A/HRC/44/46	3 Policy framework for rights-based action plans: report of the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members
A/HRC/44/46/Add.1	3 Visit to Japan
A/HRC/44/46/Add.2	3 Visit to Brazil
A/HRC/44/46/Add.3	3 Visit to Brazil: comments by the State
A/HRC/44/47	3 Independence of judges and lawyers: report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/44/47/Add.1	3 Visit to Uzbekistan
A/HRC/44/47/Add.2	3 Visit to Honduras
A/HRC/44/47/Add.3	3 Visit to Uzbekistan: comments by the State
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A/HRC/44/48/Add.1	3 Visit to Ecuador
A/HRC/44/48/Add.2	3 Visita al Ecuador: comentarios formulados por el Estado
A/HRC/44/49	3 Disease pandemics and the freedom of opinion and expression: report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/44/49/Add.1	3 Visit to Ethiopia
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A/HRC/44/G/8	4 Note verbale dated 30 June 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/44/G/19	9 Note verbale dated 20 July 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/G/20	3 Note verbale dated 17 July 2020 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council and to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/G/21	4 Note verbale dated 27 July 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/44/G/22	4 Note verbale dated 22 July 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/44/NGO/3	2 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/4	2, 3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/5	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/6	2, 3 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/7	3 Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/8	2 Joint written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/9	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/10	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/11	3 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/12	3 Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/13	3 Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/14	2, 3 Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/15	2 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/16	2 Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/17	3 Joint written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, Cancer Aid Society, Corporate Accountability International, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, SERAC-Bangladesh, Shivi Development Society, Union for International Cancer Control, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/18	2, 4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/19	2 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/20	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/21	6 Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/22	2 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/23	2 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/44/NGO/24	2 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/25	2, 3 Joint written statement submitted by World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Organization of the Scout Movement, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Afro-European Medical and Research Network, Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Equitas centre international d'éducation aux droits humains, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children, International Disability Alliance, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDE), Mothers Legacy Project, Teresian Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Soka Gakkai International, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/26	3 Written statement submitted by Sign of Hope e.V. - Hoffnungszeichen, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/27	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/28	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/29	2 Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/31	3 Joint written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS, VIVAT International, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/32	3 Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/33	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/34	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/35	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/36	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/37	2 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/38	3, 6 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/39	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/40	2, 3 Joint written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), Canadian Federation of University Women, Women Graduates - USA, Inc., non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/43	2, 9 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/44	2, 9 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/45	2, 7 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/46	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/47	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/48	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/49	3 Written statement submitted by Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/50	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/51	2 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/52	2 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/53	2 Joint written statement submitted by Conectas Direitos Humanos, Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/54	2 Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/55	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/56	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/58	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/59	2 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/60	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/61	2, 3 Joint written statement submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Reprieve, Union Internationale des Avocats - International Union of Lawyers, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/62	3 Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/63	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/64	2 Exposición escrita presentada por el Comité Español de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad (CERMI), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial

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A/HRC/44/NGO/66	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Association for Progressive Communications, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/67	4 Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/68	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, organisation non gouvernementale inscrite sur la liste
A/HRC/44/NGO/69	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/70	7 Written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/71	9 Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster

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A/HRC/44/NGO/73	9 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/74	9 Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/75	9 Written statement submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/76	3 Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/77	9 Written statement submitted by International Lesbian and Gay Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/78	9 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/79	10 Written statement submitted by Redress Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/80	10 Exposición escrita presentada por el Centro UNESCO de Donostia-San Sebastián, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/44/NGO/81	2 Written statement submitted by Aid Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/82	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/83	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/84	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Les femmes, la force du changement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/85	3 Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (GIWEH), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/86	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/87	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/90	3, 6 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/91	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/92	2, 3 Written statement submitted by International Bar Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/93	2, 3 Written statement submitted by Franciscans International (FI), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/94	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/95	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/96	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/97	2 Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/98	2 Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association mauritanienne pour la transparence et le développement, Association Nationale des Echanges Entre Jeunes, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Paz y Cooperación, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Barua Organization (WBO), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc., Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/99	7 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/44/NGO/100	9 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/101	3 Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/102	9 Written statement submitted by International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/103	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/104	7 Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/105	9 Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/106	7 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/107	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/108	3 Written statement submitted by Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/109	9 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/110	3 Joint written statement submitted by Franciscans International, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, VIVAT International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/111	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/112	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/113	3 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/114	9 Written statement submitted by Edfu Foundation Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/115	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/116	2 Written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/117	3 Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/118	9 Written statement submitted by Asocio Esperanto Radikala, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/119	3 Written statement submitted by Asocio Esperanto Radikala, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/120	2, 3 Joint written statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Amnesty International, Earthjustice, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/121	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/122	9 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/123	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/124	3 Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l’homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/125	2 Written statement submitted by Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/44/NGO/126	7 Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/127	2, 7 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/128	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/129	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/130	2 Joint written statement submitted by Terra de Direitos, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, Justiça Global, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, FIAN International e.V., Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas (IBASE), non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/44/NGO/131	7 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/132	3 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/133	3 Written statement submitted by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/44/NGO/134	7 Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV

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

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

Marcos A. Orellana (Chile)

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

Irene Khan (Bangladesh)

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

Tlaleng Mofokeng (South Africa)

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Siobhán Mullally (Ireland)
