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Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

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

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

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/1	Composition of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	26 September 2019
42/2	Human rights situation in Yemen	26 September 2019
42/3	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	26 September 2019
42/4	Strengthening cooperation and technical assistance in the field of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	26 September 2019
42/5	The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	26 September 2019
42/6	The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights	26 September 2019
42/7	World Programme for Human Rights Education: adoption of the plan of action for the fourth phase	26 September 2019
42/8	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	26 September 2019
42/9	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	26 September 2019
42/10	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	26 September 2019
42/11	Human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice	26 September 2019
42/12	The human rights of older persons	26 September 2019
42/13	The right to social security	26 September 2019
42/14	Marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	26 September 2019
42/15	The right to privacy in the digital age	26 September 2019
42/16	The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	26 September 2019
42/17	Human rights and transitional justice	26 September 2019
42/18	Terrorism and human rights	26 September 2019
42/19	Human rights and indigenous peoples	26 September 2019
42/20	Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	26 September 2019
42/21	Protection of the rights of workers exposed to hazardous substances and wastes	26 September 2019
42/22	Arbitrary detention	26 September 2019
42/23	The right to development	27 September 2019
42/24	The question of the death penalty	27 September 2019

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

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Norway	19 September 2019
42/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Albania	19 September 2019
42/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Democratic Republic of the Congo	19 September 2019
42/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Côte d'Ivoire	19 September 2019
42/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Portugal	20 September 2019
42/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bhutan	20 September 2019
42/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Dominica	20 September 2019
42/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20 September 2019
42/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Brunei Darussalam	20 September 2019
42/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Costa Rica	20 September 2019
42/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Equatorial Guinea	20 September 2019
42/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Ethiopia	20 September 2019
42/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Qatar	20 September 2019

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Nicaragua	20 September 2019

III. President's statement

<i>President's statement</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
PRST/42/1	Reports of the Advisory Committee	26 September 2019

Part two

Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its forty-second session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 2019. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the representative of the Bahamas made a statement.
3. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the forty-second session was held on 26 August 2019.
4. The forty-second session consisted of 42 meetings over 15 days (see para. 15 below).

B. Attendance

5. The session was attended by representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States of the Council, observers for States not members of the United Nations and other observers, and observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (see annex I).

C. Agenda and programme of work

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

D. Organization of work

7. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for the inscription of speakers on lists for all general debates and all interactive dialogues at the forty-second session of the Council. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online system, which had been launched on 3 September 2019.
8. At the same meeting, the President referred to the modalities for the tabling of draft proposals after the deadline. At the organizational meeting of the forty-second session, the Human Rights Council had agreed that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.
9. Also at the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the forty-second session. The speaking time for interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders under agenda item 3 would be two minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.
10. At the 5th meeting, on 10 September 2019, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the general debates, which would be two and a half minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council and one and a half minutes for observer States and other observers.
11. At the 10th meeting, on 12 September 2019, 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.

12. At the 14th meeting, on 16 September 2019, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the individual interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders on agenda item 4, which would be two minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

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

14. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 September 2019, 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 concerned to present its views; where appropriate, two minutes for the national human rights institution with A status of the State concerned; up to 20 minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review, with varying speaking times according to the number of speakers in accordance with the speaking time limits set out in the appendix to the annex to Council resolution 16/21; and up to 2 minutes for each stakeholder, with a total of up to 20 minutes for all stakeholders, to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

E. Meetings and documentation

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

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

F. Visits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. Decision on the reports of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

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

I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

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

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

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

K. Consideration of and action on draft proposals**Reports of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee**

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

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

L. Adoption of the report on the session

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in which she provided an update of the activities of her Office.

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

38. Also at the same meeting, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/13, an oral update on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the independent international commission of inquiry on the protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip.

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

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

41. During the ensuing general debate, at the 5th and 6th meetings, on 10 September 2019, and at the 7th meeting, on 11 September, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Croatia, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland² (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco² (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates), Nepal, Netherlands² (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, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Pakistan (also on behalf of Burundi, China and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and

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

Guyana), Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay), Philippines, Portugal² (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, South Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Uruguay, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)² (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Development Association, Al-Haq (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights), Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Educational Development, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples and World Barua Organization), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association Duneny, Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq and Al Mezan Center for Human Rights), Centre d'action pour le développement rural, Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, China Society for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Franciscans International, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists and International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Hong Kong Federation of Women, Human Rights Law Centre, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Institute for NGO Research, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of Africa culture internationale, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, International Educational Development, International-Lawyers.org and International Organization for the Elimination

of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Iraqi Development Organization, Juventum, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Jubilee Campaign), World Muslim Congress, World Peace Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)² (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Brazil, Cuba, Czechia, Iceland, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Iceland, India, Pakistan

(also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

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

61. At the same meeting, the Chair and members of the fact-finding mission, Radhika Coomaraswamy and Christopher Dominic Sidoti, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

62. At the 12th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) presented the thematic reports of OHCHR and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 3.

63. At the 13th meeting, on 13 September 2019, and at the 14th meeting, on 16 September, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 3, including on the thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, presented by the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR (see chap. III, sect. C).

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

65. At the 37th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of OHCHR in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/42/31), and the reports of the High Commissioner on cooperation with Georgia (A/HRC/42/34) and on the implementation of technical assistance provided to the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations of violations and abuses committed by all parties to the conflict in Yemen (A/HRC/42/33), all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

66. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10 (see chap. X, sect. E).

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

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

Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Brazil, Chile, Japan, Somalia

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

Human rights situation in Yemen

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Qatar,

Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

78. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 12, with 11 abstentions (resolution 42/2).³

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

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

80. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh and Egypt made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

China, Philippines

Abstaining:

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

85. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 37 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions (resolution 42/3).⁴

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

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

³ The delegations of Afghanistan and Ukraine did not cast a vote.

⁴ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Ukraine

Abstaining:

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

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

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

A. Panel discussions

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

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

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

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

96. 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 (on behalf of the Group of African States), Fiji, Iraq, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁵ (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

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

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

97. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

102. 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: Brazil, China, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Guyana⁵ (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Philippines;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Australia, Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), China, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Iceland, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

116. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Egypt, Fiji, Iceland, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tunisia;

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

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

(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;

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

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

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

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

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

120. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Iceland, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Council (Morocco);

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland⁵ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Peru and Uruguay), Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine;

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

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Council (Morocco);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

135. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 9th meeting, on the same day, and at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 12 September 2019, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Egypt, Iceland, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia⁵ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, El Salvador, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Portugal, Singapore, Tunisia and Uruguay), Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

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

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

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Commission of Korea (Republic of Korea);

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

136. At the 9th and 11th meetings, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

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

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

139. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 9th meeting, on the same day, and at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 12 September 2019, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Iceland, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nigeria, Oman⁵ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia;

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

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

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

140. At the 9th and 11th meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

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

142. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th meeting, on the same day, and at the 12th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

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

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

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, United Nations Association of China.

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

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

148. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, India, Japan and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Mexico, Norway⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Ukraine;

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

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

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

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

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

155. At the 21st and 22nd meetings, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

C. General debate on agenda item 3

157. At the 12th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development, Zamir Akram, presented the reports of the Working Group on its twentieth session (A/HRC/42/35 and Corr.1).

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

159. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of private military and security companies, Nozipho Joyce

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

Mxakato-Diseko, presented the report of the working group on its first session (A/HRC/42/36).

160. At the 13th meeting, on 13 September 2019, and at the 14th meeting, on 16 September, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)⁶ (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Cameroon, China (also on behalf of the Russian Federation, South Sudan and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Honduras and Peru), Cuba, Czechia (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Denmark (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay), El Salvador⁶ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and the State of Palestine), Finland⁶ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia), India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand⁶ (also on behalf of Burkina Faso, Colombia and Estonia), Nigeria, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru (also on behalf of Ecuador), Slovenia⁶ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay), South Africa, Switzerland⁶ (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia and the Republic of Moldova), Thailand⁶ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁶ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Marshall Islands, Namibia, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement, Action on Smoking and Health, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Development Association, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Asociación HazteOir.org, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association Dunenyo, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International-Lawyers.org, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and

Development, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity, Teresian Association and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center, British Humanist Association, Cannors International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conectas Direitos Humanos, "Coup de pouce" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Edmund Rice International, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Union of Public Relations, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance, France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Groupement romand d'études des addictions (also on behalf of International Harm Reduction Association), Health and Environment Program, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Il Cenacolo, Ingénieurs du monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Commission of Jurists, International Educational Development, International Federation of ACAT, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International-Lawyers.org, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iuventum, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnat Va Salamat Iranian, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Liberation, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, ODHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Peace Brigades International Switzerland (also on behalf of FIAN International and World Organization against Torture), Prahar, Prevention Association of Social Harms, Reprieve, Réseau international des droits humains, Right Livelihood Award Foundation (also on behalf of Nazra for Feminist Studies), Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Globethics.net Foundation, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Women, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, ONG Hope International, Teresian Association, UPR Info and World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations), Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Villages unis, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

161. At the 13th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

173. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Slovenia, also on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal and Thailand,

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

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

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

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

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mexico

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

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

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

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

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

Human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice

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

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

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

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

The human rights of older persons

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

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

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

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

The right to social security

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The right to privacy in the digital age

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

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

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

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

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

211. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Brazil introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.19, sponsored by Brazil and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria,

Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Latvia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Macedonia, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

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

214. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/16).

Human rights and transitional justice

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

216. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Peru, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of the Philippines disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the twentieth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

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

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

Terrorism and human rights

219. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representatives of Egypt and Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.23, sponsored by Egypt and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Georgia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, France, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Malta, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Uruguay and Yemen joined the sponsors.

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

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

Human rights and indigenous peoples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arbitrary detention

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

Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Honduras, Maldives, Mali, Panama, the Republic of Korea and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

The right to development

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

238. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

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

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

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

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

The question of the death penalty

244. At the 40th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives of Benin (also on behalf of Belgium, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland) and the Republic of Moldova introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.37, sponsored by Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany,

Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Honduras, Israel, Namibia, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, San Marino, South Africa, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

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

249. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution.

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Senegal

253. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.39 by 23 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions.⁷

254. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/42/L.40.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

256. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.40 by 24 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions.⁷

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

259. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.41 by 23 votes to 18, with 5 abstentions.⁷

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia,

⁷ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

South Africa, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

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

262. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.46 by 23 votes to 18, with 5 abstentions.⁷

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

265. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 26 votes to 14, with 6 abstentions (resolution 42/24).⁷

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Palestinian Return Centre, Physicians for Human Rights, Stichting Ezidis, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Council of Arameans (Syriacs), World Jewish Congress.

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

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

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

C. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Federation of ACAT, International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Villages unis.

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

D. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Czechia, Denmark, India, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

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

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

E. General debate on agenda item 4

286. At its 18th meeting, on 17 September 2019, and at its 19th and 20th meetings, on 18 September, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Czechia, Denmark, Finland⁸ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Iceland, Japan, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay), Philippines, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁸ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁸ (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guinea Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Action of Human Movement, Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, Africa culture internationale, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Development Association, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme, Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance Defending Freedom (also on behalf of Jubilee Campaign), Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association Dunenyo,

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

Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Baha'i International Community, B'nai B'rith (also on behalf of Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations), British Humanist Association, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Africa Development and Progress, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Chinese Association for International Understanding, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience, "Coup de pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Union of Public Relations, France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale and VIVAT International), Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Indian Council of Education, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Ingénieurs du monde, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (Switzerland), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, International-Lawyers.org, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and Human Rights House Foundation), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnat Va Salamat Iranian, Jubilee Campaign (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity Worldwide), Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), Liberation, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, National Secular Society, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Physicians for Human Rights, Prahar, Presse emblème campagne, Prevention Association of Social Harms, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stichting Ezidis, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Victorious Youths Movement, Villages unis, Women's Human Rights International Association, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches and Jubilee Campaign), World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

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

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

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

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

Situation of human rights in Burundi

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

304. At the 41st meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar and Turkey) and Qatar introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.22, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Estonia, Japan, Maldives, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Philippines

Abstaining:

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

309. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions (resolution 42/27).⁹

⁹ The delegation of Cameroon did not cast a vote.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Egypt, Fiji, Hungary, India, Iraq, Liechtenstein¹⁰ (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru);

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

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Service for Human Rights, Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

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

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

C. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

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

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

D. Human Rights Council complaint procedure

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

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

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

E. General debate on agenda item 5

322. At its 23rd meeting, on 19 September 2019, at its 27th meeting, on 20 September, and at the 28th meeting, on 23 September, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cameroon, China, Cuba, Finland¹⁰ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Turkey), India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Latvia¹⁰ (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal¹⁰ (also on behalf of Angola, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, North

Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Thailand¹⁰ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Tunisia, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, Africa culture internationale, African Development Association, African Green Foundation International, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Defence for Children International, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, International Commission of Jurists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Service for Human Rights and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association Thendral, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, European Union of Public Relations, FIAN International (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights and Peace Brigades International Switzerland), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Il Cenacolo, Indian Council of South America, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Muslim Women's Union, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Kham Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA", Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Sikh Human Rights Group, Tamil Uzhagam, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Universal Esperanto Association, Villages unis, World Muslim Congress.

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

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

336. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.44 by 25 votes to 11, with 11 abstentions.

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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

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

340. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Austria, the Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

In favour:

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

Abstaining:

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

342. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 36 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (resolution 42/28).

VI. Universal periodic review

343. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President's statements 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-third session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 6 to 17 May 2019.

344. 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 of the recommendations by indicating that it either "supported" or "noted" each recommendation.

A. Consideration of universal periodic review outcomes

345. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President's statement PRST/8/1, the following section 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 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.¹¹

Norway

346. The review of Norway was held on 6 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Norway in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/3).

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

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

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

349. The delegation of Norway stated that human rights was a key priority of the State's foreign policy. Norway supported the universal periodic review mechanism, which gave States Members of the United Nations a unique opportunity to undertake periodically a review of their human rights situation and to engage in a constructive dialogue with other

¹¹ See <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>.

Member States, national human rights institutions, representatives of civil society and other stakeholders.

350. The Government had welcomed the recommendations received during the third review of Norway, which had been held in May 2019. Norway had received 241 recommendations made by 93 States. When considering the Government's position on those recommendations, 12 ministries had provided responses to the recommendations within their areas of responsibility. The Government had accepted 176 recommendations, constituting 73 per cent of the total number of recommendations. Norway had already implemented 30 of the recommendations accepted. The Government had partially accepted 22 recommendations and had not accepted 42 recommendations. The Government considered a recommendation on climate change as having gone beyond the scope of the universal periodic review. Norway had submitted an addendum to the report of the Working Group on 26 August, which had provided comprehensive explanations of the position of the Government on the recommendations, including those that had been partially accepted.

351. The delegation noted that the recommendations had covered a number of human rights issues and provided comments on some of them. Sixty-two recommendations had called for measures to combat discrimination, hate speech, xenophobia, racism, Islamophobia and anti-Semitism. The Government had accepted 47 of those recommendations and partially accepted 7 of them.

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

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

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

355. Twenty-nine recommendations concerned measures relating to coercion, the excessive use of force, violence and abuse. The Government had accepted 22 of those recommendations.

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

357. Twenty-seven recommendations concerned the legal and institutional framework, in particular the ratification of United Nations human rights instruments. The Government had accepted 11 of those recommendations. Norway had ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on 22 August 2019. Thus, Norway had ratified eight out of the nine core international human rights instruments, and most of their optional protocols.

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

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

360. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council that the Government was committed to ensuring that national candidates for the United Nations treaty bodies were qualified and independent. The Government would further consider a recommendation to adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting those candidates.

361. Twenty-five recommendations had concerned immigration and asylum policy. The Government had accepted 15 of those recommendations and partially accepted 6 of them. The Government had been pursuing a restrictive, responsible and fair immigration policy and gave special attention to vulnerable groups of migrants and asylum seekers. A key aim of the integration policy was to ensure that immigrants found employment or had access to education and took part in society. The most important integration measure had been ensuring access to education, Norwegian language training and other courses to give immigrants basic qualifications to take part in society. The employment rate for immigrants in Norway was relatively high compared to that of other countries. The Government had been carefully assessing all asylum applications and it granted asylum to those in need of international protection.

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

363. Twenty-one recommendations concerned the equality and rights of minorities and indigenous peoples. The Government had accepted 19 of those recommendations.

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

365. The Government's aim was to ensure that national minorities played an active part in efforts to preserve and develop their language and culture. Greater awareness about national minorities and their culture could reduce discrimination, stereotypes and negative attitudes. The authorities supported national minority organizations and initiatives that gave greater insight into their situation. The Government would present a white paper on national minorities in 2020.

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

367. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Norway to implement all the recommendations accepted by the Government before its fourth universal periodic review, in

2024. The delegation expressed its gratitude to all the member States that had contributed to the review of Norway in May 2019, and to the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud and civil society representatives for their constructive contributions prior to the review.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

373. Botswana welcomed the measures taken by the Government to promote and protect human rights, including the amendment to the Constitution and the incorporation of a number of human rights treaties into national legislation. Norway had made significant strides through the enactment and adoption of legislation and policies to ensure the implementation of recommendations from the previous review, including the adoption of the national action plan on business and human rights in 2015.

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

375. China welcomed the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, including those made by China to fight racial discrimination and hate speech, protect the rights of minority groups and strengthen accountability for human rights violations by law enforcement personnel. It hoped that Norway would implement those commitments through

specific policies and programmes and eliminate racial discrimination, xenophobia, violence and the excessive use of force by the police.

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

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

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

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

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

381. Morocco welcomed the establishment of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, which had a broad mandate to protect and promote human rights, and its accreditation with A status in 2017. It noted with satisfaction the adoption of a strategic plan to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities with a coordinated approach to implement their rights.

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

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

384. Conscience and Peace Tax International, in a joint statement with the Center for Global Nonkilling, noted that the Human Rights Council had highlighted the links between human rights and peace, and between climate change and human rights. However, peace and conscientious objection had not been mentioned in the review of Norway. The organization noted that Norway had considered a recommendation on climate change as beyond the scope of the universal periodic review. It called upon Norway to set up a special peace fund to grant the right to conscientious objection to those refusing to pay for the military budget and to allow them to pay that part of their taxes into the peace fund. It also called for a status for conscientious objection to military service for professionals, including in the armed forces, private military or security companies.

385. The International Humanist and Ethical Union noted that Norway had abolished the anti-blasphemy provisions of the Criminal Code in 2015, thereby providing an example of a good practice for other States to replicate. It noted, however, problems pertaining to the

constitutional protection of freedom of religion or belief. The organization requested Norway to amend, and to include the right to freedom of religion or belief into, the human rights chapter of the Constitution, bringing it into line with international and European human rights law. In respect of asylum seekers' applications, it encouraged Norway to ensure the equal treatment of all minorities, including non-religious minorities.

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

387. Villages unis stated that relevant ministries had followed up on the recommendations made during the second review of Norway. The State had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention). The gender pay gap had been reduced over the previous decade and a law prohibited discrimination in wages based on gender. Employers were obliged to promote gender equality, including equal pay.

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

389. The World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry welcomed the expressed commitment of Norway to ensure the human rights of persons with disabilities. However, there were major gaps in the implementation by Norway of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including restrictions on the legal capacity of persons with disabilities. The Mental Health Care Act remained discriminatory and authorized ill-treatment through forced psychiatric interventions. The organization regretted that Norway had not accepted the recommendations calling for the withdrawal of interpretative declarations to the Convention and for the ratification of its optional protocol.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

390. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 241 recommendations received, Norway had accepted 176 and noted 54. Additional clarification had been provided on another 11 recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

391. In conclusion, the delegation of Norway thanked all of the actors in the review and during the adoption of the outcome of the review for their active participation. The delegation emphasized that the promotion and protection of human rights remained a priority for the Government. Although much had been achieved, Norway still faced challenges and would continually strive to make improvements. The universal periodic review process had provided a unique opportunity to address those challenges and to raise awareness of the importance of strengthening the national implementation of the recommendations.

Albania

392. The review of Albania was held on 6 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Albania in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/3).

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

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

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

395. The delegation of Albania expressed its highest appreciation for the work of the Human Rights Council and emphasized that the universal periodic review was a unique process, providing an opportunity for States to promote and uphold human rights and universal fundamental freedoms, and to present the progress and challenges in implementing the recommendations from the previous cycle. The delegation highlighted that the process had been a valuable exercise in taking stock of the implementation of the State's commitments to human rights.

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

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

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

399. With regard to justice reform, Albania had made progress in two tracks: the re-evaluation of judges and prosecutors (the vetting process) and the establishment of new institutions for justice. It had established the Independent Qualifications Commission, which had made rulings in 191 cases of the qualification of judges and prosecutors. A number of candidates had applied for the position of Prosecutor General and for the special structure against corruption and organized crime.

400. With regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women, Albania was focusing on improving its national and local policies and plans, with the aim of planning and

implementing concrete actions to empower women and advance gender equality. It was also implementing the national strategy and action plan on gender equality and increasing specialized support services for the treatment of victims/survivors of domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.

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

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

403. The delegation highlighted that the adoption of the Code of Criminal Justice for Children had strengthened the judicial system by bringing it closer to international standards. The new law on the rights and protection of the child provided for the protection of children from economic exploitation. A national action plan on the protection of children from economic exploitation had also been adopted.

404. Albania had reviewed its Criminal Procedure Code to bring it into line with international standards. In particular, it had significantly improved the rights of victims of criminal offences, including special provisions for victims of trafficking in persons. Special measures to protect children and women from exploitation and abuse had been incorporated into the national action plan to combat trafficking.

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

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

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

408. The delegation expressed the State's commitment to present its midterm report on specific recommendations.

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

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

continued to be problems relating to poor infrastructure and living conditions, health care and overcrowding.

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

410. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Albania, 13 delegations made statements.

411. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the openness of the Government of Albania during the review process, with having provided concrete responses to the questions posed and having accepted the vast majority of the recommendations. It noted the national strategy for social protection 2015–2020, aimed at establishing a broad and unified system of social protection in order to combat socioeconomic inequalities and protect persons in the most need. It encouraged Albania to continue to strengthen the State's successful social policies for its people, with a special focus on vulnerable sectors.

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

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

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

415. Egypt welcomed the measures taken to strengthen the institutional and legislative framework for human rights and to cooperate with the special procedures, as well as the adoption of the national strategy and action plan on gender equality. It also welcomed the efforts to combat trafficking and the advancement of a strategy against corruption. It further noted the implementation of the national action plan for the protection of street children and the prevention of their abuse. Egypt thanked Albania for having accepted its three recommendations.

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

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

418. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed its disappointment that Albania had chosen not to consider all the recommendations made by its delegation. It expressed its concern over the continuing abuse of the territory of Albania by the People's Mujahadeen Organization of

Iran, which had been committing human rights abuses in camps in Albania. The Islamic Republic of Iran renewed its call to halt the provision of a safe haven to the organization.

419. Iraq expressed its gratitude to Albania for having accepted its recommendations to step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and girls, and to adopt additional measures to protect migrants and asylum seekers. It commended the acceptance by Albania of most of recommendations made, and it hoped that Albania would implement the recommendations it had accepted according to its international commitments and obligations.

420. UNHCR, delivering a statement on behalf of the United Nations country team in Albania, noted the significant efforts made by Albania in areas including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; children; young people; minorities; persons with disabilities; asylum and migration; and reducing the risk of statelessness. It highlighted the efforts of Albania in women's rights, gender equality and gender-responsive budgeting, and the national strategy for gender equality. It encouraged the implementation of policies to address violence against women and girls. It welcomed the justice reforms and encouraged the rapid establishment of the new justice system structures. It noted the need to ensure the independence of the media, to provide the People's Advocate of Albania with adequate resources and to pay increased attention to environmental rights.

421. Pakistan commended the Government of Albania for having accepted the majority of the recommendations, including its own recommendations, which had been made during the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in May 2019. It appreciated the efforts made by Albania to promote and protect the rights of women and children.

422. The Russian Federation noted that its recommendations had been accepted by Albania and it expressed the hope that, during the next cycle of the universal periodic review, Albania would inform the Human Rights Council about the measures taken on penitentiary system reform and on the effective investigation of cases of trafficking in persons and the punishment of perpetrators. It hoped that, in the near future, Albania would adopt a strategy against blood feuds and its root causes and that it would introduce a ban on child marriage.

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

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

425. The Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism requested the Government of Albania to reconsider granting refugee status to members of the People's Mujahadeen Organization of Iran and to pay attention to the demands of those affected by the actions of that Organization. Granting refugee status to terrorists was a violation of international law.

426. The International Lesbian and Gay Association commended the acceptance by Albania of nine recommendations based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics and on supporting the mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. However, it regretted that Albania had noted the recommendations relating to amending its Family Code to provide legal recognition of same-sex partnerships. There was still no legal gender recognition available in the country, as well as no trans-affirmative health services. Intersex persons remained legally invisible and unprotected. The organization urged Albania to make public its position on various issues relating to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

427. Save the Children International welcomed the steps taken by the Government to realize the rights of children. It called upon the Government to develop an action plan to

involve relevant ministries and ensure space for civil society to engage in monitoring the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations. It encouraged the Government to prioritize implementing and disseminating Law No. 18/2017 on the rights and protection of children, developing tailored policy responses for children affected by blood feuds, ensuring that child protection services were in place and accessible for marginalized and excluded children, and allocating a sufficient budget to establish the representation of the People's Advocate of Albania in all regions of Albania.

428. The Women's Human Rights International Association congratulated Albania on having hosted, since 2016, approximately 3,000 political refugees, members of the People's Mujahadeen Organization of Iran, through a multilateral agreement. It welcomed the fact that Albania had provided medical care and facilitated their settlement. It urged the Human Rights Council and its members to stand in solidarity with Albania.

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

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

431. Campagne internationale pour l'abolition des armes nucléaires regretted that the stated commitment of Albania to the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons had not been accompanied by its support for General Assembly resolution 71/258, which had established the mandate for nations to negotiate the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. It called upon Albania to complete its commitment to protect human rights threatened by nuclear weapons by signing and ratifying the Treaty as a matter of international urgency.

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

433. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation noted the law of 2017 on the protection of national minorities as a positive step, but it stated that Albania had not established an action plan to address issues regarding the representation of minorities in local government units. There were no records of former and newly recognized national minorities in the State's civil registry. The organization urged the Government to respect the principle of self-identification, decrease discrimination and ensure minorities' right of access to education, including in minority languages.

434. The Association of World Citizens appreciated that Albania had taken in 3,000 refugees from Camp Ashraf, and it thanked the Albanian population for its openness, friendliness and hospitality towards them.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

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

436. In conclusion, the delegation of Albania thanked all the States that had made interventions and it promised that Albania would continue its efforts in implementing the recommendations in line with its international and regional commitments. The delegation also thanked the People's Advocate of Albania, the United Nations country team for support in the implementation process and OHCHR. The delegation expressed the State's commitment to protect and promote all human rights in accordance with its human rights obligations with the involvement of different stakeholders, including civil society organizations.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

437. The review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was held on 7 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/COD/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/COD/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/COD/3).

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

439. The outcome of the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/5), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments 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/42/5/Add.1).

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

440. The delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo stated that the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council was of paramount importance for the country. In addition to the adoption of the report on the universal periodic review, the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was also to be considered under item 10 of the Council's agenda. The delegation welcomed the interest of member States in the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, shown through the many concerns expressed during the State's review.

441. Following the review, several consultations had been held with key stakeholders and actors at the national level, with a view to gathering their views and considerations, prior to the Government's response to the various recommendations made by different delegations during the review.

442. The delegation praised the open collaboration between the Ministry of Human Rights, supported by the interministerial committee on human rights, the national human rights commission and civil society organizations through constructive exchanges of information before, during and after the holding of the thirty-third session of the universal periodic review

of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The remarkable advocacy work undertaken by those stakeholders in favour of the acceptance by the Government of a large number of recommendations made by different States was also commendable.

443. After a careful examination of each of the 267 recommendations made by States, the Democratic Republic of the Congo had decided to accept 239, on the ratification of the main international and regional human rights instruments; the strengthening of the institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights; respect for civil and political rights (including the participation of women in political and public life, freedom of association, peaceful assembly and demonstration, access to justice and reparations for certain disadvantaged social groups); respect for economic, social and cultural rights (including access to basic social services); respect for the rights of particular groups (including women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous and pygmy peoples, and persons living with albinism); and respect for collective rights (guaranteeing people peace and security).

444. However, 28 of the 267 recommendations made by some delegations had not received the support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and had therefore been noted. Those were the recommendations that had not been formulated with precision by their authors, and those on LGBTQ persons, the abolition of the death penalty and a standing invitation to special procedures.

445. The position of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the 28 recommendations that had been noted could be explained and justified by the facts that some of the themes to which they related were not currently relevant in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and were not a matter of concern for the people. Those included the recommendations to ensure equal rights through laws that criminalized discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

446. With regard to the recommendations requesting the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 18 December 2002, the State was already a party to that instrument after having acceded to it on 23 September 2010. That was also the case of the recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict of 25 May 2000, as the State was a party to that instrument after having signed it on 8 September 2000 and having ratified it on 11 November 2001.

447. The Democratic Republic of the Congo had not supported the recommendations to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, because that question went back to the two previous cycles of the universal periodic review. The process of abolishing the death penalty in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had really taken off since 1999. Since then, a moratorium on the execution of the death penalty had been in place, pending the debate in Parliament on whether or not to abolish the death sentence in the State. Thus, since 2003, the Democratic Republic of the Congo had embarked on the process of abolishing the death penalty, observing a *de facto* moratorium that continued until the present. The Government had resolved, for its part, to leave the consideration of that sensitive question to parliamentarians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

456. The President of the Republic was personally involved in the strategy of the response to Ebola virus disease, which had resurfaced in some provinces of the Republic. In addition to free primary education, which was a constitutional requirement, it was now effective in the country despite some problems in its implementation.

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

458. The Government remained particularly concerned by the following issues: the prosecution and conviction of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations that were ongoing; the impunity of certain alleged perpetrators of human rights violations; corruption, which continued to blight the administrative and judicial apparatus; access to justice and reparations for people who were victims of human rights violations; the imperative need to restore peace and security in parts of the Republic that were still under attack by armed groups.

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

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

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

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

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

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

463. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the recommendations concerning the adoption of a law on the protection for and responsibilities of human rights defenders and the strengthening of the fight against sexual violence. It noted that the major challenge remained the optimal implementation of the recommendations accepted.

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

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

466. Djibouti thanked the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the additional presentation, which placed an emphasis on the State's commitments and progress in the protection and promotion of human rights. It congratulated the Democratic Republic of the Congo on having accepted most of the recommendations received during the review, including the two recommendations made by Djibouti.

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

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

469. Germany encouraged the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement the recommendations accepted in a timely manner and to share information on the implementation. It was worried about the general human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and it expressed deep concern about the continued violence in parts

of the country. It was concerned about the restrictions on political participation carried out by the authorities and the situation of children and adolescents. It reiterated its recommendation to forego the application of the death penalty and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

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

471. India noted that as many as 239 recommendations had been accepted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the recommendations made by India. It took note of the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review, as recollected by the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the review. India appreciated the adoption of acts giving effect to women’s rights and gender parity, as well as to guarantee women’s participation in political life.

472. Iraq expressed appreciation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for having accepted its recommendations to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to strengthen human resources within the judiciary and to limit the outbreak of Ebola virus disease. It commended the acceptance of most of the recommendations by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and it expressed the hope that the State would implement the recommendations in line with its international obligations.

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

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

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

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

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

478. The Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom noted the urgent need to raise public awareness to end the normalization of domestic violence, and it urged the Government to achieve at least 30 per cent representation of women in Government, and it

underscored the necessity of including the gender dimension in addressing child labour in mines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

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

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

Côte d'Ivoire

488. The review of Côte d'Ivoire was held on 7 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Côte d'Ivoire in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CIV/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CIV/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CIV/3).

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

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

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

491. The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire informed the Human Rights Council that, following the State's previous universal periodic review in May 2019, the Government had held national consultations with all the relevant stakeholders. The Government had met with civil society organizations, the national human rights commission, the media, members of the interministerial committee for the implementation of international human rights instruments and diplomatic missions to finalize its position on the 20 pending recommendations.

492. Of those 20 recommendations, the Government had accepted nine, including seven relating to the ratification of conventions, one on international cooperation and one on the right to education.

493. The delegation then commented on the 11 recommendations that had been noted.

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

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

496. Concerning the recommendations relating to free and continuous education for a minimum period of 12 years, the delegation stated that, through Law No. 2015-635 of 17 September 2015 amending Law No. 95-696 of 7 September 1995 on education, Côte d'Ivoire had made school mandatory between the ages of 6 and 16 years. In doing so, it had provided for the covering of partial education costs for children up to 11 years of age, and it expected to cover the full cost by 2025. However, the aforementioned recommendations had mentioned free education for all children over a period of 12 years. Despite a lack of resources, Côte d'Ivoire was working gradually to reach that goal and to improve its current educational system.

497. With regard to the recommendation to publish and publicize the report of the dialogue, truth and reconciliation commission, the delegation pointed out that the report had been submitted to the President of the Republic on 10 November 2014. It had been published on 26 October 2016 and was currently available on the Government's official website.

498. With respect to the recommendation on the selection of national candidates for election to the treaty bodies, in line with its policy, the Government continued to promote the merit and excellence of candidates and equal opportunity for all citizens.

499. The delegation highlighted that Côte d'Ivoire had taken steps to launch a national action plan to implement the recommendations from the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

500. Actions to implement some of the recommendations accepted in May 2019 had already been taken.

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

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

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

504. Law No. 2019-573 of 26 June 2019 on inheritance, had been adopted to improve, inter alia, the estate rights of the surviving spouse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

510. The Russian Federation welcomed the positive changes in law enforcement, made notably by overhauling legislation to integrate the provisions of international treaties into national laws. It noted that the vast majority of the recommendations had been accepted, including those from the Russian Federation, which showed the work of Côte d'Ivoire to promote and protect human rights and the State's readiness to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

511. Senegal noted the ratification of various international human rights treaties and the adoption of a new Constitution in 2016. It referred to national legislation developed to strengthen democracy and the rule of law, as well as the reforms of the judiciary and penitentiary systems, and reforms in the areas of health, education and the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. It welcomed the efforts to implement most of the recommendations.

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

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

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

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

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

517. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended the acceptance of its two recommendations on the national committee for monitoring actions against trafficking, exploitation and child labour, and on the right to freedom of expression. Ahead of the presidential elections in 2020, it encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to maintain a dialogue with journalists rather than sanctioning them. It also urged Côte d'Ivoire to ensure that presidential elections in 2020 were free, fair, peaceful and in line with international best practice. A free press was essential in creating the environment necessary for credible elections. Lastly, it regretted that the country had not accepted its recommendation to adopt an open and merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections.

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

519. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the adoption of a new Constitution in line with human rights commitments and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It valued the quarterly money transfers made to 35,000 vulnerable families through productive social security networks. It acknowledged the efforts to implement the recommendations accepted.

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

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

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

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

524. The International Service for Human Rights referred to the adoption in 2017 of a decree providing the establishment of a mechanism to ensure the implementation of the law of 2014 on the protection of human rights defenders and it called upon the State to guarantee the independence of that mechanism and to take into account the provisions of article 9 on the protection of women human rights defenders. It was concerned about a number of different articles of the Criminal Code stipulating sanctions against people who participated in undeclared or banned protests, which contradicted article 3 of the law on the protection of human rights defenders, which guaranteed the right to peaceful assembly. It recommended the abrogation of those provisions. With regard to the independent electoral commission, it noted that the Government worked with the opposition and civil society and it encouraged the Government to continue a political dialogue in order to put in place an independent consensus-based electoral body. It recommended the adoption of a law guaranteeing the better representation of women in decision-making bodies.

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

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

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

528. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended the adoption of the law on the protection of human rights defenders, the reform of the independent electoral commission, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as the initiatives taken to eradicate the scourge of female genital mutilation. It remained concerned

about the overpopulation of and poor conditions in prisons, torture in places of detention, how minors were handled and trafficked, the exploitation of migrant children in cocoa plantations, and discrimination and harassment of sexual minorities. It called upon the Government to fight impunity and to ensure that national reconciliation was a reality in the field in order to heal the painful wounds of the past. Efforts must be deployed to better protect journalists, human rights defenders and civil society actors in the context of elections. The organization encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen its cooperation with special procedure mandate holders.

529. Village unis commended the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire to implement the recommendations. It noted that Côte d'Ivoire had adopted a new Constitution that promoted democratic norms and that the establishment of the dialogue, truth and reconciliation commission was a step in the right direction with a view to building a State governed by the rule of law, in which human rights, civil liberties and the dignity of the individual were better protected. Côte d'Ivoire had undertaken to reform its judicial and prison system and the reforms were both legislative and structural in nature.

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

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

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

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

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

Portugal

534. The review of Portugal was held on 8 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Portugal in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRT/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRT/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRT/3).

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

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

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

537. The delegation of Portugal stated that Portugal was deeply committed to the promotion and protection of human rights, as enshrined in the Constitution. Achieving universal respect for all human rights was a priority for Portugal. For those reasons, the State had always supported the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review mechanism, which contributed to promoting and defending human rights through an open dialogue between States.

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

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

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

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

542. The delegation was pleased to note that, in general, the recommendations had been made in a positive tone, acknowledging the State's progress and efforts in many areas. Several countries had praised the advances in the area of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. The role of Portugal as the coordinator of the group of friends on national mechanisms on implementation, reporting and follow-up had been commended, as well as its role in promoting social, cultural and economic rights, and its human rights approach to health, in particular mental health.

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

544. On welcoming foreign citizens in the country, the Migrant Integration Policy Index of 2015 had placed Portugal in second place out of 38 countries on the integration of immigrants. Portugal had been one of the first States to sign the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In August 2019, the Council of Ministers had approved the national plan for the implementation of the Compact, one of the first countries in the world to do so, with the aim of moving quickly towards its implementation.

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

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

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

548. Trafficking in persons had received the State's greatest attention, especially from the foreigners and borders services. All victims of trafficking identified by the services were immediately notified of their status, and residence permits were issued if they wished to remain in the country.

549. Portugal had been working to effectively and permanently improve conditions in prisons, to improve access to health care, including mental health, and to regulate the use of force on prisoners by prison guards. In 2017, a prison requalification plan had been adopted, to be implemented within a 10-year period.

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

551. Regarding children's rights, Portugal had aligned itself to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) voluntary global pledge for the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Child.

552. The delegation underlined that the national legal framework already covered most of the recommendations noted and that the matters covered by those recommendations would continue to deserve the utmost attention, particularly regarding the protection of migrant workers and their families. In that connection, Portugal could not ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families because, as was the case with other States members of the European Union, those matters were no longer within its exclusive national competence.

553. The delegation concluded that, over the next four years, Portugal would strive to implement, or proceed with the implementation, of the 231 recommendations accepted. That would contribute to the progress of the human rights situation in the country. Portugal would do so within the framework of the Portuguese National Human Rights Committee and in close collaboration with civil society. Lastly, the delegation pointed out that, within two years, as it had done in the past, Portugal would present a midterm report on the recommendations made during the third universal periodic review cycle.

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

554. The Office of the Ombudsman stated that it had witnessed throughout the last years the dire conditions of many people awaiting, for a long time, the provision of social benefits. That situation particularly affected people vulnerable to the negative impact of the weakness of the welfare system. The Office felt compelled to raise public awareness about that issue, and the Government had subsequently implemented a number of measures, the result of which was still uncertain. It was also deeply concerned by the prevalence of domestic violence and it stressed the need to achieve effective preventive and restorative measures. Lastly, as a national preventive mechanism, following numerous visits to places of detention,

the Office addressed the deficiencies of the penitentiary system, which needed be addressed by the Government urgently.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

562. Brazil praised Portugal for its unwavering commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It felt honoured for having been a member of the troika that had facilitated the review. It commended Portugal for having accepted a high number of recommendations made by different countries, including those made by Brazil on combating discrimination against the Roma population and on preventing and combating domestic violence. It recognized the efforts by Portugal to incorporate human rights into domestic policies.

563. China welcomed the constructive engagement of Portugal during the universal periodic review. It commended Portugal for having accepted the recommendations made by

China and it hoped that Portugal would continue to make headway in protecting and promoting sustainable social and economic development and gender equality; protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities; combating racial discrimination and hate speech; and protecting the rights of ethnic minorities.

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

565. Egypt applauded the steps taken by Portugal to protect and promote human rights since the previous review, particularly the plan against trafficking in persons and the adoption of the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities, together with the provision of decent housing to counter the negative impacts of the economic crisis. It welcomed the steps taken to include migrants in society and to combat racism, racial discrimination and hate speech. It wished Portugal success in implementing the recommendations supported and in reinforcing and protecting human rights.

566. Greece welcomed the acceptance by Portugal of 94 per cent of the total recommendations received. Greece thanked Portugal for having accepted its three recommendations to continue efforts in the area of identifying and protecting victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure, to implement measures against discriminatory gender stereotypes, and to further combat discriminatory gender stereotypes and domestic violence. The efforts of Portugal in mainstreaming the fight against discrimination and for gender equality were laudable.

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

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

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

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

571. Foundation ECPAT International welcomed the numerous efforts of Portugal to protect children's rights, but it regretted that the State had noted 14 out of 245 recommendations, particularly those regarding the sexual exploitation of children. It urged Portugal to ensure that the recommendations accepted regarding the rights of the child would

be fully implemented. It recommended that Portugal adopt and implement laws, policies and programmes providing an adequate framework to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation, based on the guidelines regarding the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

572. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended the Government of Portugal for undertaking measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, as well as measures to safeguard the rights of ethnic minorities and the integration of migrants. Notwithstanding those achievements, it noted that challenges remained, especially in the area of the rights of women and children. It called upon the Government of Portugal to follow through with implementing pertinent recommendations it has noted, namely those to adequately address sexual violence in laws and policies, to adopt specific legal provisions to criminalize child trafficking for sexual purposes and to strengthen safeguards by transcribing a definition of child pornography into the Criminal Code.

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

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

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

575. The delegation expressed the gratitude of Portugal to member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, non-governmental organizations and the Office of the Ombudsman. The delegation also reiterated the strong support of Portugal for the universal periodic review process, as shown during its third review. The universal periodic review played a key role among the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

Bhutan

576. The review of Bhutan was held on 8 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Bhutan in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/BTN/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/BTN/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/BTN/3).

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

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

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

579. The delegation of Bhutan emphasized that the State accorded high importance to the universal periodic review process. Bhutan believed that the universal periodic review was a mechanism crucial to improving the lives of people in all member States by empowering them with universal rights.

580. The delegation acknowledged the constructive and cooperative spirit in which the deliberations during the review of Bhutan had been held. The delegation expressed satisfaction that there had been positive recognition of the initiatives taken by Bhutan to further promote human rights in the country.

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

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

583. The National Assembly had introduced a bill to amend the Penal Code to decriminalize homosexuality and criminalize discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The bill had been unanimously adopted by the National Assembly and would be deliberated by the National Council during the upcoming session.

584. Bhutan had supported the recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. A draft national policy on disability was under consideration by the Government.

585. The process leading to the submission of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to the Government would be completed by June the following year and it would be submitted to Parliament for consideration thereafter.

586. The delegation reiterated the reasons why Bhutan had noted the recommendations to ratify the remaining core human rights conventions, primarily being the national state of readiness and the lack of resources for compliance.

587. The delegation emphasized that Bhutan was mindful of its socioeconomic development needs, which continued to be its national priority, as it was gearing up to build a resilient and sustainable economy in preparation for its graduation from the least developed country category in 2023.

588. Bhutan recognized the importance of the multiple platforms provided by the Human Rights Council to collaborate with human rights bodies and its special procedures in addressing human rights issues in its respective national settings. In that regard, Bhutan had welcomed the visit of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to the country early that year. Bhutan had taken note of the recommendations made by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to further address issues relating to arbitrary detention and the deprivation of liberty. Bhutan would consider the recommendations in a positive spirit, with due regard to its national laws.

589. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aimed to end discrimination and exclusion and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that undermined the potential of its people. The delegation emphasized that Bhutan was committed to the Sustainable Development Goals, which had been adapted as 17 national key result areas.

590. Climate change was a global concern that would undermine the capacity of many countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. That grim outlook was especially true for Bhutan, where the effects of climate change had manifested themselves in many forms with huge economic and social costs. In that regard, the delegation noted that, while

there was a global consensus that climate change affected the vulnerable and marginalized groups the most, global action to address climate change was far from adequate.

591. The promotion of justice and rights was a central tenet of good governance, and good governance was one of the central pillars of the State's national development philosophy of gross national happiness.

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

592. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bhutan, 13 delegations made statements.

593. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in May 2019 had provided a useful opportunity to better understand the policies and achievements of Bhutan in promoting and protecting human rights. It welcomed the acceptance by Bhutan of many of the recommendations, which reflected the full demonstration of the State's will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

594. Djibouti commended Bhutan for having supported a large number of recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Djibouti. It wished Bhutan full success in implementing the recommendations supported.

595. Egypt encouraged Bhutan to take further measures aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in the country. It welcomed the efforts made by the Government to reduce unemployment and poverty rates and to strengthen the standard of living, focusing on public services, including adequate housing and education. It also welcomed the efforts to improve women's representation in society as decision makers. It encouraged Bhutan to make further progress in promoting and protecting human rights.

596. India appreciated the constructive and open engagement of Bhutan during the review process. It also appreciated the State's cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and the efforts to increase efficiency in monitoring and reporting to them. India noted that, despite resource constraints, including limited institutional capacity, Bhutan had made progress in all socioeconomic sectors, such as poverty reduction, education, health, social infrastructure and agriculture. It commended Bhutan for its commitments and activities undertaken relating to global agreements on environment and climate change.

597. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Bhutan of its two recommendations regarding the improvement of gender equality and the strengthening of cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. It also welcomed the acceptance of a large number of recommendations and it expressed the hope that Bhutan would successfully implement those recommendations.

598. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Bhutan for the ongoing efforts to address the issue of poverty, including through the adoption of programmes in education, health, social infrastructure and agriculture, with the ultimate aim of reducing poverty. It welcomed the continuing cooperation of Bhutan with international human rights mechanisms to further improve human rights in the country.

599. Myanmar commended Bhutan for its commitments and efforts to promote human rights, in particular the rights of women and children and poverty alleviation. It thanked Bhutan for having supported its two recommendations relating to quality health and education services, and to reducing inequality and promoting inclusive development.

600. While appreciating the commitment of Bhutan to uphold the fundamental rights of all Bhutanese people, Nepal expressed its disappointment at the continued denial by Bhutan of the Bhutanese refugee issue. It highlighted that the Bhutanese refugee problem was one of the most protracted refugee problems in the world. It noted that most of the Bhutanese refugees in Nepal had been resettled in third countries and only a small number of refugees, most of them older persons, had been in camps in Nepal for the previous three decades. Nepal expressed the wish that the stalled bilateral process resumed and that all the remaining refugees were repatriated to Bhutan.

601. Pakistan commended Bhutan for having accepted the majority of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It appreciated the efforts made by Bhutan in the education, health, agriculture, rule of law, good governance and anti-corruption sectors. It wished Bhutan every success in implementing the recommendations supported.

602. Seychelles commended Bhutan for having accepted more than 70 per cent of the recommendations received, including the one made by Seychelles regarding trafficking in persons. It also commended the country for its cooperation with special procedures, and it expressed the hope that the issuance of a standing invitation would be borne in mind in the upcoming years. It positively recognized the willingness of Bhutan to set up a national human rights institution.

603. Singapore commended Bhutan for having accepted 157 recommendations, including two made by Singapore, demonstrating the Government's commitment to human rights. It referred to the State's work towards graduating from being a least developed country to a middle-income country by 2023. It wished Bhutan success in its efforts to implement the recommendations accepted in line with its development goals and national priorities.

604. Sri Lanka appreciated that Bhutan had accepted 157 recommendations, including three made by Sri Lanka. It commended the Government for its sustained efforts in environmental sustainability, poverty reduction and well-being through legal and policy interventions, as well as capacity-building and institutional strengthening. It welcomed the State's consistent policies, plans and programmes in public education and health care, as well as investments in infrastructure, including in rural areas. It acknowledged the steps taken by Bhutan to promote and protect women's rights and to ensure gender equality.

605. China thanked Bhutan for having accepted its recommendations. It hoped that the Government would continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and provide a solid foundation for the enjoyment of human rights. It encouraged Bhutan to continue its efforts to eradicate poverty, particularly in rural areas, enhance rural infrastructure development and increase farmers' incomes.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

606. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bhutan, two other stakeholders made statements.

607. The World Evangelical Alliance regretted that none of the recommendations on freedom of religion or belief had been accepted. It noted as positive the Government's response that the registration of religious organizations was not a prerequisite for practice, and that religious groups were free to practice without registering with the Commission for Religious Organizations. Nevertheless, it further encouraged the Government to allow the registration of churches and other religious organizations so that they could organize publicly, own property, accept money, conduct outreach activities and import literature. It also called upon Bhutan to invite the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and to take advantage of his expertise to assist the Government in its efforts to advance the right to freedom of religion or belief.

608. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation appreciated the commitment of Bhutan to democracy, the free press, poverty reduction and national development. While acknowledging the challenges faced by the country, it stood ready to support the efforts of Bhutan to resolve the problem of the internally displaced persons who lived in neighbouring countries. It congratulated Bhutan on having engaged in reviewing laws and practices relating to religious groups with a view to ensuring that all people were free to practice their religious beliefs. It further encouraged Bhutan to continue its cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and to cooperate pragmatically with United Nations agencies in several fields in order to step up the process of negotiation on the border issue, as well as the impact of climate change.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

609. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 220 recommendations received, 157 had enjoyed the support of Bhutan and 63 had been noted.

610. The delegation of Bhutan thanked the President of the Human Rights Council for his leadership and guidance throughout the universal periodic review process. It also thanked all the member States for having participated in the review of Bhutan, in particular their support and friendship.

611. The delegation also expressed its gratitude to the troika, namely Argentina, Austria and Bahrain, and the secretariat for their support and cooperation.

612. The delegation also thanked the civil society representatives that had participated in the adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review of Bhutan. Bhutan had taken note of their comments and suggestions. In that connection, the delegation highlighted that Bhutan had given increasing importance and space to civil society organizations in playing a complementary role in addressing many national issues. The number of registered civil society organizations in the country had increased significantly in recent years, from 28 in 2014 to 58 in 2019. The increasing role played by them in Bhutan, particularly with regard to vulnerable groups, had also been positively noted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.

613. Bhutan emphasized that national civil society organizations had been agents of positive social evolution and that the Government remained committed to further strengthening its partnership with them.

614. The biggest challenge was the lack of adequate resources that were required to fulfil the obligations arising from being a State party to international human rights conventions. Despite challenges, the principles of universal human rights were respected and protected in Bhutan. In the meantime, the Government continued to invest in the creation of the necessary judicial infrastructure aimed at ensuring a more efficient delivery of justice.

615. Bhutan would now focus on the implementation of the recommendations. It was committed to instituting a national mechanism with technical assistance from OHCHR to monitor the progress of the implementation of the recommendations from the review. The delegation expressed the gratitude of Bhutan to OHCHR for financial support during the universal periodic review process.

Dominica

616. The review of Dominica was held on 9 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Dominica in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/DMA/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/DMA/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/DMA/3).

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

618. The outcome of the review of Dominica comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/9), 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/42/9/Add.1).

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

619. The delegation of Dominica extended gratitude to OHCHR, the secretariat of the universal periodic review, the Working Group and the members of the troika for their commitment and support during the universal periodic review process. It thanked especially OHCHR and the Commonwealth for the assistance provided over the years, particularly in the preparation and presentation of the State's report for its universal periodic review in 2019.

620. More specifically, Dominica had benefited in 2017 and 2019 from the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council. The delegation reiterated the importance of the Trust Fund and its sustainability to ensure that the voices of all countries were heard by the Council through universal participation.

621. Dominica fully supported the universal periodic review process and was committed to the protection and promotion of human rights of all its citizens, as enshrined in the Constitution.

622. Dominica had received 140 recommendations during its third universal periodic review. After careful consideration with competent authorities, out of 140 recommendations, Dominica had accepted 86 and noted 54. The recommendations accepted were those that the State intended to implement, encompassing key thematic areas such as climate change, gender equality, social protection, child protection, and those aimed at promoting and protecting the human rights of the Kalinago people.

623. Several States had called upon Dominica to continue its work on gender equality, social protection and climate action. Dominica had accepted all those recommendations, as there was always more that could be done in those sectors to promote sustainable and resilient development. Climate change had emerged as one of the major issues affecting countries globally, and small island developing States were at the forefront of combating that multidimensional threat, which continued to negatively affect social, economic and cultural rights. According to the delegation, States needed to strengthen efforts to increase action on climate change mitigation and adaptation. In that regard, Dominica extended its solidarity to the victims of Hurricane Dorian.

624. After having experienced the harsh impact of climate change following Hurricane Maria in 2017 and Tropical Storm Erika in 2015, Dominica had established a road map to become a sustainable and climate resilient nation, as outlined in its National Resilience Development Strategy 2018–2030. Among the concrete actions taken by Dominica the previous year had been the launching of the Climate Resilience Execution Agency in order to rebuild the island as the first climate resilient nation in the world, in accordance with the Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan, developed by Dominica and its partners. Dominica had received several recommendations to continue its work to build a climate resilient nation. Those recommendations had been accepted.

625. With respect to the indigenous population, Dominica was committed to improving the quality of life and opportunities for the Kalinago people and it had accepted the related recommendations, which reflected the ongoing commitment in thematic areas such as cultural and socioeconomic sectors.

626. In addition, in the five months since the State's universal periodic review, the Cabinet had appointed a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, which included representatives from various ministries. The mechanism was in the process of drafting an action plan to guide the implementation of the recommendations. Dominica would continue to seek technical and financial assistance from its regional and international partners to develop that process.

627. In addition, Dominica had ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment

of the Crime of Genocide. Approval had also been received from the Cabinet for the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Moreover, Dominica was revising existing legislation to ensure its conformity with the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

628. Dominica would continue to work steadfastly at implementing the recommendations accepted for the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level.

629. Regarding the recommendations noted, Dominica would pursue them in due course, after considerable review and consultation, within resource capacities.

630. On matters relating to the ratification of international human rights conventions to which Dominica was not yet a party, the State wished to analyse the existing human and financial resources and legislation to ensure the effective implementation of those various conventions and timely reporting on their implementation.

631. Concerning the recommendations on corporal punishment, the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Planning, Vocational Training and National Excellence was promoting alternative disciplinary practices through the Child Friendly School initiative in order to decrease the use of corporal punishment. In addition, other ministries continued to implement programmes promoting alternative approaches to discipline, including the use of school-wide positive behavioural practices as an effort towards the eventual elimination of corporal punishment.

632. Regarding the death penalty, as stated by the delegation in May 2019, Dominica had voted at the United Nations the previous year in favour of the moratorium on the death penalty. Thus, at its fortieth year of independence celebrations, the Prime Minister had spoken specifically about starting a dialogue on capital punishment. Dominica was open to having assistance to facilitate a national dialogue on that issue. Furthermore, it remained committed to updating its legislation to reflect current realities. However, resource constraints made it difficult to address all of the issues in a timely manner. Dominica would continue to seek support to review legislation and prepare suggested amendments.

633. Dominica appreciated assistance from bilateral and multilateral partners and called for continued support.

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

634. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Dominica, 13 delegations made statements.

635. Saint Kitts and Nevis welcomed the fact that Dominica had demonstrated a high level of commitment by having accepted many recommendations, despite the fact that the State was still recovering from the devastating impact of Hurricane Maria. It noted with satisfaction that Dominica had developed the National Resilience Development Strategy, as well as its five-year poverty reduction strategy and related action plan. It encouraged Dominica to continue its efforts to protect the rights of its citizens, especially throughout the rebuilding process, and it called upon the international community to support the efforts of Dominica in building resilience.

636. Saint Lucia noted that it had also benefited twice from the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council and acknowledged the positive impact of the Fund. It commended Dominica for having accepted the recommendations relating to gender equality, social protection and climate resilience. It noted that Dominica had not been deterred from working effectively to implement the recommendations accepted, despite a number of challenges, which had resulted mostly from the natural disasters suffered during the previous five years. It noted the commitment of Dominica to provide health care for all citizens, enact legislation aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in persons, and develop a related standard operating procedure. It reiterated its support to Dominica.

637. Serbia commended the determination of Dominica to build the world's first climate resilient nation, as well as the State's decision to continue to develop social protection programmes in favour of older persons and the most vulnerable persons. Serbia also noted the intention of Dominica to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It encouraged Dominica to persist in its efforts to establish a national human rights institution.

638. Seychelles commended Dominica for having accepted many of the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review. It acknowledged the important challenges relating to climate change faced by Dominica, and the obstacles to its genuine aspirations towards the promotion and protection of human rights. Seychelles encouraged Dominica to continue its engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms and it called upon the international community to assist Dominica in addressing and mitigating such challenges.

639. UNFPA expressed its intention to support Dominica to develop a national sexual and reproductive health policy in line the Government's rights-based approach to achieving universal health coverage and access. Dominica would benefit from the current sexual and reproductive health legislative review in the Caribbean with a focus on vulnerable populations. UNFPA pledged to continue to support the State's efforts relating to the improved delivery of sexuality education. It also offered to facilitate South-South cooperation between Dominica and Jamaica to learn from approaches proven to break cycles of adolescent pregnancy and poverty among the adolescent population. It also stated its commitment to support Dominica in its national recovery and rebuilding efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria, including by strengthening national capacity concerning reproductive health in emergency issues.

640. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the efforts of Dominica to implement the recommendations accepted during the State's second universal periodic review, despite the difficulties and negative impact of the economic crises and natural disasters. It appreciated that Dominica addressed the needs of older persons, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups through the "Yes, we care" programme. It also welcomed the efforts of Dominica in relation to free universal education, including in rural areas.

641. The Bahamas noted that, notwithstanding the challenges faced by Dominica, the State's prioritization of commitments with respect to the universal periodic review was commendable. It was pleased that Dominica had accepted its recommendations. It noted that Dominica had experienced catastrophic natural disasters in recent years, which had had devastating impacts on the financial and human resources of the country. It encouraged the Human Rights Council and the international community to continue to support Dominica, including its goal of becoming the world's first climate resilient nation.

642. Barbados applauded the commitment of Dominica to strengthen its resilience to climate change. It recognized that the damage caused by storms, which were increasing in intensity on account of changing weather patterns, had threatened the enjoyment by citizens of their human rights. It also encouraged Dominica, in line with the recommendations accepted, to continue to implement policies and programmes on behalf of all citizens, and especially those who were the most vulnerable to the debilitating impacts of climate change, on the enjoyment of their human rights.

643. Brazil reiterated its solidarity with Dominica and welcomed the State's initiative to apply the lessons learned in favour of the victims of Hurricane Dorian. Brazil commended the criminalization of marital rape, as well as the efforts to provide home care for older persons and critically ill patients. It encouraged Dominica to enforce adequately its National Action Plan on Child Sexual Abuse and to abolish corporal punishment against children in the justice system. It also encouraged Dominica to further address the needs of the most vulnerable persons and to adopt legislation and national policies relating to the rights of persons with disabilities.

644. Chile recognized the challenges faced by Dominica resulting from climate change, which had a disproportionate effect on the most vulnerable populations. It welcomed the

Resilience Act of 2018, which would contribute to the recovery and rebuilding of the country and mitigate the effects of natural disasters. It acknowledged the efforts of Dominica to strengthen its legislative framework to promote and protect human rights, and it welcomed the intention of Dominica to initiate a national dialogue on the death penalty. It encouraged Dominica to continue its efforts and to cooperate with the human rights mechanism to open dialogue spaces and to build an inclusive society.

645. China commended the active participation of Dominica in its third universal periodic review and thanked the State for having accepted the recommendations made by China. It hoped that the Government would continue to promote economic and social development and that the social protection system would be strengthened to meet the needs of older persons, persons with disabilities and the most vulnerable persons.

646. Cuba congratulated Dominica on having accepted a number of recommendations, thus having demonstrated its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It thanked Dominica in particular for having accepted the recommendations made by Cuba regarding the elimination of poverty and increasing health-care coverage and education. Cuba wished Dominica success in implementing the recommendations, despite the challenges that Dominica faced as a small island developing State and those resulting from the negative effects of natural disasters.

647. Grenada noted the commitment of Dominica to continue the promotion of gender equality, social protection and climate action. Grenada recognized the concrete steps taken by Dominica to launch the Climate Resilience Execution Agency and to rebuild Dominica as the first climate resilient nation. Grenada welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

648. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Dominica, three other stakeholders made statements.

649. Edmund Rice International commended the intention of Dominica to become the first climate resilient nation and the State's rebuilding of the infrastructure of the education system, among other positive measures taken. However, more work needed to be done to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, domestic abuse and child pornography. It was concerned about the high level of sexual crimes, including child victims and sexual abuse at home or school. While appreciating that the Juvenile Justice Reform Project included a new piece of legislation, it noted that existing legislation must be strengthened regarding the bill on children (care and adoption) and the bill on child justice. It was concerned that no figures had been released by the Government on how many children had received a life sentence and that juveniles were held with adults in unsanitary and poor prison conditions. It supported and reiterated the recommendations made by many States to Dominica.

650. The Center for Global Nonkilling welcomed the ratification by Dominica of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, despite the difficulties resulting from climate circumstances. While the recommendations relating to the death penalty had been noted by Dominica, the organization appreciated that Dominica had requested assistance to open a national dialogue on the issue and it asked all States to support that process. It welcomed the intention of Dominica to become a climate resilient country.

651. In the view of the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, the situation in Dominica was satisfactory. However, further progress needed to be made in a number of areas. It invited Dominica to cooperate with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and to set up a commission of inquiry to prosecute the main perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law. It asked Dominica to abolish the death penalty and to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It encouraged Dominica to strengthen its measures to eliminate violence against women and children and discrimination against persons with disabilities.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

652. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 140 recommendations received, 86 had enjoyed the support of Dominica and 54 had been noted.

653. To conclude, the delegation of Dominica thanked all the States, the secretariat of the universal periodic review and civil society for their feedback, which would be taken into consideration during the drafting of an action plan for the implementation of the recommendations. Lastly, Dominica reaffirmed its commitment to the Human Rights Council.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

654. The review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on 9 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRK/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRK/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRK/3).

655. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see sect. C below).

656. The outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/10), 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/42/10/Add.1).

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

657. The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the universal periodic review mechanism had been widely acknowledged as an effective process encouraging dialogue and cooperation and making a real contribution to the protection and promotion of human rights worldwide.

658. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had not supported outright 63 recommendations out of the 262 recommendations made during the review, as they had severely distorted the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and had been based on false information that had been fabricated by hostile forces and sought ulterior political purposes. A serious examination of the remaining 199 recommendations had been undertaken in a series of broad consultations among relevant ministries and social and academic organizations, and the position of the Government was taken on that basis.

659. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had accepted a large number of recommendations as part of its noble mission to constantly protect and promote the human rights of the people, and from its consistent policy to engage in genuine dialogue and cooperation in the field of human rights. The majority of the recommendations accepted had demonstrated an objective assessment of the human rights situation in the country and encouraged the State's efforts in the protection and promotion of human rights. Many of

those recommendations were in the process of implementation, in conformity with the prevailing reality in the country, with concrete follow-up measures to be taken in the future.

660. Many States had recommended that the State perfect domestic laws on human rights protection and promotion and further improve the general conditions for the enjoyment of human rights. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would intensify its efforts in the protection and promotion of human rights by further developing and improving, in all fields of social life, its legal system, which embodied the human-centred idea of *Juche*.

661. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would push ahead with economic construction and secure material conditions enough for the entire population to fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights. The State would continue to pay special attention to the protection and promotion of the human rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and take the necessary measures. It would also attach equal importance to all areas of human rights, such as human rights education, the prevention of natural disasters, the protection and promotion of the rights to health and food, raising the quality of education, the reduction of the gaps between rural and urban areas, the creation of material conditions for the better enjoyment of human rights and the promotion of sustainable socioeconomic development, as well as take legislative, judicial and administrative measures.

662. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to fulfil its obligations as a party to several core international human rights instruments, while giving careful consideration to the accession to other instruments to which it was not yet a party.

663. The State would also seriously approach the issues relating to technical cooperation and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and seek ways to address them based on the principle of respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and reciprocity.

664. It would also participate in the meeting on the consideration of its initial report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and engage in constructive dialogue.

665. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had also noted a considerable number of recommendations that could not be implemented easily in the near future. It would consider the full implementation of the recommendations once the conditions and the environment were appropriate in the future.

666. The State had also not supported some recommendations in the interests of safeguarding its dignity and national sovereignty and opposing the politicization, selectivity and double standards in the human rights field. The recommendations concerned did not conform to the national laws and prevailing reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

667. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to work towards further consolidating and developing its system for the protection and promotion of human rights commensurate with the reality of the country and the aspirations of the people. It would also continue to fulfil its obligations in the international human rights field and, through genuine dialogue and cooperation, actively contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights throughout the world.

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

668. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 13 delegations made statements.

669. Cuba welcomed the acceptance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all the recommendations made by Cuba, on strengthening measures to guarantee the well-being of the population, in particular children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities.

670. China commended the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having developed and implemented a five-year national strategy for economic development and for having

continued to improve people's standard of living. It thanked the State for having accepted the recommendations made by China.

671. Ethiopia recognized the positive steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in having ratified international instruments, enacted human rights-related laws and established technical schools and nationwide telemedicine system measures. Adherence to international human rights obligations could best be promoted through continuous investment in capacity-building and institutional frameworks, in which the role and support of the international community was paramount.

672. Haiti welcomed the acceptance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its recommendation on the establishment of closer relations with African people and persons of African descent, including by organizing cultural exchanges in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It expressed its willingness to cooperate with the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in that regard.

673. The Islamic Republic of Iran encouraged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen national capacity-building and to develop human resources, including through training and awareness-raising. The imposition of economic sanctions on the State had direct adverse impacts on efforts to protect the human rights of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly the right to life, health, education and food.

674. Iraq recognized that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had accepted its recommendations on the ratification of core human rights conventions and on the promotion of freedom of opinion and expression and the right to privacy.

675. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to further strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights for its people in spite of challenges and difficulties, especially the unilateral coercive measures imposed by some States. It congratulated the State on its commitments to strengthen the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

676. Myanmar thanked the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having accepted three recommendations made by Myanmar regarding human rights awareness-raising activities, cooperation with international organizations in areas of health, education and food security, and improving the quality of technical and vocational education and training.

677. Nepal welcomed the efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in ensuring the enjoyment of rights by women, children and persons with disabilities while taking measures to improve social services, notably in the health and education sectors.

678. The Republic of Korea, while noting with appreciation that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had accepted the recommendation concerning separated families, emphasized again that the issue of separated families was an urgent humanitarian and human rights issue. It was looking forward to additional reunions, including video reunions and the exchange of video messages.

679. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to improve national human rights legislation based on the recommendations the State had received within the context of the previous universal periodic review. It was indicative of the State's work to improve the protection of human rights and its readiness to further cooperate with international mechanisms.

680. Singapore acknowledged the constructive engagement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the dialogue on the State's national policies and efforts to promote and protect human rights in accordance with its international obligations. It noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had accepted its recommendation to adopt further measures to allow persons with disabilities to participate more widely in society.

681. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide housing and free education. It highlighted the spirit of positive cooperation shown by the State in the universal periodic review and human rights mechanisms.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

682. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, four other stakeholders made statements.

683. Christian Solidarity Worldwide welcomed the recommendations relating to the right to freedom of religion or belief made during the universal periodic review process. Any citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who expressed an opinion or belief that differed from those of the Government faced severe punishment. Witness testimonies indicated that many Christians had been detained in prison camps where they endured dire living conditions and brutal torture. The organization was highly concerned that the Government had rejected the recommendations from 12 States calling for an end to arbitrary detention and the use of prison camps, and it continued to call upon the Government to release all persons currently detained in those camps and to provide for their physical, mental and social rehabilitation. It was also concerned that the Government had chosen not to accept a recommendation to decriminalize the possession and distribution of religious texts. It called upon the Government to ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief was fully respected and that no individual was subject to punishment, including capital punishment, due to manifesting their religious beliefs. It was concerned that the Government had not accepted the recommendations to abolish the songbun sociopolitical classification system, under which the Government had categorized Christians as a hostile class. As a result, many citizens found to believe and practice Christianity or to have witnessed Christian activities were persecuted. The organization urged the Government to reconsider those recommendations and to abolish the songbun system immediately.

684. The Center for Global Nonkilling noted that, when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had joined the United Nations in 1991, the country had endorsed article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and committed to being a peace-loving country. It encouraged the Government to pursue, swiftly and in good faith, the peace process started in 2018. It recalled that the peace conference planned in the Military Armistice Agreement of 1953 had not yet taken place, and that many peace and disarmament treaties still needed to be ratified. It sincerely hoped that dignity and freedom, as necessary tools of well-being for all, would progress until the next review.

685. United Nations Watch stated that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was isolated from the rest of the world and that the Government had set up a surveillance system of its citizens, who did not enjoy any freedom. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press were non-existent, with the country occupying the last position on the World Press Freedom Index. Merely consulting foreign media could send a citizen to prison. Freedom of worship was also non-existent, prisoners were victims of torture and women were particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse. The Government practiced public executions, which family members, including children, were often required to witness. The universal periodic review report was not reflective of those issues.

686. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that the death penalty was the cruellest and most inhuman and degrading treatment. It violated the right to life as recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. One State after another had abolished the death penalty, and therefore only a minority of countries in the world continued to use the death penalty. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was continuing to present capital punishment as a solution to crime without dealing with the fundamental reasons for violent crime and the State was not reforming its inadequate justice system. The organization was categorically opposed to the death penalty in all circumstances. It called upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to implement laws to abolish the systematic application of the death penalty for murder and to make psychiatric examinations obligatory for persons accused of that crime.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

687. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 262 recommendations received, 132 had enjoyed the support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 130 had been noted.

688. The delegation thanked the delegations for positive, constructive and encouraging comments, but it regretted that some comments were far from the reality on the ground, with misunderstanding and prejudice towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

689. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained consistent in its position to protect and promote genuine human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people, in conformity with its supreme principle of giving priority to the interests and convenience of the people. At the same time, it would continue to strongly reject the politicization, selectivity and double standards of human rights and in particular the politically motivated accusations against the country based on false information fabricated by hostile forces.

690. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was of the view that the universal periodic review was the most effective and successful mechanism within the United Nations human rights system, dealing with the human rights situation of all countries on an equal footing with respectful and constructive dialogue and engagement.

691. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would make its utmost effort to fully implement the recommendations it had received during the third universal periodic review, in good faith through constructive dialogue and cooperation in the field of human rights.

Brunei Darussalam

692. The review of Brunei Darussalam was held on 10 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Brunei Darussalam in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/BRN/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/BRN/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/BRN/3).

693. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam (see sect. C below).

694. The outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/11), 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/42/11/Add.1).

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

695. The delegation of Brunei Darussalam expressed its appreciation to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, particularly its troika members (Bangladesh, Bulgaria and Peru), and to members of the secretariat for having facilitated the State's review in May 2019. Brunei Darussalam continued to attach great importance to the universal periodic review process, as it gave the State the opportunity to share its national achievements and progress in the promotion and protection of human rights since its previous review.

696. The delegation reiterated the opening statement delivered in May 2019, in which Brunei Darussalam underscored the commitment of the Government, particularly to continue to ensure that all citizens enjoyed a high standard of living, with the provision of health care, education, food, water and housing, in a safe and secure environment with respect for their dignity.

697. The delegation reaffirmed that Brunei Darussalam strived to continue to uphold its rich heritage of tradition and culture and to strengthen the peaceful, harmonious society, which it had preserved through generations of strong family values and community life that formed the very foundation of its identity.

698. The delegation was pleased that it had shared the State's perspectives and progress in May 2019 and it thanked all the delegations for their constructive participation in the State's review. It hoped that everyone had gained a better understanding of the country, and the extensive and continuing efforts by the Government to ensure the continued well-being of its people.

699. Brunei Darussalam had carefully considered all the 220 recommendations following extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders responsible for the implementation process, and the delegation was pleased to inform the Human Rights Council that Brunei Darussalam had accepted 108 of the recommendations. In addition, the State had partially accepted seven other recommendations. Nevertheless, as much as it acknowledged the evolution and progress of human rights standards, Brunei Darussalam had not been able to accept 81 recommendations, because they were contrary to the State's values, norms, culture and traditions, in its efforts to preserve the peace and harmony of its society, as it continued to live side by side in that diverse, multireligious, multicultural and multiracial world. Brunei Darussalam had provided written explanations on its position on all the recommendations in the addendum to the report of the Working Group.

700. The delegation noted that, in the State's previous report, Brunei Darussalam had shared with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review the achievements and the progress that it had made towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Brunei Darussalam. The delegation reaffirmed that the State would continue to enhance its efforts to strengthen its national capacities, including through collaboration with local non-governmental organizations, other Governments, and regional and international intergovernmental organizations.

701. The delegation reiterated that, as announced in May 2019, Brunei Darussalam was working to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which Brunei Darussalam had signed in 2015.

702. Lastly, the delegation of Brunei Darussalam again expressed its appreciation to all the delegations that had participated in the State's review.

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

703. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam, 13 delegations made statements.

704. Singapore commended Brunei Darussalam for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review process and the State's acceptance of 108 recommendations, including two recommendations from Singapore. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to fully implement the accepted recommendations ahead of the State's next universal periodic review, in coordination and consultation with all relevant stakeholders. It welcomed the assurances by Brunei Darussalam that ensuring the well-being and prosperity of its people in all aspects, including education, health care, housing, clean water and social welfare, remained an absolute priority for the Government. In particular, it positively noted the commitment of Brunei Darussalam that, in promoting and protecting the human rights of its people, no one would be left behind, especially persons with disabilities, older persons, women and children. It wished Brunei Darussalam success in continuing to provide for the needs of its diverse population and in achieving its development goals.

705. Sri Lanka commended Brunei Darussalam for its constructive engagement during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, in May 2019. It noted that, out of the 220 recommendations received, the State had accepted 108, including two recommendations made by Sri Lanka. It welcomed the intention of Brunei Darussalam to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as expressed by the delegation at the conclusion of its review in May. Sri Lanka hoped that, as

an early achiever of the Millennium Development Goals, Brunei Darussalam would successfully move towards achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well, thus ensuring economic and social well-being, reduced inequalities and respect for human rights for all its people.

706. The Sudan appreciated the efforts made by Brunei Darussalam within the framework of the promotion and protection of human rights by having accepted a considerable number of recommendations during the third cycle of the review, particularly those made by the Sudan. It hoped that Brunei Darussalam would be successful in its efforts to implement the recommendations, for their positive impact on the promotion and protection of human rights.

707. Thailand appreciated the ongoing efforts of Brunei Darussalam to promote and protect human rights, strengthen various aspects of social welfare and ensure that no one would be left behind in sustainable development. It welcomed the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of its recommendations on strengthening the mutually reinforcing links and synergies between human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals and on ensuring the effective implementation of the Health System and Infrastructure Master Plan. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to consider conducting a voluntary midterm review and sustaining regular dialogue with relevant national stakeholders, with a view to keeping the momentum for the effective implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations.

708. The United Arab Emirates highly appreciated the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of most of the recommendations contained in the outcome report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. It also commended the important steps taken by Brunei Darussalam in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It appreciated the State's continued efforts to establish the principles of good governance and the rule of law by having taken important measures in all areas of human rights, which would preserve citizens' dignity and achieve equality and social justice. It also appreciated the efforts of Brunei Darussalam to continue to work to promote human rights in accordance with international standards.

709. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of its recommendation to strengthen measures to investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible for modern slavery offences and to ensure adequate victim protection and care. It appreciated the assurances provided by the Sultan regarding the introduction of the Sharia Penal Code. It noted that the partial acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of its recommendation to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment without reservations was a welcome step and it commended the acceptance of similar recommendations. It also welcomed the commitment to respect individual privacy and it urged Brunei Darussalam to formalize it for all, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and to ensure that the laws of Brunei Darussalam did not discriminate on those grounds. It also urged the State to reform its statutory punishments and repeal legislation imposing a state of emergency and associated restrictions, including those on the media.

710. China thanked Brunei Darussalam for having accepted its recommendations and it hoped that the Government would continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to further improve people's standard of living, to better protect the rights of older persons and to improve their well-being at the social security level. It encouraged the Government to better protect the rights of persons with disabilities and to continue to provide them with life skills training and improve their employment level.

711. Viet Nam commended Brunei Darussalam for its strong commitment to the universal periodic review process and its continuous efforts to promote and protect human rights. It noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of all three recommendations made by Viet Nam concerning the promotion and protection of human rights of persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as the request to share experiences in relation to the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

712. Afghanistan noted that Brunei Darussalam had accepted only one recommendation made by Afghanistan, on the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It hoped that that recommendation would be duly implemented. It acknowledged the efforts of the Government to improve women's

participation in politics; however, regretfully, Brunei Darussalam had noted its recommendation to promote women's participation in the workforce by adopting comprehensive legislation that combated discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace and eliminated the persisting gender wage gap. It underscored that the Government of Brunei Darussalam had not accepted the recommendations on the ratification of a wide range of international human rights instruments.

713. Algeria welcomed the efforts made by Brunei Darussalam to implement the national policy to empower low-income households and promote the economic integration of all population categories. It appreciated the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of two of its recommendations, on the development of a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities, and on the implementation of measures to apply the minimum age of work to all types of work, including that performed outside a contract of employment. Algeria wished Brunei Darussalam every success in its efforts to implement the various recommendations accepted.

714. Bahrain commended Brunei Darussalam for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review process. It welcomed the positive responses regarding the recommendations received during the review and the State's adoption of the long-term development framework under Brunei Vision 2035. Bahrain hoped that Brunei Darussalam had gained much from its participation in the universal periodic review and would continue to fully implement the recommendations accepted.

715. Belgium appreciated the efforts of Brunei Darussalam to implement the recommendations of previous cycles and it appreciated that the State had accepted the recommendation made by Belgium to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Belgium was interested to know what concrete measures were envisaged to implement that recommendation and it would be attentive to its implementation. Belgium noted that its other recommendations, which it considered important, had not been accepted, particularly those that had proposed the ratification of the core international human rights instruments, on civil and political rights, on economic, social and cultural rights, on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance. In addition, Brunei Darussalam had noted other recommendations to decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults, to maintain a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty and to revoke the Sharia Penal Code, which foresaw the death penalty. It invited Brunei Darussalam to reconsider its position.

716. Bhutan appreciated the constructive engagement by Brunei Darussalam during the review. It thanked the State for having accepted the recommendations made by Bhutan, which pertained mainly to the welfare of women and children. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to continue its efforts to improve the rights of women and children.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

717. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam, six other stakeholders made statements.

718. The International Humanist and Ethical Union stated that it was left confused while reading that Brunei Darussalam highly regarded the importance of freedom of religion of its population, not only because the State had introduced the Sharia Penal Code, which contained a range of provisions that restricted the right to freedom of religion or belief, but because, under its Islamic Religious Council Act, anyone who taught or promoted "deviant" beliefs or practices in public could be punished. The organization considered the decision to extend the moratorium on the death penalty to crimes in the new Penal Code, including adultery, homosexuality, apostasy or blasphemy, insufficient and those acts needed to be decriminalized. It considered that the provisions for corporal punishment in its new Penal Code would be suspended once Brunei Darussalam had ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as planned. It argued against the explanation provided by Brunei Darussalam for having rejected the recommendations on decriminalizing same-sex relations, for reasons that the job of laws should be to protect people in the society and their freedom to believe whatever their faith,

or lack thereof. The same applied to the blasphemy laws, as religions did not have rights, but people did.

719. The Center for Global Nonkilling stated that non-killing was not an abstract goal, as all were given a life for free and, in gratitude for the given life, the best that could be done was to similarly grant a life to each and all. The organization considered that non-killing was a measurable goal, and unwanted or self-inflicted deaths were largely preventable. But the preservation and enhancement of life was also based on fundamental and sometimes legal values. Brunei Darussalam had a strong agenda ahead to commit itself to life, the enhancement of life and the preservation of life. The organization considered that the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty were not minor tasks to undertake. It hoped Brunei Darussalam would start soon. Refusing to sign the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was somehow negating the right of life of each and all of those on the planet. The organization considered it unacceptable that Brunei Darussalam was only the second country refusing to sign the Convention.

720. Ingénieurs du monde stated that Brunei Darussalam had finalized the adoption of the new Sharia-based Penal Code, which was in total contradiction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international law, as it respected neither human rights nor fundamental freedoms but legally encouraged torture and corporal punishment. Concerning the rights of the child, the organization expressed with concern that the State authorized flogging, the death penalty and the stoning of Bruneian children, and criminalized exposing Muslim children to the beliefs and practices of another religion. Recommendations from States were not enough and measures must be taken. Civil Society could not act alone. The organization called upon the Human Rights Council and United Nations bodies to demand that Brunei Darussalam explicitly prohibited death sentences, torture, life imprisonment for children and that the State acted in accordance with international law, the protection of human rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the State had signed.

721. International-Lawyers.org expressed the concerns outlined in the recommendations stating that the transformation through Brunei Vision 2035 would take a worrying turn if the Sharia Penal Code 2013 continued to be implemented in its current format. Several provisions in that Penal Code allowed for disproportionate, inhumane and degrading punishments. Children were able to receive life imprisonment and corporal punishment as sentences, with the low age of criminal responsibility set as 7 years. The acts of adultery and homosexuality were punishable with the death penalty and women could be stoned to death for adultery. The organization urged the Government to amend or repeal those provisions and it stated that the reintroduction of the death penalty was a step back. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to join other treaties and tangibly reaffirm the State's commitment to progress human rights. It also encouraged Brunei Darussalam to commit to creating a national independent human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

722. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that Brunei Darussalam had been considered for decades to be an absolute dictatorship. It had always been, thanks to its relative wealth, immune from the social unrest that States in South-East Asia had witnessed. Now with the new system of reforming the Penal Code, Brunei Darussalam was seen as having taken a major step backwards, towards applying the brutal sanctions from the Middle Ages, which had no place in the modern world of the twenty-first century. The organization called upon Brunei Darussalam to abolish the criminal penalties under the Sharia Penal Code of 2013, which undermined the freedoms of religion and expression and the prohibition of torture and other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment. It encouraged the State to abide by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

723. The Center for Inquiry stated that Brunei Darussalam had introduced a revised Sharia-based Penal Code and that, instead of removing sanctions against actions that should not be

treated as crimes, the State had tightened its legislation violating human rights. Brunei Darussalam remained one of the just over two dozen countries penalizing apostasy, its blasphemy legislation punished the peaceful criticism of religious ideas and outlawed all publications considered to be contrary to State recognized religious laws. Those anti-modern laws clearly discriminated against atheists and other non-religious people and suppressed individual freedoms. It was high time that Brunei Darussalam catapulted itself into modernity, also concerning valuing human rights, and guaranteed its people freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

724. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 220 recommendations received, 108 had enjoyed the support of Brunei Darussalam and 105 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another seven recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

725. The delegation thanked all representatives from member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, as well as the various non-governmental organization representatives for their participation that day. Brunei Darussalam appreciated all the comments and suggestions made by member States, particularly the recognition of the achievements and progress made by Brunei Darussalam in the promotion and protection of human rights. The Government of Brunei Darussalam was committed to continuing its efforts to improve the lives of the people of Brunei Darussalam in line with Brunei Vision 2035.

726. The delegation reiterated that, as a member of the international community, Brunei Darussalam would continue to uphold the values of friendship, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and cooperation. The delegation reaffirmed the importance of multilateralism and the State remained open to constructive engagement and cooperation, including in capacity-building, with other countries, as well as partners, for the promotion and protection of human rights.

727. The delegation concluded by thanking the troika of Bangladesh, Bulgaria and Peru for having facilitated the State's third cycle review. It stated its appreciation to the secretariat of the universal periodic review for its support during the whole universal periodic review process, and commended the Vice-President of the Human Rights Council for his leadership that day in the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

Costa Rica

728. The review of Costa Rica was held on 13 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Costa Rica in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CRI/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CRI/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CRI/3).

729. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Costa Rica (see sect. C below).

730. The outcome of the review of Costa Rica comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/12), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and its 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/42/12/Add.1).

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

731. The delegation of Costa Rica stated that it was an honour to address the Human Rights Council in the context of the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Costa Rica.

732. Costa Rica recognized the fundamental role of the universal periodic review in the protection and promotion of human rights. The review had proven to be a positive experience that favoured dialogue between States, civil society organizations and the universal human rights protection system, ensuring equal treatment of all States and promoting objective, transparent and non-selective accountability. The delegation underscored the usefulness of the review process for improving the formulation of national policies aimed at the realization of people's rights and indicated that, for that reason, Costa Rica greatly valued the recommendations received.

733. The delegation expressed its view that it was essential that all human rights mechanisms functioned in an well-defined manner. In that regard, and in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 68/268 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, Costa Rica considered that the wording or formulation of the recommendations that member States received from human rights committees or from other member States during the universal periodic review should be more precise. It was necessary to develop increasingly clear formulations of the recommendations in order to make their assessment and follow-up easier.

734. In order to ensure that all relevant actors at the national level took the maximum ownership of the recommendations received, the delegation of Costa Rica had not taken a position on the recommendations during the session of the Working Group, but had brought them to be examined by its inter-institutional commission for the monitoring and implementation of international human rights obligations. The commission, a permanent advisory body of the executive power comprised of more than 20 national government institutions, had been created in 2011 with the objective of, inter alia, coordinating the implementation of international human rights obligations at the national level.

735. Following the analysis carried out by the commission, the delegation was pleased to report that, out of a total of 212 recommendations received, Costa Rica had accepted 194, partially accepted 3, taken note of 12 and rejected 3. At the same time, the delegation reiterated the voluntary commitment of Costa Rica to prepare an action plan for the implementation of the recommendations and submit a midterm report in 2021.

736. Costa Rica considered that many of the recommendations accepted reiterated the same general idea, namely to encourage the country to continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights. In that regard, Costa Rica was pleased about the high level of correlation between its public policies and the recommendations received. Some of the recommendations, such as to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, had already been fully implemented.

737. Costa Rica recognized that the existence of a favourable legal framework was not sufficient to ensure the effective protection of the rights of groups suffering marginalization. The simple prohibition of discrimination was not enough. The actual application of the principle of equality required instead the adoption of concrete policies and actions to ensure effective compliance with international standards.

738. In order to operationalize the right to free, prior and informed consent and ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes on issues that directly affected them, Costa Rica had established, with the help of the United Nations system, a general mechanism for consultation with indigenous peoples. In addition, Costa Rica had continued to have a dialogue with indigenous peoples in order to end the conflicts relating to land tenure through the national plan for the recovery of indigenous territories in Costa Rica for 2016–2022. The delegation was also pleased to report the adoption in 2018 of Law No.

9593, which constituted a paradigm shift in the administration of justice in relation to indigenous peoples in the country. The law assigned priority status to the procedures involving indigenous peoples and recognized their right to receive information in their mother tongue and to have an interpreter paid by the State. It also provided the possibility for judges to order cultural assessments in order to take into account indigenous peoples' customs and traditions.

739. Regarding the killing of indigenous leader Sergio Rojas, the district attorney and the judicial police were conducting the necessary investigations and Costa Rica was collaborating with special procedure mandate holders to provide them with the information required on that case. Costa Rica also maintained an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders.

740. Costa Rican legislation prohibited all forms of child, early and forced marriage. In addition, Law No. 9406 on improper relations criminalized sexual relations with a minor when the latter was under 15 years of age, if the age difference with the partner was 5 or more years, and when the minor was between 15 and 17 years old, if the age difference between the 2 was 7 years or more.

741. The delegation also reported on important progress in the situation of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and was pleased to report on a series of administrative measures aimed at combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity by ensuring non-discrimination in public institutions and allowing gender identity in public documents. Costa Rica recognized the primary role that civil society had played in that process, together with actions taken by the State, such as the request to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for an advisory opinion on the incompatibility with the American Convention on Human Rights of the norms that prohibited marriage between two persons of the same sex. As a result, Costa Rica had taken the measures necessary to ensure that those norms were reformed or effectively repealed from the year 2020.

742. The delegation acknowledged that violence against women remained a challenge. It reaffirmed the commitment of Costa Rica to women's security. The State pledged to take strong measures in order to reduce the rates of femicide and violence against women and guarantee the sexual and reproductive health rights of that population.

743. Costa Rica was recognized internationally for its respect for and protection and promotion of human rights and for its commitment to the principles of international human rights law. It was a country with a legislative and institutional environment characterized by the values of humanism, pluralism, participation and tolerance, which favoured the progressive realization of human rights. Costa Rica had registered concrete advances in the promotion of and respect for human rights. However, as in any democratic system, a number of important challenges remained, making it necessary to build a culture of respect and non-discrimination.

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

744. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Costa Rica, 12 delegations made statements.

745. UNFPA stated that, in recent years, Costa Rica had advanced in strengthening legislation and policies on sexual and reproductive rights and the right to a life free of violence. It acknowledged the expansion of comprehensive sexuality education in secondary schools, but it noted that gaps remained in rural and coastal areas. It reaffirmed its continued support for the strengthening of the legislative anti-discrimination framework.

746. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the acceptance by Costa Rica of some of its recommendations and it encouraged Costa Rica to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. In addition, it stressed the importance of eradicating aqueduct contamination and extending the coverage of drinking water and sanitation services. Lastly, it encouraged Costa Rica to take the measures required to fight corruption and the lack of independence of the judiciary.

747. Afghanistan welcomed the acceptance by Costa Rica of the majority of the recommendations received, particularly those made by Afghanistan on combating discrimination and on protecting human rights defenders, including environmental and indigenous human rights defenders. In addition, it encouraged Costa Rica to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and it commended the State's efforts to promote and protect human rights.

748. The Plurinational State of Bolivia valued the fact that the Constitution of Costa Rica guaranteed the right to equality and non-discrimination. It underscored the improvements made by Costa Rica in the protection of human rights and it encouraged the State to continue its efforts to implement the recommendations accepted.

749. Brazil appreciated the voluntary commitment of Costa Rica to elaborate an action plan for the implementation of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review. It congratulated Costa Rica on the law on the promotion of the personal autonomy of persons with disabilities and on its efforts to produce more accurate data and statistics disaggregated by race and ethnic origin. It encouraged Costa Rica to strengthen the fight against the worst forms of child labour and to simplify procedures for asylum seekers.

750. Chile thanked Costa Rica for its acceptance of the great majority of the recommendations received, which reflected the deep commitment of the country to the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the voluntary commitment of Costa Rica to develop a plan of action to implement the recommendations from the universal periodic review and to carry out a midterm evaluation of the progress made. It encouraged Costa Rica to continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure full respect for human rights.

751. China thanked Costa Rica for having accepted its recommendations and it hoped that the State would continue to implement national development strategies aimed at the realization of sustainable development, providing a solid basis for the enjoyment of all human rights. It encouraged Costa Rica to further protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, and to continue to fight violence against women.

752. Egypt thanked Costa Rica for the information on the latest developments concerning the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It welcomed the efforts of Costa Rica to ensure gender equality, fight violence against women and girls, establish a mechanism for consultation with indigenous peoples and combat racism. It encouraged Costa Rica to continue its efforts to protect the human rights of indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and it stressed the importance of the family as the main element of society.

753. Gabon congratulated Costa Rica on its constant efforts to promote and protect human rights. It noted with satisfaction the consolidation of the normative and institutional frameworks on human rights and the implementation of strategies to fight against poverty and reduce prison overcrowding. In addition, it noted positively the measures taken by Costa Rica to promote the rights of women and children and the rights of people deprived of their liberty.

754. India appreciated the constructive engagement of Costa Rica with the universal periodic review and its acceptance of the great majority of the recommendations received. It congratulated Costa Rica on having presented various measures, particularly on combating poverty and promoting the rights of women and children and on providing a healthy environment.

755. The Islamic Republic of Iran encouraged Costa Rica to double its efforts to promote and protect human rights, particularly through the elimination of all forms of discrimination and racism. It noted the need to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents, including through the planning, evaluation, monitoring and reinforcement of public policies relating to children.

756. Iraq thanked Costa Rica for the report presented on the situation of human rights in Costa Rica and for having accepted its two recommendations on reducing the gender wage gap, as well as poverty. It encouraged Costa Rica to implement effectively all the recommendations accepted in accordance with the State's international obligations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

757. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Costa Rica, seven other stakeholders made statements.

758. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, in a joint statement with Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, welcomed the acceptance by Costa Rica of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 111.136, 111.176 and 111.114, and it called for their prompt and effective implementation. It called upon Costa Rica to pay particular attention to a number of areas, including raising awareness of women's rights, especially in rural areas; guaranteeing support to poor families, especially those belonging to minority groups; ensuring more comprehensive measures to prevent child labour; and increasing the education budget.

759. Conselho Indigenista Missionário noted that, for decades, Costa Rica had denied autonomy and self-determination to indigenous peoples and had imposed on them institutions that ignored traditional forms of indigenous self-government. The law of 2018 on access to justice of indigenous peoples was not being systematically implemented. Lastly, the organization highlighted that the investigation of the killing of indigenous leader Sergio Rojas had been ineffective, that indigenous women continued to be the most discriminated group and that Costa Rica continued to violate its obligation to restore indigenous lands occupied illegally.

760. The Centre for Global Nonkilling stated that Costa Rica stood as a clear example of a country that strove for a sustainable life for all. As an environmentally friendly, non-militarized country and a peace champion, Costa Rica was a clear example of a country that respected human rights. With a little more effort in the area of the prevention of homicides, Costa Rica would become one of the first non-killing countries.

761. The International Lesbian and Gay Association noted the progress of Costa Rica in lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights and the adoption of various presidential decrees that guaranteed the inclusion and non-discrimination of that group. However, it was concerned that those norms did not have legal status and could be removed by any Government. It emphasized the importance of adopting legislation against hate crimes in order to prevent and punish all discriminatory acts against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and it strongly urged Costa Rica to take concrete action to ensure the protection of the right to bodily integrity and self-determination of intersex children.

762. Action Canada for Population and Development noted that Costa Rica had accepted several recommendations concerning sexuality and gender, and that it was imperative that the measures for their implementation included an adequate budget and were taken in consultation with civil society. It regretted the rejection by Costa Rica of the recommendations regarding legislative reforms on access to legal abortion, as the current legislation affected the health and the lives of many women. In particular, it regretted the rejection of the recommendation contained in paragraph 111.99, which emphasized the importance of awareness campaigns and comprehensive sexuality education, which were key elements to guarantee full access to sexual and reproductive rights.

763. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed the efforts of Costa Rica to increase access to potable water, prohibit all forms of discrimination in employment and give same-sex couples the right to marry as of 2020. It remained concerned about discrimination against vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and asylum seekers. It called upon Costa Rica to take steps towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women and to facilitate and increase consultation with indigenous peoples and the restitution of their lands.

764. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation commended Costa Rica for its commitments regarding the recommendations concerning racism and the rights of refugees and migrants. It welcomed the positive response of Costa Rica to the recommendations on the protection of health, the rights of women and children and measures to ensure gender equality. Nevertheless, it expressed concern regarding the protection of the

rights of older persons and those suffering from AIDS, and it urged Costa Rica to include those groups in its programme to fight against racism and discrimination.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

765. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 212 recommendations received, 194 had enjoyed the support of Costa Rica and 15 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another three recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations had been supported and which part had been noted.

766. To conclude, the delegation of Costa Rica thanked all the member States that had participated in the review, as well as the members of the troika and the secretariat for their support. It also thanked the civil society organizations for their constructive involvement during the process and it reiterated the commitment of Costa Rica to the international human rights protection system. Costa Rica attached great value to the universal periodic review and considered that that exercise would improve its public policies and legal framework to ensure the effective protection of all human rights for all.

Equatorial Guinea

767. The review of Equatorial Guinea was held on 13 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Equatorial Guinea in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/GNQ/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/GNQ/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/GNQ/3).

768. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea (see sect. C below).

769. The outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/13), 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/42/13/Add.1).

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

770. The delegation of Equatorial Guinea presented the State's position on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council.

771. The delegation stated that Equatorial Guinea was dedicated to continuing its efforts to consolidate human rights and it reiterated the Government's commitment to promote, guarantee and protect those rights in the country.

772. During the interactive dialogue, Equatorial Guinea had received a total of 221 recommendations. On that occasion, the country had immediately given its unconditional support to the 165 recommendations that concerned issues the country had been working on for a long time.

773. Equatorial Guinea had deferred its position on 50 recommendations, with the intent of carrying out broad consultations. After a comprehensive examination of the pending recommendations, the country had decided to support a further 37 recommendations, bringing the total number of recommendations accepted to 202.

774. The delegation clarified that 15 of the 19 recommendations that had not been supported would continue to be examined with the intent of considering the best way for the country to implement them. An example was the recommendation contained in paragraph 123.40, on guaranteeing the right to education, especially for children, including by ending the policy of excluding pregnant minors from school. Other recommendations that would continue to be under consideration were those contained in paragraphs 124.1 and 124.2, concerning the abolition of the death penalty, which was an issue that was currently being addressed by National Parliament.

775. Equatorial Guinea had always expressed its willingness to maintain close cooperation with the United Nations human rights system and would continue to do so.

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

776. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea, 13 delegations made statements.

777. South Africa congratulated Equatorial Guinea on the process adopted for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It welcomed the action taken on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and it urged Equatorial Guinea to ratify that instrument. It requested that the Human Rights Council adopt the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea by consensus.

778. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stated that Equatorial Guinea had made significant strides towards the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review, and it noted the progress in combating poverty and the increase in the number of persons who had access to basic services. It also noted that Equatorial Guinea granted economic support to low-income families of persons with disabilities or of persons affected by serious illnesses. It encouraged Equatorial Guinea to continue to make progress towards the eradication of poverty through its successful social policies that improved the standard of living of its people, in particular those most in need.

779. Algeria expressed satisfaction that Equatorial Guinea had acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and that the State was prepared to promote economic, social and cultural rights as part of the national economic and social development plan Horizon 2020. Equatorial Guinea had accepted a large number of the recommendations received, including the two Algeria had made, to strengthen legislation on the right to free and compulsory education, and to prioritize the protection of children's rights and eradicate corporal punishment in all settings, including at home, and repeal arguments to justify it.

780. Botswana expressed appreciation to Equatorial Guinea for the incorporation of persons with disabilities into social security mechanisms and it welcomed the strategies aimed at eradicating gender-based disparities. It recalled that it had recommended that Equatorial Guinea ensure the implementation of strategies to fight and prevent violence against women and that equal opportunities be given to women and girls to address gender disparities. Its recommendations were among the many that had enjoyed the support of Equatorial Guinea.

781. Brazil commended Equatorial Guinea for the progress made in the economic, social and cultural rights of its people, especially regarding the rights to adequate housing, health and education. It encouraged Equatorial Guinea to guarantee the independence of the judiciary through the measures deemed the most appropriate. It reiterated its interest in dialogue and cooperation with Equatorial Guinea in the area of human rights, be it in the multilateral forums or bilaterally.

782. Burkina Faso noted that Equatorial Guinea had adopted numerous measures on human rights. It commended Equatorial Guinea for its commitment to cooperate with the universal periodic review mechanism, as well as with treaty bodies and mandate holders. It expressed the belief that Equatorial Guinea would pursue its efforts to tackle the challenges faced in promotion, protection and realization of human rights.

783. China expressed appreciation for the efforts of Equatorial Guinea to end poverty, develop education and health, promote gender equality, and guarantee the rights of women and children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. It thanked Equatorial Guinea for having accepted its recommendations and it expressed the hope that the Government would continue to implement the national economic and social development plan Horizon 2020 and to promote sustainable economic and social development, and further protect women's rights and continue to combat violence against women.

784. Cuba thanked Equatorial Guinea for having accepted the recommendations it had made, in particular with regard to continuing efforts to improve access to and the quality of health care and education, particularly in rural areas, including the expansion of literacy programmes. It urged Equatorial Guinea to implement effectively the recommendations accepted.

785. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the interactive dialogue with Equatorial Guinea had been a useful opportunity to understand the country's policies and experiences on the promotion and protection of human rights. It took note of the report of the Working Group, as well as the additional information provided by the delegation, and it was encouraged by the acceptance by Equatorial Guinea of many of the recommendations received, including those it had made.

786. Djibouti thanked Equatorial Guinea for the additional information provided, which highlighted the State's efforts in and commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Djibouti congratulated Equatorial Guinea on its acceptance of many of the recommendations received during the State's third universal periodic review, including the two recommendations that Djibouti had made.

787. Egypt commended Equatorial Guinea for having accepted the majority of the recommendations received, including the two recommendations that Egypt had made on the promotion of the right to health and the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary. It indicated that the country's report demonstrated the efforts made to protect human rights and it commended Equatorial Guinea for its accession to a number of international human rights instruments.

788. Gabon congratulated Equatorial Guinea on its concrete efforts to guarantee civil and political rights and social and cultural rights, noting that those efforts had led to major reforms at the judicial and administrative levels, as well as the creation of bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights. Gabon commended Equatorial Guinea for the follow-up to and implementation of the recommendations accepted during the State's universal periodic review.

789. Iraq expressed appreciation to Equatorial Guinea for having accepted its recommendations on taking measures to combat domestic violence and on making efforts to ensure access to education. It commended Equatorial Guinea for having accepted the majority of the recommendations received and it expressed the hope that the State would implement the recommendations accepted in line with its international obligations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

790. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea, seven other stakeholders made statements.

791. Centre Europe-tiers monde expressed satisfaction about the acceptance by Equatorial Guinea of a high number of recommendations. It noted, nevertheless, that the country had refused to accept visits by special procedure mandate holders and to ratify fundamental international instruments. It indicated that the authorities should investigate and identify those responsible for abuses and human rights violations, including alleged extrajudicial executions, torture, arbitrary arrests and the detention of journalists, civil society activists

and members of the political opposition. It expressed concern about corruption, including at the highest political level, indicating that ill-gotten gains were a key element of the problems faced by the country, where the authorities accumulated the country's wealth, leaving the people in poverty.

792. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation regretted that the recommendations pertaining to safeguarding civic space and fundamental freedoms had not been implemented and that serious restrictions on freedoms of peaceful assembly, association and expression had increased. It expressed deep concern about the recent announcements by the Government that it had closed the Center for Studies and Initiatives for the Development of Equatorial Guinea. It called upon the Government to take proactive measures immediately to implement all the universal periodic review recommendations, particularly those pertaining to removing the restrictive laws and practices that undermined civic space, and to create an enabling environment for journalists, human rights defenders and activists to work without fear.

793. The Health and Environment Program commended the commitments made by Equatorial Guinea to promote the adoption of the programme for health for all in the context of the national economic and social development plan Horizon 2020, as well as its accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It called upon Equatorial Guinea to take the measures necessary to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It urged the State to reinforce action to strengthen and develop the legal framework to address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change mitigation and adaptation.

794. United Nations Watch stated that the Government had made limited progress since the country's review in 2014. It expressed particular concern about the arbitrary use of torture and violence carried out by security forces against the political opposition. It noted that, in October 2018, 24 members of the country's main opposition party had been released from prison and that reports indicated that detainees had been subjected to torture. It called upon the Government to bring domestic law into compliance with international human rights obligations, which could be attained through, among others, the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and by strengthening capacity-building programmes.

795. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme stated that the implementation of the recommendations from the two previous cycles had been inadequate and it noted the drastic restriction of political space since the previous legislative elections in November 2017. Equatorial Guinea remained one of the African countries that was furthest behind in respect to democratic change. After the attempted coup d'état in January 2018, there had been reports of a wave of arrests of opposition activists, human rights defenders and civil society actors who had been accused of sedition, insurgency and disturbing public order. The organization invited Equatorial Guinea to combat corruption, the poor conditions of detention and prison overcrowding.

796. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation expressed concern about reports of arbitrary detentions taking place in Equatorial Guinea, in violation of the right to freedom of expression. It called upon Equatorial Guinea to prosecute the perpetrators of those serious crimes and respond to allegations of extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests, and the persecution of political opponents and civil society activists. It also called upon Equatorial Guinea to lift restrictions on the media by amending relevant legislation and bringing it into conformity with international standards.

797. The African Association of Education for Development stated that, during each universal periodic review cycle, as was the case once again, Equatorial Guinea had committed to implementing the majority of the recommendations received. Nevertheless, the situation had not improved and civil society activists and human rights defenders routinely suffered intimidation, harassment and arbitrary detention. Freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly were subjected to undue restrictions, including the arrest and detention and ill-treatment of persons who tried to exercise those rights. The United Nations should demand that the Government comply with its human rights commitments on the issues of good governance and the rule of law.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

798. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 221 recommendations received, 202 had enjoyed the support of Equatorial Guinea and 19 had been noted.

799. The delegation thanked all the States that had made interventions during the interactive dialogue to make recommendations and to give their support to improve the work carried out by Equatorial Guinea in the field of human rights. That support in the struggle to build a society that would have human rights as a supreme value was a source of pride for the country. Equatorial Guinea also thanked the President of the Human Rights Council, the members of the troika and representatives of civil society for their work and their participation in the process.

800. The delegation stated that Equatorial Guinea was aware that the country still faced several challenges but indicated that the State would continue to work to promote human rights in general and in particular with a view to improving the situation of those most vulnerable in society, such as women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. The delegation reiterated the State's willingness to maintain close cooperation with the Human Rights Council, OHCHR and the United Nations system.

Ethiopia

801. The review of Ethiopia was held on 14 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Ethiopia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/3).

802. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Ethiopia (see sect. C below).

803. The outcome of the review of Ethiopia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/14), 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/42/14/Add.1).

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

804. The delegation of Ethiopia reiterated the firm commitment of the Government to the promotion and protection of human rights and to the universal periodic review mechanism.

805. The delegation expressed its Government's appreciation to those States that had participated in the review of Ethiopia. It thanked States for having recognized the recent political reforms and the positive measures taken by the Government to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights.

806. Ethiopia had received 327 recommendations. After careful consideration of all the recommendations and following consultation with government agencies and civil society organizations, 270 recommendations had been supported.

807. Although the implementation of some of the recommendations had already commenced, the majority of the recommendations supported would be implemented through the third national action plan on human rights, which was expected to be adopted by Parliament in 2019.

808. The Government was committed to addressing the socioeconomic challenges faced and to expediting the country's progress to become a middle-income country by 2025. The delegation recalled that, during the review, detailed information on the Government's reform measures had been provided. Those included policy reforms to boost and modernize the economy by allowing stake sales and mixed ownership in State-owned enterprises in sectors such as energy, telecommunications, logistics and aviation.

809. The Sustainable Development Goals had been mainstreamed in the second five-year national development plan, which was under implementation. Employment creation for the growing youth population was at the heart of the economic reform measures. The Investment and Jobs Creation National Committee had been launched to ensure the creation of sustainable and decent work.

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

810. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ethiopia, 13 delegations made statements.

811. China commended Ethiopia for its efforts to eradicate poverty, develop the education and health sectors, and strengthen the social security system. It also commended Ethiopia for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and for guaranteeing the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. It welcomed the support of Ethiopia for its recommendations and it hoped that the State would continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and to provide the enjoyment of rights for all people.

812. Cuba commended Ethiopia for having supported a large number of recommendations, which was proof of the commitment of Ethiopia to the universal periodic review. It expressed gratitude to Ethiopia for having supported the recommendations it had made, which had addressed issues of climate change, food security and poverty reduction. Cuba invited Ethiopia to renew its efforts to implement all the recommendations supported during the present cycle.

813. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the interactive dialogue with the delegation of Ethiopia had been a useful opportunity to understand the country's policies and experiences in the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the support of Ethiopia for many of the recommendations received, including those made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which demonstrated the State's will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

814. Djibouti thanked Ethiopia for the additional information provided, which focused on commitments and efforts to protect and promote human rights. It congratulated Ethiopia for its constructive dialogue and for having supported the majority of the recommendations, including two recommendations made by Djibouti. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the recommendations.

815. Egypt commended Ethiopia for having supported the majority of the recommendations, including two recommendations made by Egypt, on combating terrorism, and on providing human rights training for law enforcement personnel. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the recommendations supported.

816. Gabon appreciated the efforts of Ethiopia to promote the rights of vulnerable persons, including women. It was pleased to note that women occupied 50 per cent of ministerial positions. It welcomed the efforts of Ethiopia to combat food insecurity and it wished the State success in implementing the recommendations.

817. Germany commended Ethiopia for the numerous accomplishments made during the recent transition. Those included the withdrawal of criminal charges against journalists and political opponents. It welcomed the efforts to open up spaces for civil society and to enable

free political dialogue. It expressed concern about the human rights situation of women and girls. It called upon Ethiopia to take concrete measures to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and trafficking in persons.

818. Haiti welcomed the fact that Ethiopia had supported the two recommendations it had made relating to persons with disabilities and their access to the labour market and access to drinking water and sanitation. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the recommendations supported.

819. India appreciated the constructive engagement by Ethiopia during the review. All the recommendations received had been examined through a process of consultation undertaken by an interministerial team consisting of relevant government stakeholders under the coordination of the Federal Attorney General, as well as from outside the government institutions. Ethiopia had presented a set of development strategies and policies that produced successful results. India wished Ethiopia success in implementing the recommendations supported.

820. The Islamic Republic of Iran applauded Ethiopia for its efforts to increase the school attendance of girls and its efforts to ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities benefited from the national education system. It was confident that sustained economic growth would be helpful in enhancing the protection of human rights of all people in Ethiopia. It considered the State's support of the recommendations as a demonstration of the commitment of the Government to exercise human rights.

821. Iraq thanked Ethiopia for its participation in the universal periodic review. It was pleased that Ethiopia had supported the recommendations it had made, on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and the fight against trafficking in persons.

822. Kuwait welcomed the support by Ethiopia of a significant number of recommendations, including the recommendation made by Kuwait. It commended Ethiopia for the efforts taken in the field of human rights, including the adoption and implementation of the national action plan on human rights (2016–2020), and the efforts in the humanitarian sector, despite the challenges faced by Ethiopia.

823. Libya thanked Ethiopia for its active participation in the universal periodic review process and for the information on its promotion and protection of human rights. Libya was pleased with the efforts to promote the rule of law and harmony between groups and communities, as well as the efforts to ensure sustainable development.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

824. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ethiopia, eight other stakeholders made statements.

825. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project welcomed the political will of the Government to engage in human rights challenges, noting that the climate in the country had drastically improved since the previous universal periodic review. It welcomed the support of Ethiopia for the recommendations on ratifying the core international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party. It regretted that Ethiopia had not offered a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders.

826. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland noted with concern that, although Ethiopia had recently made commendable strides with regard to fundamental rights and freedoms, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons continued to live in fear of violence, danger and prosecution. It deplored the prohibition of consensual same-sex activity under the Criminal Code of 2005 and expressed its hope that homosexuality would be decriminalized. It called upon Ethiopia to ensure that the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community was able to access health services, as that remained a major barrier affecting the quality of life for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in the country. It urged Ethiopia to amend its national road map for HIV prevention and other national health policies to include lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals as “key populations”.

827. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the gradual reopening of operational civic space for civil society organizations. It also welcomed the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship between Ethiopia and Eritrea, made in the spirit of progressing towards sustainable peace in the region. It noted with concern that institutional and legal impediments to sustained political space prevented the development of a vibrant civil society. It lamented the failure of the Government to provide an adequate response to ethnic tensions across a number of regions.

828. International-Lawyers.org called upon the Government to assist displaced persons, noting that the authorities in several regions of the country had destroyed temporary structures. It noted with appreciation that Ethiopia had signed the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. It urged the Government to educate the children of displaced persons to improve the equality of access to education.

829. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended Ethiopia for having taken the political and administrative measures necessary to pardon and grant amnesty to thousands of citizens, especially those who had been accused and charged under the counter-terrorism law. It drew particular attention to the return of political exiles, the closure of secret detention and torture centres, and the lifting of restrictions placed on the media and civil society organizations. However, it was troubled by the situation of displaced persons in the country, and it called upon the authorities to make greater efforts to improve the conditions in which internally displaced people lived, especially women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. It urged the Government of Ethiopia to ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.

830. The Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights called upon Ethiopia to ban the labelling of certain parties as terrorists, which would pave the way for national reconciliation. Despite the great progress made concerning human rights, there was still a long way to go, especially when it came to ethnic violence. A disagreement between the central Government and armed factions continued to undermine a state of peace.

831. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation commended Ethiopia for its tireless efforts towards structural reform and towards ratifying important international instruments to promote and protect human rights, including the non-criminalization of the political opposition. That was a break from the repressive policies and impunity of the security forces and the police. The organization called upon the international community to assist Ethiopia, which was going through an important transitional period.

832. The Health and Environment Program noted the commencement of reforms in Ethiopia. The adoption of a new electoral law on legislative elections at federal and regional levels was a step in the right direction in terms of upholding human rights. The organization recognized the efforts of the Government to ensure the safe return of migrants living abroad and of internally displaced persons. It encouraged Ethiopia to strengthen security measures to put an end to intercommunal violence.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

833. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 327 recommendations received, 270 had enjoyed the support of Ethiopia and 57 had been noted.

834. The delegation stated that the political reforms of the past year had focused primarily on civil and political rights. Measures had been taken to hold to account perpetrators of gross human rights violations, remove the terrorist designation of a number of exiled political parties and open up the political space. Those measures had resulted in the implementation of a number of recommendations supported, as well as some recommendations noted.

835. While noting that the implementation of many of the recommendations supported would significantly strengthen the promotion and protection of civil and political rights, the delegation stated that, in addition, a draft anti-terrorism proclamation had been submitted to Parliament for adoption.

836. Amendments to the law on charities and societies, the electoral law and the media law had already been adopted by Parliament. Measures had been taken to strengthen the independence and capacity of the judiciary, including the appointment of new senior leadership for the federal courts, the ongoing amendments to legislation and the restructuring of the Judicial Administration Council.

837. The Government had prioritized the national elections due to be held in May 2020, and in that regard Parliament had adopted the election and political parties' registration proclamation. The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia was under new management and was working tirelessly to staff the office with independent, capable professionals and to provide training to its staff.

838. Efforts to address ethnic and religious conflicts had already started to bear fruit, with the return of a majority of the displaced persons to their places of residence. The Ministry of Peace was working closely with all stakeholders, including the newly established national reconciliation commission, to resolve the root causes of the conflicts.

839. The Government was committed to combating harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and child marriage. A number of strategies had been adopted.

840. Ethiopia was ready to consider ratifying international and regional human rights instruments to which it was not a party and it had supported relevant recommendations in that regard.

841. Ethiopia was committed to strengthening its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and it had granted requests for visits from the special rapporteurs on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, on extreme poverty and human rights, on the right to education, and on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members. The visit by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression was scheduled for December 2019.

842. With regard to the recommendation to consider repealing specific provisions of the Family Code, which was perceived to discriminate on the basis of disability, the delegation referred to article 220 (1) of the Family Code in the Amharic version, which did not refer to the term "disability" but "incapacity".

843. While measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities had been put in place, the accessibility of social services and the effective mainstreaming of the rights of persons with disabilities remained a challenge.

844. The second Growth and Transformation Plan – the country's five-year national development plan – was under implementation to spur sustainable and inclusive growth. Measures relating to the economic landscape had been taken and included the reforming of investment laws.

845. Positive results had been achieved in the education and health sectors and the Government was committed to achieving the targets of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

846. Those recommendations that had failed to take into account the cultural, social and political realities on the ground had been noted.

Qatar

847. The review of Qatar was held on 15 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Qatar in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/3 and Corr.1).

848. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Qatar (see sect. C below).

849. The outcome of the review of Qatar comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/15), 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/42/15/Add.1).

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

850. The delegation of Qatar stated that the universal periodic review mechanism provided a valuable opportunity to assist States in improving, strengthening and enhancing their obligations under international human rights law. The fruitful interaction between States during the review also contributed to strengthening cooperation, thus drawing on and learning from other countries' experiences, and thereby achieving the Human Rights Council's lofty objective.

851. The efforts of Qatar to protect human rights stemmed from its Permanent Constitution, which demonstrated that the promotion and protection of human rights was the backbone of the comprehensive reform policy (constitutional, economic, social and cultural) pursued by Qatar. That interest had been reflected in the development and strengthening of the human rights infrastructure at the legislative, institutional and awareness-raising levels. That had been emphasized in Qatar National Vision 2030 and in both the first (2011–2016) and second (2018–2022) national development strategies.

852. The subject of human rights had also been reflected in the State's foreign policy, through the rapid provision of humanitarian aid and the support required to all disaster-affected people around the world without exception, which had been done through the Qatar Fund for Development. Human rights was the main pillar of the international assistance and development programmes to be implemented through the Fund in all fields. Furthermore, Qatar continued to mediate many conflicts in the belief that peace and stability were essential for the enjoyment of human rights.

853. Despite the efforts Qatar had made in recent years and its achievements in the field of human rights, the State's ambitions strengthened its determination to go further to overcome all difficulties, build capacities and draw on international experience and expertise. In that context, Qatar relied greatly on cooperation and dialogue with the various human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

854. During its third review, Qatar had received 270 recommendations. During the period between the review of the State's third national report in May and its final adoption that day, the recommendations had been categorized and submitted for a wide consultation process with various government bodies and all strata of society. In that respect, Qatar had supported 178 recommendations, which meant that they had already been implemented or were in the process of being implemented or would be implemented by the State.

855. Qatar had also taken note of 92 recommendations due to their incompatibility with Islamic law, the Constitution, national legislation or for sovereignty grounds, or because they needed further consideration or were related to unfounded allegations. It was to be noted that a number of those recommendations could have been partially accepted.

856. The delegation expressed the belief of Qatar that the follow-up process on the recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review was no less important than the process of preparing and discussing the report before the Working Group. In that context, the delegation emphasized the fact that the national committee that had prepared the national report would follow up on the implementation of the recommendations, which undoubtedly represented one of the achievements of the universal periodic review. The delegation also expressed the determination of Qatar to pursue efforts in capacity-building and training to develop technical and human competencies through cooperation with human rights mechanisms and by benefiting technically from international expertise in that field.

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

857. The National Human Rights Committee affirmed that human rights violations resulting from the blockade imposed on the State of Qatar on 5 June 2017 remained ongoing. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain had taken unilateral and arbitrary measures against Qatar, including on Qatari citizens residing in the three countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, as they had been requested to leave those countries within 14 days. According to the Committee, Qatari nationals had also been prevented from entering those territories.

858. The Committee called upon all delegations to review the report of the OHCHR technical mission to the State of Qatar, which had taken place in November 2017, on the impact of the Gulf crisis on human rights. According to the Committee, the report had affirmed that the measures and restrictions imposed by the authorities of the blockading countries constituted the collective punishment of Qatari citizens and residents, as well as citizens of the blockading countries. The Committee had referred to an alleged case of the enforced disappearance of a Qatari national in Saudi Arabia, and another case relating to a Qatari citizen it claimed had been arbitrarily detained.

859. In particular, the Committee indicated that Qatari nationals were prohibited from performing the religious rituals of the hajj and umrah because the Government of Saudi Arabia had imposed obstacles that had rendered it impossible for Qatari nationals to perform the pilgrimage.

860. The Committee reiterated that Qatar had ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It emphasized the need to review the laws on civil and political rights to ensure conformity with international human rights standards, as well as legislation that would allow more space for civil society and freedom of opinion and expression.

861. The Committee called upon the Government to expedite its adoption of the bills on the rights of persons with disabilities and of the child, taking into account the observations made by the National Human Rights Committee on the bills and the need for those to comply with international human rights standards.

862. The Committee called for the strengthening of the role of women in decision-making positions, as women were provided with equal opportunities for employment and education. Lastly, the Committee called upon the Government to grant women the right to transmit their nationalities to their husbands and children.

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

863. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Qatar, 13 delegations made statements.

864. The United Arab Emirates invited Qatar to place importance on the recommendations relating to its unlawful acts and terrorist acts. It called upon Qatar to end reported hate speech in the media and to allocate its assistance to meet the needs of the neediest. It stated that Qatar should review its laws on terrorism and it expressed the hope that the State would help thousands from the Al-Ghufran tribe, who had been deprived of their nationality.

865. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the adherence of Qatar to the two international covenants on human rights and the adequacy of the State's legislation for the protection of those fundamental rights. It commended the priority given by Qatar to development cooperation by helping other States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through the implementation of important projects.

866. Viet Nam commended Qatar for the acceptance of its two recommendations concerning the effective implementation of the laws and policies on migrant workers and the strengthening of international cooperation in realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

867. Afghanistan expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Qatar of the recommendations on combating all forms of violence against women and on encouraging freedom of expression. Afghanistan also congratulated Qatar on its ongoing reform of the labour sector, the improvement of the legal protection granted to migrant workers and its efforts towards the promotion and protection of human rights.

868. Algeria welcomed the accession by Qatar to international conventions and the incorporation of human rights into legislation, including the protection of migrant workers. It was satisfied that Qatar had accepted its recommendations on gender equality and the protection of women from discrimination, as well as the intensification of training or awareness-raising programmes in the judicial sector.

869. Bahrain expressed concern about the deteriorating human rights situation in Qatar, and denounced the allegations of forced employment and deteriorating working conditions. It regretted that Qatar had not accepted the recommendation to stop the reported financing of terrorist organizations, which posed challenges to the region.

870. Brunei Darussalam commended the continued efforts by the Government of Qatar to advance its policies to support and empower women, and to achieve strong, cohesive Qatari families. It welcomed the efforts of the Government to ensure the rights of children.

871. Burkina Faso welcomed all the efforts made by Qatar to ensure the human rights of its nationals and all people living in its territory. It welcomed the recommendations that Qatar had accepted, including those relating to strengthening the protection of women's rights.

872. China expressed the hope that Qatar would continue to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and to combat trafficking in persons and domestic violence, and to protect the rights of migrant workers.

873. Cuba praised Qatar for having accepted its recommendations regarding the adoption of further measures aimed at ensuring the well-being and rights of children and the effective implementation of the State's national development strategy.

874. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that the universal periodic review had provided a useful opportunity to better understand the State's policy on and experiences in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It welcomed the acceptance by Qatar of many of the recommendations as a full demonstration of the State's will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

875. Egypt expressed concern over allegations of financing of terrorism and claimed that Qatar was a platform for the launching of terrorist acts in the region. Egypt remained concerned about the human rights situation in Qatar and its negative impact on the ongoing conflicts in the region, and it regretted that the State had rejected 34 per cent of the recommendations received.

876. India welcomed the accession by Qatar to two international conventions and the legislative reforms undertaken, including the amendment of the legal framework on the rights of migrants. India also noted the action plan of Qatar to combat trafficking and the efforts to empower women and include them in all areas of society.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

877. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Qatar, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

878. The Iraqi Development Organization was concerned that, firstly, Qatar had not committed to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, to abolishing the *kafalah* system and to guaranteeing migrants' rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Secondly, the country had not endorsed the recommendations allowing Qatari women to pass on their nationality to their children, and certain groups such as the Bedouin remained stateless, while, under the nationality law, individuals could be stripped of their citizenship if they joined "a group whose purpose is to undermine the State". Thirdly, Qatar had refused to amend legislation violating the right to freedom of expression, including laws on the press and cybercrime.

879. Institut international pour les droits et le développement noted the accession by Qatar to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and seven principal human rights instruments. It commended the efforts to advance the human rights of women, and the legislation that had improved the situation of migrant workers and that had abolished the *kafalah* system. It called upon Qatar to undertake additional legislative reforms to promote the rights of migrant workers and to review its view on discrimination against women and the passing on of citizenship to the children of Qatari women.

880. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation denounced the restrictions on civil space and stated that laws placed considerable hurdles, restrictions and fines on civil society looking to form associations or assemble peacefully. Despite revisions made to the State's *kafalah* system, the authorities restricted the rights of foreign workers to join unions or to engage in peaceful strike action. Human rights defenders faced restrictions in their work, including travel bans and threats of detention. Freedom of expression remained under threat, with the closure of the Doha Centre for Media Freedom and the law on cybercrime prevention heavily penalizing journalists and researchers, including through fines and prison sentences.

881. International-Lawyers.org noted that domestic violence and marital rape had not been criminalized under the Penal Code. As a result, such violence against women was tolerated by some communities and women who were victims frequently failed to report cases. While commending the State's ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other human rights treaties, it stated that the legal requirements of those treaties should be transferred to the domestic legal system. It recommended that Qatar criminalize domestic violence and sexual abuse in the Penal Code, remove all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and continue efforts to improve awareness and support of women's issues.

882. The Center for Inquiry commended the decision by Qatar to accept the recommendation to remove existing restrictions on the free exercise of freedom of religion and belief, and stated that the country should scrap its anachronistic apostasy and blasphemy legislation. It lamented that, of the 270 recommendations made, many dealing with the granting of freedom of assembly and expression, Qatar had rejected over one third. It was overdue that Qataris were given the opportunity to express their own ideas and were granted full freedom of religion or belief.

883. The Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights stated that Qatar had been targeting opponents by forceful detention, intimidation and harassment, as well as through retaliation and discrimination against women and migrant workers. Although Qatar had acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the State was still violating those rights systematically. The organization called upon Qatar to amend its emergency legislation, especially regarding citizenship, and labour laws, carry out amendments to safeguard the participation of citizens and residents in public life, ensure public freedoms and grant rights to migrant workers.

884. United Nations Watch welcomed the recommendation calling upon Qatar to stop providing financial and moral support to terrorist groups and to stop giving platforms to terrorist groups to spread their extremist ideologies. It stated that Qatar must stop providing a safe haven to terrorists and that it joined all peace-loving States that rightfully rejected any form of apologetics for terror. It noted that Qatar had recently acceded to international

counter-terrorism conventions of 1997 and 1999, and it urged all States Members of the United Nations to ensure compliance.

885. The Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health stated that it was crucial that the law granted women equal rights to men in passing their nationality to their children and spouses. While Qatar had enacted legislation allowing most migrants to leave the country without an exit permit, it must also include certain other categories of workers, including those in the military, public sector and domestic work. The organization recommended taking further measures, including by amending the law on citizenship and establishing mechanisms to protect migrants.

886. Villages unis commended Qatar for having acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, for having established a support and insurance fund for migrant workers, and for its policy to support and empower women through the second national development strategy 2018–2022, including through social protection. It noted that, in 2017, the gender equality index stood at 95.3 per cent and the literacy rate at 98.8 per cent, and the representation of women in decision-making positions stood at 30 per cent.

887. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation commended Qatar for its acceptance of the majority of the universal periodic review recommendations, for its accession to a number of international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and for its efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the rights of migrant workers. The abolition of the sponsorship *kafalah* law was an important step towards a substantial reform of the system of employers granting workers permission to exit the country.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

888. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 270 recommendations received, 178 had enjoyed the support of Qatar and 92 had been noted.

889. The delegation of Qatar indicated that the universal periodic review was a useful and important mechanism, not only in terms of its contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights within the country under review, but also in terms of sharing good practices that could help other countries to improve their human rights records.

890. Based on that conviction, the delegation affirmed that the State's most recent review would provide an opportunity for dialogue with all States and with non-governmental organizations in a transparent and objective manner and in a spirit of positive cooperation with a view to achieving the purposes for which that mechanism had been established.

891. Qatar regretted that the United Arab Emirates had, according to the Qatari delegation, abused that mechanism by having sent a note containing the recommendations it had made to the State of Qatar during the review session and a video link showing the troika announcing amendments made by the United Arab Emirates to those same recommendations made to the State of Qatar during the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Qatar in May 2019.

892. The United Arab Emirates had sent those recommendations to the International Court of Justice, which was currently considering a case by the State of Qatar against the United Arab Emirates, in a misleading attempt to lead the Court to believe that those recommendations had been made to the State of Qatar in the name of the troika.

893. Qatar believed that that was a misrepresentation of facts and a desperate attempt to abuse the universal periodic review mechanism to achieve purposes that were totally unrelated to the issue of human rights and that should not be permitted by the esteemed Human Rights Council. Accordingly, Qatar had suggested that the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the President of the Council draw the attention of that same State to that issue so that such a practice did not occur in the future.

894. The delegation reiterated that the majority of the recommendations received by Qatar had been objective and positive. While some of them had not been accepted, Qatar had taken note of them and would like to thank the countries that had made them for their interest and participation in the review. The delegation affirmed the State's belief in the role of the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review mechanism as an optimal mechanism to support States' efforts to fulfil their obligations and to strengthen their national efforts to improve the human rights situation.

895. The delegation expressed contempt regarding the intervention made by Bahrain, especially considering that Qatar had accepted all the recommendations made by Bahrain. Qatar believed that the State of Bahrain should have thanked Qatar for having accepted its recommendations.

Nicaragua

896. The review of Nicaragua was held on 15 May 2019 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Nicaragua 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.6/33/NIC/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.6/33/NIC/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.6/33/NIC/3).

897. At its 27th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Nicaragua (see sect. C below).

898. The outcome of the review of Nicaragua comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/16), the views of the State 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/42/16/Add.1).

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

899. The delegation stated that Nicaragua was present to respond to the recommendations made during the State's third universal periodic review as a sign of respect for the universal human rights system. The recommendations received had been duly analysed by a well-articulated and efficient inter-institutional coordination mechanism.

900. Nicaragua had supported the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.51, 125.127, 125.143, 125.144, 125.161, 125.175, 125.183, 125.189 and 125.204, and the country would continue to guarantee the fulfilment and enjoyment of human rights, faithful to its commitment to peace, stability, sustainable development, international solidarity and humanist vocation, all in compliance with the Political Constitution, the national legal system and the international instruments signed and ratified by Nicaragua.

901. Nicaragua had supported the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.37–125.41, 125.43, 125.45, 125.46, 125.95 and 125.105, and the country would continue to guarantee the independence and autonomy of the powers of the State.

902. Since 2008, Nicaragua had implemented national human development plans and programmes, which had guided the restoration of the human rights of the people; therefore, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.187, 125.192, 125.194, 125.195 and 125.200 had been supported.

903. Nicaragua continued to advance the socioeconomic development of the nation and to reduce inequality, which had allowed it to become an exemplary economy at the regional level. Poverty had been reduced from 29.6 per cent in 2014 to 24.9 per cent in 2016, and extreme poverty from 8.3 per cent in 2014 to 6.9 per cent in 2016. Nicaragua would continue to work towards improving the well-being of all the people of Nicaragua; therefore, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.179, 125.180, 125.182, 125.193, 125.196, 125.198, 125.199, 125.201, 125.202 and 125.205 had been supported.

904. The fulfilment of the right to health had always been and would continue to be a priority for the Government of Nicaragua.

905. The country would continue to guarantee and reinforce free, quality, effective and efficient public health through the primary care strategy for family and community health model, which had produced tangible results and garnered international recognition. In that regard, Nicaragua had supported the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.181, 125.203, 125.206, 125.209–125.212, 125.215 and 125.220.

906. The right to education was and would continue to be a priority of the Government, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups and through the execution of the national action plan on education (2017–2021), which ensured that quality education remained free, appropriate, accessible and equitable, with efficiency and effectiveness and without discrimination. In that regard, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.221–125.225, 125.227–125.235, 125.190 and 125.257 had been supported.

907. The recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.58, 125.61 and 125.64 had been supported, as they were in line with the strategy for the security of the sovereign and citizens, which provided security to the population, allowing the country to achieve the best security rates in the entire region, in an environment of peace, security and citizen tranquillity.

908. Nicaragua would continue to work in favour of human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially regarding the civil and political rights of all Nicaraguans. In the case of internal difficulties, similar to those of all nations, the Government of Nicaragua would promote solutions through peaceful mechanisms, where respectful dialogue prevailed.

909. The right to peaceful assembly, demonstration and public mobilization would continue to be guaranteed. However, those rights must be exercised in compliance with the laws and regulations established for that purpose to guarantee security, internal order and the common good of all Nicaraguans. Therefore, Nicaragua had supported the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.54, 125.87, 125.110, 125.111, 125.113, 125.116, 125.121, 125.122, 125.124, 125.145, 125.151, 125.156, 125.162, 125.164, 125.166 and 125.167.

910. Nicaragua would continue to work on strengthening its political and electoral system in order to identify the political, electoral and institutional reforms necessary to continue to perfect the social and democratic State. It would guarantee free, open, transparent and monitored elections by 2021. Work had resumed with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for cooperation in institutional, political and electoral strengthening; therefore, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.112 and 125.144 had been supported.

911. In Nicaragua, 7,227 non-governmental organizations were operating, and the constitutional right of association of their members was respected; therefore, the recommendation contained in paragraph 125.118 had been supported. Nicaragua would continue to protect civil society organizations and individuals, but all civil society organizations were obliged to comply with legislation and with the objectives and purposes for which they were constituted.

912. Nicaragua would continue to protect the environment and face the effects of climate change at the national level and actively participate at the international level. Under a shared but differentiated responsibilities approach, the country continued to strengthen policies and strategies to contribute to the goal of not increasing world temperatures beyond 1.5 degrees. In that regard, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.47–125.50, 125.52 and 125.53 had been supported.

913. Nicaragua had investigated acts of violence through a special autonomous, independent and professional mechanism created by the legislative power, namely the truth, justice and peace commission, which had extensively investigated and contributed to the existing national mechanisms to arrive at the truth; therefore, the recommendation contained in paragraph 125.85 had been supported. Nicaragua had shown its willingness to resolve conflicts through dialogue, being the first to convene a round table during the failed attempted coup d'état.

914. Nicaragua was respectful of the mechanisms and procedures of the universal human rights system. It believed that the universal periodic review was a useful mechanism to contribute to strengthening the human rights of all States.

915. Currently, the reality in the country had changed, and the people of Nicaragua had regained national peace and stability.

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

916. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nicaragua, 13 delegations made statements.

917. Egypt commended the efforts made by Nicaragua to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights, and to improve the economic situation, reduce poverty and ensure food security. It encouraged Nicaragua to continue its efforts to ensure national reconciliation, thus ensuring civility and security, strengthening the rule of law and further protecting human rights.

918. Haiti thanked Nicaragua for having accepted its recommendations to increase investment in community-based organizations and to adopt targeted policies to promote effective equality and economic development for citizens of African descent. It encouraged all relevant actors to put an end to the sociopolitical crisis in the country.

919. India noted the commitment of Nicaragua to the universal periodic review for the improvement of and respect for human rights, as well as the State's efforts towards reconciliation and national unity in working on the promotion, protection and restitution of human rights and a return to the path of welfare, development and rights.

920. The Islamic Republic of Iran considered the efforts of Nicaragua in poverty reduction, sustained economic growth, the adoption of a mobile clinic programme and the positive steps that had a significant impact on strengthening public health-care services. It remained concerned about the adverse impacts of the unilateral coercive measures and economic sanctions on the population's enjoyment of human rights in the country.

921. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Nicaragua of the recommendations made by Iraq concerning freedom of opinion and assembly. Iraq hoped that Nicaragua would implement the recommendations accepted in line with the State's international obligations.

922. Peru noted with concern that 100 recommendations had not been accepted because they were "not applicable for lack of foundation and distortion of reality" and that among them were those relating to freedom of expression, peaceful association, the press, access to justice, and the cessation of arbitrary detentions and torture. Peru reminded the Human Rights Council of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which had corroborated the lack of accountability and impunity in Nicaragua (A/HRC/42/18).

923. The Philippines thanked Nicaragua for having accepted the recommendations concerning intensifying awareness campaigns and training programmes on anti-trafficking and on efforts to protect vulnerable groups against all forms of violence. It acknowledged the implementation by Nicaragua of human development programmes that contributed to reducing poverty rates and spurring economic growth.

924. The Russian Federation welcomed the efforts made to strengthen legislative instruments for the protection of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights. It opposed the actions by a number of countries imposing unilateral coercive measures to put pressure on the Government of Nicaragua. It would continue to express its support for the

resolution of internal divergences in Nicaragua by the Nicaraguans themselves without outside interference.

925. Serbia commended the steps taken by Nicaragua to ensure the full implementation of all human rights obligations nationwide. Serbia also commended the fact that, since 2007, Nicaragua had designed successive human development programmes and had implemented the programme for 2018–2021. It noted with pleasure that measures had been taken to reduce poverty and hunger, to restore the right to free and quality education, and to increase educational enrolment.

926. South Africa commended Nicaragua for its efforts to reduce poverty and to ensure the enjoyment particularly of economic, social and cultural rights by its people. It encouraged the Government and the relevant institutions to make every effort to implement the recommendations Nicaragua had accepted.

927. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regretted that the recommendations concerning freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly had been noted on the basis that they had been considered “unsubstantiated” and “distortions of reality”. It remained concerned about the decision of Nicaragua to end talks with the Civic Alliance. It urged Nicaragua to fulfil its commitments towards restoring democracy and to create the right conditions for dialogue to resume.

928. UNICEF remained concerned about the high rates of violence against children and adolescents in Nicaragua, including sexual violence, corporal punishment, adolescent pregnancy and femicide. It called upon Nicaragua to redouble efforts to prevent and address any type of violence against children, including gender-based violence, sexual abuse and adolescent pregnancy, to increase access to justice and specialized care for child victims, and to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for the deaths of children during the crisis.

929. UNFPA recognized the important achievements of Nicaragua concerning sexual and reproductive health, especially the strengthening of the regulatory framework and the capacities of health personnel to care for adolescents, with a consequent increase in access to modern contraceptives. However, it noted that adolescent pregnancy remained a challenge in Nicaragua. It renewed its commitment to sexual and reproductive rights in Nicaragua in both development and humanitarian emergency situations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

930. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nicaragua, eight other stakeholders made statements.

931. Conselho Indigenista Missionário applauded the progress relating to the issuance of land titles for indigenous and Afrodescendent communities. Nevertheless, it inquired about the measures taken to guarantee the use and full enjoyment of the right to property by indigenous peoples, reminding the State of its responsibility to protect and promote communal property, in line with the Constitution. It referred to the illegal land occupation by third non-indigenous parties in the Mayangna Awas Tingni community, despite having the legal title over the communal land, and it urged Nicaragua to peacefully resolve land conflicts within the rule of law by promoting dialogue and the legal security of communal property. It recommended that Nicaragua further enhance actions towards the true restitution of indigenous properties through the recognition and implementation of internal communal rules.

932. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, appreciated the acceptance of various recommendations relating to the rights of children, young people and women, but it considered that major efforts were needed to ensure the full enjoyment of rights, particularly in the field of education by vulnerable groups. It recommended that Nicaragua strengthen the implementation of the national action plan on education 2017–2021, ensure access to quality education in urban and rural areas through increased budget allocations for training teachers, prevent and eradicate child labour and combat the school dropout of children, and protect children and women against violence through awareness-raising campaigns and human rights education.

933. The International Humanist and Ethical Union took note of the delegation's statement that women's rights and the fight against gender violence were government priorities. However, it highlighted that Nicaragua had rejected the recommendations to address femicide and sexual and domestic violence against women and children and had repealed the legislative amendment of 2017 to the comprehensive law on violence against women, thereby having reduced the scope of femicide to the private sphere. Despite the high rate of adolescent pregnancy and maternal mortality in Nicaragua, abortion remained banned in all circumstances, and many of those in need of an abortion were young girls, who suffered sexual violence and rape. The organization considered the absolute ban on abortion as institutionalized violence against women and girls and a form of inhuman treatment and torture. It called upon Nicaragua to decriminalize abortion and to back up its commitment to reduce violence against women.

934. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues regretted that Nicaragua had rejected 124 recommendations, some of them about the crisis of 2018. It was concerned about the denial of the lethal violence occurring and of the serious human rights crisis faced by the country. It stated that impunity for serious crimes continued, that public peaceful assemblies were repressed, and that para-police forces harassed, threatened and attacked the opposition. It was concerned that Nicaragua had rejected the recommendations to allow the access of international human rights bodies to the country, and to respect freedom of association. It referred to unfounded criminal charges against civil society organizations and it urged Nicaragua to guarantee a safe environment for them. It called upon the Human Rights Council and OHCHR to contribute to resolving the crisis and strengthening the efforts of human rights defenders.

935. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation stressed that Nicaragua had not implemented any of the 26 recommendations received during the State's previous review relating to civic space, freedom of expression and access to information. It regretted that Nicaragua had not accepted the recommendations relating to the provision of access to human rights mechanisms, the investigation of human rights abuses against demonstrators, and the safety and freedom of human rights defenders and journalists. It mentioned that legislation still treated slander and insult as criminal offences, that freedom of the press was limited and that censorship had been recorded. Legislation regulating civil society organizations was applied arbitrarily and human rights defenders, journalists and bloggers were stigmatized, harassed, criminalized and attacked. Freedom of peaceful assembly was subject to legal barriers, and excessive and deadly force had been used against demonstrators, resulting in 300 people killed in 2018.

936. Réseau international des droits humains stated that all the recommendations made denied the reality of Nicaragua, particularly since April 2018. It stressed that Nicaragua did not guarantee fundamental human rights, mainly the right to peaceful assembly, which had not been authorized by the authorities and had been severely repressed by the police, as well as the right to freedom of association and freedom of expression. It stressed that there was no institutional independence; that included the Office of the Human Rights Advocate, which was not independent. It referred to the repression, intimidation, arbitrary detentions and ill-treatment of the opposition and human rights defenders, the impunity of criminal gangs, tolerance towards violence against women, the existence of political prisoners and the situation of non-governmental organizations. The law on amnesty represented impunity for serious human rights violations.

937. Action Canada for Population and Development appreciated the acceptance of various recommendations aimed at guaranteeing sexual health and non-discriminatory access to health and at reducing adolescent pregnancy. Nevertheless, it was concerned that many other recommendations had not been accepted, mostly those asking the country to eradicate gender violence, particularly sexual violence against girls, as well as discrimination and violence against indigenous peoples and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It regretted the rejection of the recommendations to decriminalize abortion, as well as the lack of recommendations on the legal recognition of gender identity of trans persons and of same-sex marriage.

938. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation was concerned about the situation of human rights in Nicaragua, which had continued to worsen since the

demonstrations of April 2018. That had had repercussions on the access of United Nations human rights mechanisms to the country and was also preventing civil society organizations from carrying out their duties. The organization considered that curtailing freedom of expression was wrong. It urged Nicaragua to release all political prisoners, who, in a peaceful manner, had expressed their political views since the start of the crisis. It also recommended that all victims of violence have access to redress. It requested that observation missions be allowed to monitor elections. Lastly, it urged Nicaragua to ensure fair opportunities and decent housing for all evacuees.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

939. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 259 recommendations received, 135 had enjoyed the support of Nicaragua and 124 had been noted.

940. Nicaragua was grateful to the secretariat and to the delegations that had made use of the mechanism for the purpose for which it was intended and had issued constructive recommendations.

941. The delegation of the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity expressed its disagreement and objection towards the distorted and ill-intentioned statements made by several countries regarding the internal situation in Nicaragua. They had omitted their own internal realities, which were alarming in terms of the human rights violations of their own citizens and on which Nicaragua had not made any judgments, as it considered that to be of the competence of their respective Governments.

942. The delegation noted that there were hundreds of dead and missing, as well as graves that had been discovered, in the countries that had made accusations against Nicaragua, which were irrelevant to human rights organizations and to Governments that, ignoring those obvious realities, intended to stand as judges against Nicaragua. The delegation reiterated the firm decision of Nicaragua to continue to respect and promote the human rights of all the people who inhabited the territory.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

943. At its 28th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), China, Cuba, Finland¹² (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nicaragua¹² (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Spain, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)¹² (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Finland, Georgia, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Uganda (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Grenada, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (also on behalf of the Equality and Human Rights Commission (England, Scotland and Wales) and the Scottish Human Rights Commission) (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa culture internationale, African Green Foundation International, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association of World Citizens, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of Amnesty International), Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Health and Environment Program, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of Conectas Direitos Humanos), International Career Support Association, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Rutgers (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development), United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, UPR Info.

944. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Norway

945. At its 23rd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/101 on the outcome of the review of Norway.

Albania

946. At its 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/102 on the outcome of the review of Albania.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

947. At its 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/103 on the outcome of the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Côte d'Ivoire

948. At its 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/104 on the outcome of the review of Côte d'Ivoire.

Portugal

949. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/105 on the outcome of the review of Portugal.

Bhutan

950. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/106 on the outcome of the review of Bhutan.

Dominica

951. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/107 on the outcome of the review of Dominica.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

952. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/108 on the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Brunei Darussalam

953. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/109 on the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam.

Costa Rica

954. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/110 on the outcome of the review of Costa Rica.

Equatorial Guinea

955. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/111 on the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea.

Ethiopia

956. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/112 on the outcome of the review of Ethiopia.

Qatar

957. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/113 on the outcome of the review of Qatar.

Nicaragua

958. At its 27th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/114 on the outcome of the review of Nicaragua.

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

General debate on agenda item 7

959. At the 28th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

960. At its 28th and 29th meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Mexico, Nigeria, Oman¹² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)¹² (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)¹² (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Nicaragua);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: League of Arab States;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa culture internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-Haq, American Association of Jurists, B'nai B'rith, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Defence for Children International, European Union of Jewish Students, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Human Rights Watch, Ingénieurs du monde, Institute for NGO Research, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International-Lawyers.org, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, Partners for Transparency (also on behalf of Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights), Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Jewish Congress.

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

A. Panel discussion

Annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective throughout the work of the Human Rights Council and that of its mechanisms

961. At its 30th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 6/30, the annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective on the theme “Gender-responsive initiatives to accelerate gender equality”.

962. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion. The co-founder of International Gender Champions and founder and CEO of Women@theTable, Caitlin Kraft-Buchman, moderated the discussion.

963. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Chair of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, Elizabeth Salmón; member of the GQUAL Campaign secretariat and Head of Law at REDRESS, Alejandra Vicente; Programme Officer, Gender Partnership Programme at the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Mariana Duarte Mutzenberg.

964. 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 (on behalf of the Group of African States), Austria (also on behalf of Croatia and Slovenia), Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Burkina Faso (also on behalf of States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Marshall Islands¹² (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Singapore and Suriname), Mexico (also on behalf of Colombia), Saint Lucia¹² (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Grenada, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), Sweden¹² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Zambia¹² (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Malawi, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Saint Kitts and Nevis (also on behalf of Grenada and Saint Lucia);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Commission of Jurists, Plan International (also on behalf of Defence for Children International and Terre des hommes fédération internationale), World Jewish Congress.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brunei Darussalam¹² (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Bulgaria, Fiji, Iraq, Qatar, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Marshall Islands, Russian Federation;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Federation for Women and Family Planning, Health and Environment Program, Institute for NGO Research.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 8

967. At its 29th and 30th meetings, on 23 September 2019, and at its 31st meeting, on 24 September, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia (also on behalf of Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Peru and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Australia (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Solomon Islands and Spain), Bolivia (Plurinational State of)¹² (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Estonia¹² (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Finland¹² (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Finland¹² (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Center for Reproductive Rights, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Women's Health Coalition, Rutgers, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights), Action of Human Movement, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, American Association of Jurists, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre d'action pour le développement rural, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary – Loreto Generalate), European Union of Jewish Students, European Union of Public Relations, Federation for Women and Family Planning, France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Welfare Association, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Ingénieurs du monde, Institute for NGO Research, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of Catholics for Choice, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Women's Health Coalition, Plan

International, Rutgers and Swedish Association for Sexuality Education), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada and Nazra for Feminist Studies), Iraqi Development Organization, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Liberation, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Barua Organization, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

968. At the 30th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the representatives of Colombia, Georgia, India, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

969. At the 31st meeting, on 24 September 2019, the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Ahmed Reid, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/42/59 and Add.1–2).

970. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Belgium made statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Brazil, China, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Cuba, Haiti¹² (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), India, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Botswana, Colombia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gabon, Grenada, Jamaica, Malawi, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Global Action on Aging, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 9

973. At the 31st meeting, on 24 September 2019, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Human Rights Council on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Taonga Mushayavanhu, presented, pursuant to Council decision 3/103 and resolutions 34/36 and 36/24, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its tenth session (A/HRC/42/58).

974. At its 31st and 32nd meetings, on 24 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay), Cameroon, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Cuba, Egypt, Finland¹² (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein,

Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Iceland, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Mexico (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Nepal, Nicaragua¹² (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)¹² (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement, Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, European Union of Jewish Students, European Union of Public Relations, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Welfare Association, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Ingénieurs du monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Institute for NGO Research, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Educational Development, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International-Lawyers.org, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iraqi Development Organization, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Palestinian Return Centre, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Jewish Congress.

975. At the 32nd meeting, on 24 September 2019, the representatives of Brazil, China, India, Israel, Latvia, Pakistan, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Palestine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

976. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

977. At the 41st meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.28/Rev.1, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Haiti, Turkey and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, the State of Palestine withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia and Panama joined the sponsors.

978. At the same meeting, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, orally revised the draft resolution.

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

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

981. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 42/29).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

982. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 September 2019, the Deputy High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/25, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for NGO Research, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

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

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

986. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 September 2019, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/20, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/HRC/42/32).

987. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Director of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Leila Zerrougui; Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, André Lite Asebea; President of the African Association for the Defence of Human Rights, Jean Claude Katende; President of Association des femmes juristes congolaises, Pélagie Ebeka Mujangi.

988. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the National Human Rights Commission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement.

989. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 33rd meeting, on 24 September 2019, and at the 34th meeting, on 25 September, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, China, Egypt¹² (also

on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Senegal, Spain, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Estonia, France, Ireland, Maldives, Netherlands, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Watch, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

990. At the 34th meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

991. At the 34th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/27, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Libya and the implementation of that resolution.

992. At the same meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya made a statement (by video message).

993. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Egypt, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Italy, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Commission of Jurists, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

D. Interactive dialogue with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

996. At the 35th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Rhona Smith, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/32, her reports (A/HRC/42/60 and Add.1).

997. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Croatia, Czechia, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Myanmar, Netherlands, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association of World Citizens, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists and International Service for Human Rights).

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

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

1000. At the 35th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Bahame Nyanduga, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/23, his report (A/HRC/42/62).

1001. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

1002. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Jordan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Educational Development, International Federation of Journalists, Partners for Transparency.

1003. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

1004. At the 36th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Aristide Nononsi, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/22, his report (A/HRC/42/63).

1005. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1006. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, Bahrain, China, Croatia, Czechia, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Norway¹²

(also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Physicians for Human Rights.

1007. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1008. At the 36th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/19, her report (A/HRC/42/61).

1009. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1010. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Côte d'Ivoire, France, Ireland, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Sudan;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, International Federation of ACAT, World Evangelical Alliance.

1011. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. General debate on agenda item 10

1012. At the 37th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the Deputy High Commissioner presented the reports of the High Commissioner on the role and achievements of OHCHR in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/42/31), on cooperation with Georgia (A/HRC/42/34) and on the implementation of technical assistance provided to the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations of violations and abuses committed by all parties to the conflict in Yemen (A/HRC/42/33), all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

1013. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia, Georgia and Yemen made statements as the States concerned.

1014. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (also on behalf of Benin, Grenada, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint

Lucia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahrain, Bahrain (also on behalf of Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen), Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Pakistan, Pakistan (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Suriname¹² (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Singapore), Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia), Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)¹² (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Nicaragua);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belarus, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Office of the Public Defender (Ombudsman) (Georgia) (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, Al Zubair Charity Foundation, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association d'entraide médicale guinée, Association of World Citizens, Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Human Rights House Foundation, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Iraqi Development Organization, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners for Transparency, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, World Barua Organization.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promoting international cooperation to support national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up

1015. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Paraguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.3, sponsored by Brazil and Paraguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, India, Ireland, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

1016. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bulgaria, Chile, Fiji and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

1017. 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.

1018. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/30).

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

1019. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Iraq, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.12, sponsored by Iraq, on behalf of the Group of Arab States.

1020. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

1021. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution. The Chief of Programme Support and Management Services of OHCHR made a statement on the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

1022. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/31).

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

1023. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Thailand, also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.15, sponsored by Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen joined the sponsors.

1024. 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.

1025. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/32).

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

1026. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somalia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.26/Rev.1, sponsored by Somalia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Yemen. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

1027. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally revised the draft resolution.

1028. 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.

1029. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 42/33).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1030. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.29/Rev.1, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Turkey and Yemen. Subsequently, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

1031. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1032. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

1033. 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.

1034. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/34).

Technical assistance and capacity-building to further improve human rights in the Sudan

1035. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.30, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen joined the sponsors.

1036. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

1037. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Egypt and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

1038. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1039. 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.

1040. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 42/35).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

1041. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.31, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Turkey. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

1042. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Cameroon made general comments on the draft resolution.

1043. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1044. 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.

1045. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/36).

Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

1046. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Japan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.35/Rev.1, sponsored by Japan. Subsequently, Ukraine joined the sponsor.

1047. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1048. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

1049. 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.

1050. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/37).

Annex I

Attendance

Member

Afghanistan	Czechia	Pakistan
Angola	Democratic Republic of	Peru
Argentina	the Congo	Philippines
Australia	Denmark	Qatar
Austria	Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Eritrea	Senegal
Bahrain	Fiji	Slovakia
Bangladesh	Hungary	Somalia
Brazil	Iceland	South Africa
Bulgaria	India	Spain
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Togo
Cameroon	Italy	Tunisia
Chile	Japan	Ukraine
China	Mexico	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Croatia	Nepal	Ireland
Cuba	Nigeria	Uruguay

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	Greece	Morocco
Algeria	Grenada	Mozambique
Armenia	Guatemala	Myanmar
Azerbaijan	Guinea Bissau	Namibia
Barbados	Guyana	Nauru
Belarus	Haiti	Netherlands
Belgium	Honduras	New Zealand
Benin	Indonesia	Nicaragua
Bhutan	Iran (Islamic Republic	Norway
Bolivia (Plurinational	of)	Oman
State of)	Ireland	Paraguay
Botswana	Israel	Poland
Brunei Darussalam	Jamaica	Portugal
Burundi	Jordan	Republic of Korea
Cabo Verde	Kuwait	Republic of Moldova
Cambodia	Lao People's	Romania
Chad	Democratic Republic	Russian Federation
Colombia	Latvia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Saint Lucia
Côte d'Ivoire	Lesotho	Samoa
Cyprus	Libya	San Marino
Djibouti	Liechtenstein	Serbia
Dominica	Lithuania	Seychelles
Ecuador	Luxembourg	Sierra Leone
El Salvador	Malawi	Singapore
Equatorial Guinea	Malaysia	Slovenia
Estonia	Maldives	South Sudan
Ethiopia	Mali	Sri Lanka
Finland	Malta	Sudan
France	Marshall Islands	Suriname
Gabon	Mauritania	Sweden
Georgia	Monaco	Switzerland
Germany	Mongolia	Syrian Arab Republic
	Montenegro	Tajikistan

Thailand	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Timor-Leste	United Republic of	Viet Nam
Trinidad and Tobago	Tanzania	Yemen
Turkey	Uzbekistan	Zambia
Uganda	Vanuatu	Zimbabwe

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 Development Programme	United Nations Office for Project Services
	United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	International Organization for Migration
International Labour Organization	World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

Commonwealth	International Development Law Organization
Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	League of Arab States
European Public Law Organization	Organization of American States
European Union	Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
Sovereign Military 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
Commissioner for Human Rights in the
Russian Federation
Danish Institute for Human Rights
Global Alliance of National Human
Rights Institutions
National Human Rights
Commission (Democratic
Republic of the Congo)
National Human Rights Commission of
Korea (Republic of Korea)

National Human Rights Committee (Qatar)
National Human Rights Council (Morocco)
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Office of the Ombudsman (Latvia)
Office of the Ombudsman (Portugal)
Office of the Ombudsman (Samoa)
Office of the Public Defender (Ombudsman)
(Georgia)
People's Advocate (Albania)

Non-governmental organizations

ABC Tamil Oli
Action Canada for Population and
Development
Action internationale pour la paix et le
développement dans la région des Grands
Lacs
Action of Human Movement
Action on Smoking and Health
Action pour la protection des droits de
l'homme en Mauritanie
Africa culture internationale
African Agency for Integrated
Development
African-American Society for
Humanitarian Aid and Development
African Association of Education for
Development
African Development Association
African Green Foundation International
African Regional Agricultural Credit
Association
Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Al-Haq
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
Al Zubair Charity Foundation
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alliance internationale pour la défense des
droits et des libertés
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
Americans for Democracy and Human
Rights in Bahrain
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery International
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Article 19: International Centre against
Censorship

Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and
Development
Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas
Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional
de los Derechos Humanos
Asociación HazteOir.org
Assembly of First Nations – National Indian
Brotherhood
Association AMOR
Association apprentissage sans frontières
Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul
Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance
Association congolaise pour le développement
agricole
Association culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association d'entraide médicale Guinée
Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali
Association Dunenyo
Association fonds d'aide internationale au
développement
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association for Progressive Communications
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural
Science in Africa
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for the Protection of Women and
Children's Rights
Association internationale pour l'égalité des
femmes
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du
droit
Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers
Association of World Citizens
Association PANAFRICA
Association pour l'éducation, la santé et la
promotion des femmes et des enfants au
Cameroun "ESOFÉ"
Association pour les victimes du monde

Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi	Chinese Association for International Understanding
Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique	Christian Solidarity Worldwide
Association Thendral	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII	Colombian Commission of Jurists
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights	Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "Capaj"
Baha'i International Community	Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center	Comité des observateurs des droits de l'homme
Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges	Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme
Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center	Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Belgische associatie voor mensenrechten en ontwikkeling	Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
B'nai B'rith	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
British Humanist Association	Conectas Direitos Humanos
Broad National Movement Limited Ltd	Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	Conscience and Peace Tax International
Campagne internationale pour l'abolition des armes nucléaires	Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle
Canners International Permanent Committee	Conselho Federal da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil
CARE International	Conselho Indigenista Missionário
Caritas Internationalis	Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience
Center for Africa Development and Progress	"Coup de pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud
Center for Environmental and Management Studies	Damanhur Education
Center for Global Nonkilling	Defence for Children International
Center for Inquiry	Dianova International
Center for Organisation Research and Education	Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers
Center for Reproductive Rights	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Centre d'action pour le développement rural	Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
Centre de documentation, de recherche et d'information des peuples autochtones	Ecospirituality Foundation
Centre Europe-tiers monde	Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development
Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment	Edmund Rice International
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy	Elizka Relief Foundation
Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue	Ensemble contre la peine de mort
Centre pour les droits civils et politiques	Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute
Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud	Espace Afrique international
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims	European Centre for Law and Justice
Child Development Foundation	European Union of Jewish Students
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture	European Union of Public Relations
China NGO Network for International Exchanges	Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance
China Society for Human Rights Studies	Family Health Association of Iran
	Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland
	Federation for Women and Family Planning
	FIAN International
	First Modern Agro. Tools – Common Initiative Group
	Fondation Afrique développement international
	Fondation Cordoue de Genève

Fondation des œuvres pour la solidarité et le bien-être social	Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement	International Association for Democracy in Africa
Foundation ECPAT International	International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
Foundation for Gaia	International Association of Democratic Lawyers
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief	International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
Foundation for the Study of Democracy and Geopolitics	International Association of Seed Crushers
France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand	International Bar Association
Franciscans International	International Buddhist Relief Organisation
Friedrich Ebert Foundation	International Career Support Association
Friends World Committee for Consultation	International Catholic Child Bureau
Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social	International Commission of Jurists
Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde	International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (Switzerland)
GAHT-US Corporation	International Council of Russian Compatriots
Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale	International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
Geo Expertise Association	International Educational Development
Giving Life Nature Volunteer	International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
Global Action on Aging	International Federation of ACAT
Global Eco-Village Network	International Federation of Journalists
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health	International Fellowship of Reconciliation
Global Welfare Association	International Humanist and Ethical Union
Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project)	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities
Groupe romand d'études des addictions	International Indian Treaty Council
Grupo Intercultural Almaciga	International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
Hawa Society for Women	International-Lawyers.org
Health and Environment Program	International Lesbian and Gay Association
HelpAge International	International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights	International Movement ATD Fourth World
Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation	International Muslim Women's Union
Hong Kong Federation of Women	International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries	International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Human Rights House Foundation	International Partnership for Human Rights
Human Rights Information and Training Center	International Relief Services
Human Rights Law Centre	International Service for Human Rights
Human Rights Now	International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development
Human Rights Watch	International Women Bond
Il Cenacolo	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Independent Movement	Iran Human Rights Documentation Center
Indian Council of Education	Iraqi Development Organization
Indian Council of South America	Islamic Human Rights Commission
Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
Indigenous World Association	Iuventum
Ingénieurs du monde	Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnatl Va Salamat Iranian
Institute for NGO Research	Jeunesse étudiante tamoule
Institut international pour les droits et le développement	Jubilee Campaign
	Justiça Global

Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	Prahar
Khubaib Foundation	Presse emblème campagne
Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan	Prevention Association of Social Harms
Land is Life	Promotion du développement économique et social
Law Council of Australia	Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme
Lawyers for Lawyers	Reporters sans frontières international
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	Reprieve
Le pont	Rescue the Poor Child
Liberation	Réseau international des droits humains
Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme	Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Ligue marocaine de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme	Russian Peace Foundation
Lutheran World Federation	Rutgers
Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development	Save Cambodia
Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights	Save the Children International
Madre	Servas International
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association	Shivi Development Society
Mijoro Mandroso (MiMa)	Sikh Human Rights Group
Minority Rights Group	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group	Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples	Society for Threatened Peoples
Muslims for Progressive Values	Society Studies Centre
National Secular Society	Soka Gakkai International
New Future Foundation	Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial
Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty	Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
Nouveaux droits de l'homme	Stichting Ezidis
Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Observatoire national pour les droits de l'électeur	Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
OIDHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie	Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Organisation Attawassoul pour la Santé, la Femme et l'Enfant	Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés	Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Organisation marocaine des droits humains	Syriaque International
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Tamil Uzhagam
Oxfam International	Tandem Project
Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA"	Tchad Agir pour l'environnement
Palestinian Return Centre	Terra de Direitos
Pan African Union for Science and Technology	Terre des hommes fédération internationale
Partners for Transparency	Tourner la page
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation	TRIAL International
Peace Brigades International Switzerland	Trust for Youth Child Leadership
Physicians for Human Rights	Truth Foundation
Plan International	UNANIMA International
	UNESCO Centre Basque Country
	Union of Arab Jurists
	United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries
	United Nations Association of China
	United Nations Watch
	United Schools International
	United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
	Universal Esperanto Association
	Universal Rights Group
	UPR Info

Victorious Youths Movement
Village Suisse ONG
Villages unis
VIVAT International
Voie éclairée des enfants démunis
Witness
Women Research Center
Women's Centre for Legal Aid and
Counselling
Women's Human Rights International
Association
Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom
World Association for the School as an
Instrument of Peace

World Barua Organization
World Council of Arameans (Syriacs)
World Environment and Resources Council
World Evangelical Alliance
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's
Organizations
World Jewish Congress
World Muslim Congress
World Network of Users and Survivors of
Psychiatry
World Organization against Torture
World Peace Council
Zéro pauvre Afrique

Annex II

Agenda

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

Annex III

Documents issued for the forty-second session

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/1	1	Agenda and annotations
A/HRC/42/1/Corr.1	1	Corrigendum
A/HRC/42/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-second session
A/HRC/42/3	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Norway
A/HRC/42/3/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Albania
A/HRC/42/4/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
A/HRC/42/5/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Côte d'Ivoire
A/HRC/42/6/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Portugal
A/HRC/42/7/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/8	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Bhutan
A/HRC/42/8/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Dominica
A/HRC/42/9/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/10/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Brunei Darussalam
A/HRC/42/11/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Costa Rica
A/HRC/42/12/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/13	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Equatorial Guinea
A/HRC/42/13/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Ethiopia
A/HRC/42/14/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Qatar
A/HRC/42/15/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Nicaragua
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A/HRC/42/NGO/48	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/49	6	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/50	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/51	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/52	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/53	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/54	4	Written statement submitted by National Secular Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/55	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/56	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/57	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/58	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/59	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/60	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/61	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/62	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/63	10	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/64	3, 4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/65	5	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/66	2	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/67	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/68	3	Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/69	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/70	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary – Loreto Generalate, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/71	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/72	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/73	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/74	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/75	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/76	4	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/77	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/78	3	Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/79	4	Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/80	4	Written statement submitted by The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/81	4	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/82	3, 4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/83	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/84	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/85	3	Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/86	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/87	9	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/88	10	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/89	2	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/90	4	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, non-governmental organizations on the roster

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/91	4	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/92	4	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/93	4	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/94	4	Written statement submitted by “Coup de Pousse” Chaîne de l’Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/95	10	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/96	3	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/97	3	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/98	9	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/99	8	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/100	3	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/101	2	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/103	10	Joint written statement submitted by Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, and Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/104	3	Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/105	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/106	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/107	4	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/108	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/109	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/110	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/111	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/112	3	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, la Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/113	4	Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/114	4	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/115	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/116	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/117	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/118	3	Written statement submitted by Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/119	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/120	4	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/121	5	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/122	10	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/123	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/124	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/125	2	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/126	3	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/127	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/128	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, Edmund Rice International, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status and International Educational Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/129	4	Exposé écrit présenté par CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/42/NGO/130	4	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/131	10	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/132	4	Written statement submitted by Iraqi Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/133	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/42/NGO/134	2	Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/135	4	Written statement submitted by Hong Kong Federation of Women, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/136	4	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/137	3	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/138	4	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/139	4	Written statement submitted by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/140	9	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/141	7	Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/142	6	Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/42/NGO/143	3	Joint written statement submitted by International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, Greenpeace International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/144	3	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, organisations non gouvernementales inscrites sur la liste
A/HRC/42/NGO/145	3	Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/146	4	Joint written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, and ODHIKAR – Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/147	9	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/148	7	Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights and Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/149	3	Written statement by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/150	4	Written statement submitted by Nazra for Feminist Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/151	7	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/152	4	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/153	4	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/154	3	Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/155	3	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/156	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/157	7	Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/158	10	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/159	8	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/160	7	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/161	9	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/162	10	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/163	9	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV

Advisory Committee members elected by the Human Rights Council at its forty-second session and date of expiry of their terms of membership

<i>Member</i>	<i>Date of expiry of term of membership</i>
Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria)	30 September 2022
Milena Costas Trascasas (Spain)	30 September 2022
Yuriy Alexandrovich Kolesnikov (Russian Federation)	30 September 2022
Xinsheng Liu (China)	30 September 2022
Itsuko Nakai (Japan)	30 September 2022
Mona Omar Attia (Egypt)	30 September 2022
Javier Palummo (Uruguay)	30 September 2022

Annex V

Special procedure mandate holder appointed by the Human Rights Council at its forty-second session

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

Yao Agbetse (Togo)
