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16 June–8 July 2025
Agenda item 1
Organizational and procedural matters

Report of the Human Rights Council on its fifty-ninth session

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Paul Empole Losoko Efambe (the Democratic Republic of the Congo)

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Part One
Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-ninth session

I. Resolutions

Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
59/1	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	4 July 2025
59/2	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	4 July 2025
59/3	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	4 July 2025
59/4	The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	4 July 2025
59/5	Mandate of Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	7 July 2025
59/6	The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights	7 July 2025
59/7	Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	7 July 2025
59/8	Human rights and international solidarity	7 July 2025
59/9	The right to education	7 July 2025
59/10	Civil society space	7 July 2025
59/11	New and emerging digital technologies and human rights	7 July 2025
59/12	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	7 July 2025
59/13	Impact of arms transfers on human rights	7 July 2025
59/14	Mandate of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls	7 July 2025
59/15	The safety of journalists	7 July 2025
59/16	Elimination of female genital mutilation	7 July 2025
59/17	Empowering women and girls in and through sport	7 July 2025
59/18	Accelerating efforts to achieve women’s economic empowerment	7 July 2025
59/19	The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights	8 July 2025
59/20	Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: prevention through the fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights	8 July 2025
59/21	The Social Forum	8 July 2025

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Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
59/22	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	8 July 2025
59/23	Enhancing international cooperation, technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national frameworks for the protection and empowerment of children in the digital space	8 July 2025
59/24	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition	8 July 2025
59/25	Human rights and climate change	8 July 2025

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II. Decisions

Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
59/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Italy	30 June 2025
59/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: El Salvador	1 July 2025
59/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Gambia	1 July 2025
59/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Plurinational State of Bolivia	1 July 2025
59/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Fiji	1 July 2025
59/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: San Marino	1 July 2025
59/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kazakhstan	1 July 2025
59/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Angola	1 July 2025
59/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Islamic Republic of Iran	2 July 2025
59/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Madagascar	2 July 2025
59/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Egypt	2 July 2025
59/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Slovenia	2 July 2025
59/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Iraq	2 July 2025
59/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 July 2025
59/115	Implementation of activities mandated by the Human Rights Council in the context of the United Nations liquidity and financial crisis	8 July 2025

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Part Two
Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its fifty-ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 16 June to 8 July 2025. The President of the Council opened the session.

2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the fifty-ninth session was held on 2 June 2025.

3. The fifty-ninth session consisted of 33 meetings over 16.5 days.

4. In accordance with President's statements OS/17/1, adopted on 8 December 2023, no general debates were held during the fifty-ninth session.

B. Attendance

5. The session was attended by representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States of the Council, observers for non-Member States of the United Nations and other observers, 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 16 June 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the fifty-ninth session.

D. Organization of work

7. At its 1st meeting, on 16 June 2025, the Human Rights Council recalled its decision adopted at its organizational meeting, on 2 June 2025, in response to the Organization-wide liquidity preservation measures, the exceptional modalities it agreed upon for its 59th and 60th sessions and which did not constitute a precedent and included the following measures:

(a) Speaking time during the general debates of the Human Rights Council at its 60th session was reduced to 1 minute and 30 seconds for all.

(b) The duration of interactive dialogues and enhanced interactive dialogues during the 59th session of the Council, with the exception of the dialogue with the High Commissioner on his annual report, as well as during the 60th session, was limited to 1 hour and 30 minutes, and distributed as follows: 15 minutes for mandate holders; 1 hour for States; and 15 minutes for NGOs.

(c) The intersessional thematic debate on strengthening efforts to prevent and eliminate domestic violence, as provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 57/18, was scheduled for 2026, before the 61st session of the Council.

(d) The intersessional meetings on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Ukraine (if the latter was mandated at the 59th session) were combined into a single meeting, and each interactive dialogue was limited to 1 hour and 30 minutes.

(e) The schedule for the 50th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), scheduled for 3–14 November 2025, was amended so that all

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adoptions of the recommendations section of each report will take place during a single meeting, on the afternoon of the last day of the Working Group's session.

8. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to online system for the inscription of speakers on the lists for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which was opened on 11 June 2025. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription. The President also referred to online registration system for the inscription of speakers for the adoption of the UPR outcomes to be opened on 16 June 2025, and to online registration system for the inscription of speakers for national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, which was opened on 10 June 2025.

9. Also at the same meeting, the President noted that the deadline for the submission of draft proposals was 27 June 2025 and referred to the modalities for the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline, reminding delegations that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.

10. At the 13th meeting, on 24 June 2025, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the panel discussions, which would be one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

11. At the 22nd meeting, on 30 June 2025, the Vice-President outlined the speaking time limits for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State under review; 20 minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and 20 minutes for other stakeholders.

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

E. Meetings and documentation

13. The Human Rights Council held 33 fully serviced meetings during its fifty-ninth session.[1]

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

15. The accounts of the Council’s discussions are contained in the relevant summary records.[2]

F. Visits

16. At the 10th meeting, on 20 June 20254, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Seyed Abbas Araghchi delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposal

Implementation of activities mandated by the Human Rights Council in the context of the United Nations liquidity and financial crisis

17. At the 34th meeting, on 8 July 2025, the President of the Human Rights Council, introduced draft decision A/HRC/59/L.37.

[1] The proceedings of the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived webcasts of the Council sessions at http://media.un.org/en/webtv.

[2] See A/HRC/59/SR.30, A/HRC/59/SR.31, A/HRC/59/SR.32, A/HRC/59/SR.33 and A/HRC/59/SR.34.

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18. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Japan, Mexico and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a general comment on the draft decision.

19. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision without a vote[3].

20. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement in relation to programme budget implications of the adopted decisions and resolutions in the context of the United Nations liquidity and financial crisis.

H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

21. At the 34th meeting, on 8 July 2025, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the two vacancies for mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.

22. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed two mandate holders in accordance with Council resolution 5/1 (see annex IV).

I. Adoption of the report on the session

23. At the 34th meeting, on 8 July 2025, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its fifty-ninth session.

24. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report[4] ad referendum and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.

25. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Eritrea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Norway, Paraguay, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as observer States on the adopted decisions and resolutions.

26. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation and International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Franciscans International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)) made statements on the session.

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

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[3] A/HRC/DEC/59/115.
[4] A/HRC/59/2

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

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

28. At the 1st meeting, on 16 June 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with his annual report[5].

29. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd and at the 4th meetings, on 17 June 2025, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Bahrain[6] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Belarus, Eritrea and South Sudan), Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Morocco (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Liberia, Kuwait, Malawi, Maldives, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[7] (also on behalf of Canada, Malawi, Montenegro and North Macedonia), United Republic of Tanzania[8] (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago), Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union, International Development Law Organisation;

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

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

[5] A/HRC/59/20

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

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

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

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(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Actions écologiques françaises, Amnesty International, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights, Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG).

30. At the 4th meeting, on 17 June 2025, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

31. At the 5th meeting, on 18 June 2025, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guatemala, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

33. At its 1st meeting, on 16 June 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 57/3, an enhanced interactive dialogue on report [9] of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan.

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

35. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Bennett; Counsellor of the Embassy and Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Mohibullah Taib; teacher and survivor of child marriage living in Afghanistan, Zahra (pseudonym) (video statement); Afghan girls' education activist, student, and survivor of an attack on an educational center in Kabul, Afghanistan, Fatima Amiri (video statement); and Afghan researcher, poet, and women's rights activist, Mariam Meetra.

36. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Deputy High Commissioner and the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, France, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Pakistan[10] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Malaysia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Pakistan, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action for Development (Suisse), Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Human Rights Research League, International Commission of

[9] A/HRC/59/25

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

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Jurists (also on behalf of International Bar Association), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Minority Rights Group, OutRight Action International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video statement).

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

C. Enhanced interactive dialogue on an oral update of the fact-finding mission on human rights abuses and violations in the Provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

38. At its 2nd meeting, on 16 June 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution S-37/1, an enhanced interactive dialogue on an oral update of the fact-finding mission on human rights abuses and violations in the Provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

39. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chantal Chambu Mwavita; and lawyer at the Bar of North Kivu Province and human rights defender, Nelly Mbangu (video statement).

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

41. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner and the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Burundi, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Kenya, Latvia[11] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, North Macedonia, South Africa, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Sudan, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Interfaith International (video statement), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), Liberal International, Physicians for Human Rights (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF), World Vision International (video statement).

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

D. Interactive dialogues with mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

43. At the 1st meeting, on 16 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human

[11] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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rights in Eritrea, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 56/17, his report[12].

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

45. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd meeting, on the same day, statements were made statements and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Burundi, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana (also on behalf of Group of the African States), Kenya, Luxembourg[13] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Norway[14] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[15] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Research League, Human Rights Watch, Jubilee Campaign, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), War Resisters International (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

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

Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel

47. At the 4th meeting, on 17 June 2025, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, Navi Pillay, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-30/1, the report of the Commission[16].

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

49. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Independent Commission for Human Rights of the State of Palestine, the national human rights institution, made a video statement.

50. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the members of the Commission were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bahrain[17] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba,

[12] A/HRC/59/24
[13] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[14] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[15] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[16] A/HRC/59/26
[17] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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France, Gambia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Kuwait (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan[18] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, South Africa, Spain, Uganda[19] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[20] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Norway),Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, League of Arab States;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)), B'nai B'rith (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists (video statement), International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Norwegian Refugee Council (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust (video statement).

51. At the same meeting, member of the Commission, Chris Sidoti, and the Chair of the Commission, Navi Pillay, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan

52. At the 4th meeting, on 17 June 2025, the Chair of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, Mohamed Chande Othman, and members of the Fact-Finding Mission, Mona Rishmawi and Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/2, an oral update of the Fact-Finding Mission on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.

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

54. At the 5th meeting, on 18 June 2025, the representative of the United Arab Emirates made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General

55. At the 1st meeting, on 16 June 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with his annual report.

56. At the 5th meeting, on 18 June 2025, Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 79/183, the Secretary-General’s report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[18] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[19] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[20] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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

58. Also at the same meeting, Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/166, note by the Secretary-General on the Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women.

59. At the 18th meeting, on 26 June 2025, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations Office and other international Organizations in Geneva, Yackoley Kokou Johnson, in his capacity as Chair of the intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, presented the report of the seventh intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[21].

60. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Section of OHCHR presented the thematic reports from the High Commissioner for Human Rights[22] and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights[23], prepared under agenda item 3.

61. At its 19th meeting, on 27 June 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 55/20 and 58/20, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and oral update of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.

62. At the 19th meeting, on 27 June 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/36, his report on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

63. At the 26th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of OHCHR presented the reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review and on operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review.

64. At the 28th meeting, on 3 July 2025, the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 53/30, an oral presentation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Right on the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine and, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 79/184, on the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine.

65. At the 28th meeting, on 3 July 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 53/22, an interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Technical assistance and capacity-building in Colombia.

66. At the 30th meeting, on 4 July 2025, Director of the Global Operations division at OHCHR presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/33, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on cooperation with Georgia[24].

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

[21] A/HRC/59/30.
[22] A/HRC/59/36, A/HRC/59/38, A/HRC/59/39 and A/HRC/59/61.
[23] A/HRC/59/29, A/HRC/59/31, A/HRC/59/32 and A/HRC/59/33.
[24] A/HRC/59/66.

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F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Discontinuation of the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

68. At the 30th meeting, on 4 July 2025, the representative of Eritrea introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.1/Rev.1, sponsored by Eritrea and co-sponsored by Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, the Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, China and Cuba joined the sponsors.

69. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, China, Cuba, Iceland, Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

70. 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.

71. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Mexico and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

72. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Spain (on behalf of the 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:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Sudan

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

73. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected the draft resolution by 25 to 4, with 18 abstentions.

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

74. At the 30th meeting, on 4 July 2025, the representative of Denmark (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.7, sponsored by Denmark (on behalf of the European Union) and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Argentina, New Zealand and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

75. At the same meeting, the representatives of North Macedonia, the Sudan and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution and the oral amendment.

76. In its statement, the representative of the Sudan introduced an oral amendment to the draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.7.

77. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Spain made a statement on the proposed oral amendment.

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

79. 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.

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80. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the oral amendment.

81. At the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of Spain, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment. The voting was as follows:

In favour:
Sudan

Against:
Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

Abstaining:
Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

82. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected the oral amendment by 24 to 1, with 19 abstentions[25].

83. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, Ethiopia and the Sudan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.7.

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

In favour:
Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

Against:
Burundi, China, Cuba, Sudan

Abstaining:
Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

85. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 to 4, with 20 abstentions[26].

86. After adoption of the resolution, San Marino and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

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

87. At the 30th meeting, on 4 July 2025, the representatives of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation)[27], introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.21, as orally revised, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation). Subsequently, Iceland and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

88. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, China, Spain (also on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

[25] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China and Cuba did not cast a vote.

[26] A/HRC/RES/59/1.

[27] On behalf of the States that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024.

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89. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

90. 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.

91. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote[28].

92. After adoption of the resolution, as orally revised, Botswana joined the sponsors.

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[28] A/HRC/RES/59/2.

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

A. Panel discussions

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

93. At the 13th meeting, on 24 June 2025, and at the 14th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 6/30 and 53/27, its annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women. The annual full-day discussion was divided into two panel discussions.

94. At the 13th meeting, the Human Rights Council held the first panel discussion, on the theme "Gender-based violence against women and girls in conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian settings".

95. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict made opening statements for the panel discussion.

96. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Co-founder of the Uganda Women's Advocacy Network, Grace Achan; Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Nahla Haidar; and Director of Programs at the Global Survivors Fund, Clara Sandoval.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[29] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Benin, Colombia, Cyprus (also on behalf of Albania, Chile, Iceland and Panama), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Norway[30] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Spain (also on behalf of Australia, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Switzerland, Uruguay[31] (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Monaco, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland);

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

[29] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[30] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[31] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (video statement), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Jubilee Campaign (video statement).

98. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Malawi, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Romania;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Panama, Rwanda;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Qatar National Human Rights Committee (video statement);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Defence for Children International (also on behalf of Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale), Global Network of Sex Work Projects Limited, Humanists International (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

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

100. At the 14th meeting, the Human Rights Council held the second panel discussion, on the theme “Commemoration of the International Day of Women in Diplomacy focusing on overcoming barriers to women’s leadership in peace processes”.

101. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion.

102. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Secretary-General of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, Amrita Kapur; Executive Director of Window for Hope and human rights defender from Afghanistan, Negina Yari; Peacebuilder and Spokesperson of the National Coordination of Indigenous Women of Colombia (CONAMIC), Genith Quitiaquez (video statement); and President and Chief Executive Officer of Interpeace, Itonde Kakoma.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[32] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Namibia and Tunisia), Denmark[33] (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Kyrgyzstan (on behalf of the Organization of Turkic States), Malaysia[34] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Timor-Leste), Mauritius[35] (also on behalf of Chile, Maldives, Mexico, Slovenia and Spain), Qatar, Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Guatemala, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

[32] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[33] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[34] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[35] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together, Alsalam Foundation (video statement), Equilibres & populations, Human Rights Research League (video statement), International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (also on behalf of Rutgers, Women Deliver, Inc.).

104. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania (video statement), Brazil, Chile, Japan, Morocco, North Macedonia, Spain, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Zambia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Basher Foundation for Development, Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Plan International, Inc., Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie.

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

Panel discussion on safe drinking water and sanitation

106. At its 17th meeting, on 26 June 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 57/13, a panel discussion on safe drinking water and sanitation.

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

108. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on the human rights to water and sanitation, Pedro Arrojo Agudo; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Jamal Jama Al Musharakh; Minister-Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Ndongo Niang Ba; and Association of Mayan Lawyers and Notaries of Guatemala, Carmela Curup.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[36] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia, Germany (also on behalf of Spain), Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Slovenia[37] (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Panama, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

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

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(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centre Europe - tiers monde, Indian Council of South America (CISA), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Minority Rights Group (video statement), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

110. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Gambia, Kuwait, South Africa, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Eritrea, Iraq, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Senegal, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNESCO (video statement), UNICEF;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (video statement), Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme – ASDH, Edmund Rice International Limited, India Water Foundation (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), VIVAT International.

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

Panel discussion on the on the adverse impacts of climate change on human rights

112. At its 21st meeting, on 30 June 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 56/8, a panel discussion on the adverse impacts of climate change on human rights, on the theme “Facilitating just transitions in the face of the adverse effects of climate change on the full exercise of human rights”.

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

114. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Tovar Da Silva Nunes; Executive Director of the International Indian Treaty Council, Andrea Carmen; Director of the Priority Action Programme on Just Transitions to Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies at the International Labour Organization, Moustapha Kamal Gueye; and Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Elisa Morgera.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[38] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh (also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam), Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Malaysia[39] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Vanuatu), Saudi Arabia[40] (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra

[38] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[39] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[40] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Jamaica, Luxembourg, United Arab Emirates;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, European Union;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Morocco : Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme, Qatar : National Human Rights Committee (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Anti-Slavery International (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Chinese Association for International Understanding (video statement), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement).

116. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania (video statement), Colombia, Dominican Republic;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cameroon, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Earthjustice, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, India Water Foundation (video statement), Make Mothers Matter (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale (also on behalf of Defence for Children International).

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

118. At the 5th meeting, on 18 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Morris Tidball-Binz, presented his reports[41].

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

120. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland), Cuba, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Sweden[42] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Iceland, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, State of Palestine, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

[41] A/HRC/59/54 and A/HRC/59/54/Add.1.

[42] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (also on behalf of Ensemble contre la peine de mort) (video statement), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (also on behalf of Franciscans International), Committee for Justice, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Harm Reduction International (also on behalf of Ensemble contre la peine de mort) (video statement), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Muslim Women's Union (video statement), Women's Human Rights International Association (video statement), World Organisation Against Torture.

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

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

122. At the 5th meeting, on 18 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Irene Khan, presented her reports[43].

123. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Philippines and Zambia made statements as the States concerned.

124. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines, the national human rights institution, made a video statement.

125. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 6th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Austria[44] (also on behalf of Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Bangladesh, Canada[45] (also on behalf of the Kingdom of the Netherlands), China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Estonia[46] (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), Ethiopia, Finland[47] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Russian Federation[48] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Slovenia[49] (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland), Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Botswana, Cambodia, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Lithuania (also on behalf of

[43] A/HRC/59/50, A/HRC/59/50/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/50/Add.2

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

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

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

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

[48] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

[49] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Poland and Ukraine), Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, State of Palestine, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Human Rights House Foundation, Humanists International (video statement), ILGA World (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL), Institute for Human Rights, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International PEN, International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims.

126. At the 6th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

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

128. At the 6th meeting, on 18 July 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Gina Romero, presented her reports[50].

129. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 7th meeting, on 19 June 2025, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia (also on behalf of Chile, Iceland, Indonesia, Lithuania and Maldives), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Lithuania[51] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Russian Federation, Rwanda, State of Palestine, Türkiye, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Association for the Prevention of Torture (video statement), Aula Abierta (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), Human Rights House Foundation, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Peace Brigades International, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL (also on behalf of ILGA World).

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

[50] A/HRC/59/44 and A/HRC/59/44/Add.1.

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

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131. At the 8th meeting, on 19 June 2025, the representative of China and the United Republic of Tanzania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

132. At the 7th meeting, on 19 June 2025, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Lyra Jakulevičienė, presented the reports of the Working Group[52].

133. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia made a statement as the State concerned.

134. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Chair of the Working Group were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Estonia[53] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Ethiopia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Switzerland, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, State of Palestine, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, European Union, University for Peace;

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Institute for NGO Research (video statement), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Just Atonement Inc. (video statement), Peace Brigades International, Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

136. At the 7th meeting, on 19 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Farida Shaheed, presented her reports[54].

137. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 8th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bahrain[55] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium (also on behalf of States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Bulgaria, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,

[52] A/HRC/59/53 and A/HRC/59/53/Add.1.
[53] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[54] A/HRC/59/41 and A/HRC/59/41/Add.1.
[55] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Yemen), Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iran (Islamic Republic of)[56] (also on behalf of China, Eritrea, Malaysia and Pakistan), Kuwait (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malawi, Morocco, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[57] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Botswana, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Honduras, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNESCO (video statement), UNICEF (video statement);

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ethiopian Commission for Human Rights (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)" (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Catholic Child Bureau, New Humanity), Association apprentissage sans frontieres (also on behalf of Institut International de l'Écologie Industrielle et de l'Économie Verte, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children (video statement), Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of VIVAT International) (video statement), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES), Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc., Oeuvre d'Orient (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Save the Children International, Transatlantic Christian Council.

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

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

139. At the 8th meeting, on 19 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Tlaleng Mofokeng, presented her reports[58].

140. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement as the State concerned.

[56] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[57] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[58] A/HRC/59/48 and A/HRC/59/48/Add.1.

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141. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 9th meeting, on 20 June 2025, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bahrain[59] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Benin (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, North Macedonia, Panama, Portugal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe), Dominican Republic, Estonia[60] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Kenya, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malawi, Marshall Islands, Morocco, North Macedonia, Qatar (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Yemen), South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[61] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Cameroon, Djibouti, Gabon, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Portugal, Samoa, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF (video statement);

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, South Centre;

(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: Ethiopian Commission for Human Rights (video statement);

[59] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[60] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[61] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, Harm Reduction International (also on behalf of Eurazijos žalos mažinimo asociacija, IDPC Consortium) (video statement), IDPC Consortium (also on behalf of Eurazijos žalos mažinimo asociacija) (video statement), Institute for Policy Studies (video statement), Iran Autism Association (video statement), Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights) (video statement), Society for Threatened Peoples (video statement).

142. At the 9th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

143. At the 9th meeting, on 20 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, Beatriz Miranda-Galarza, presented her report[62].

144. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Morocco;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Iraq, Namibia, Portugal, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video statement), World Health Organization;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: 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: Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Interfaith International, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement).

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

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

146. At the 9th meeting, on 20 June 2025, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Graeme Reid, presented his reports[63].

147. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania and Poland made statements as the States concerned.

148. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 10th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Independent Expert were posed by:

[62] A/HRC/59/55.

[63] A/HRC/59/43, A/HRC/59/43/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/43/Add.2.

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(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Brazil, Brazil (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay), Chile, Colombia (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Cuba, Cyprus, France, Germany, Iceland[64] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), South Africa, Spain (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Switzerland, Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Cambodia, Canada, Finland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (video statement), Defensoria del Pueblo de Colombia (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "ILGA World (also on behalf of Advocates for Human Rights, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development - Association for the prevention of torture, Association of World Citizens, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Equality Now, Equilibres & populations, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Frontline AIDS LTD., Gin ssogie npc, Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc., Humanists International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, MenEngage Global Alliance, Minority Rights Group, Rainbow Railroad, Rutgers, Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc. , Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL, Women Deliver, Inc., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Organisation Against Torture)", Asia Pacific Transgender Network (also on behalf of Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc), Frontline AIDS LTD., GIN SSOGIE NPC (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc., Madre, Inc., OutRight Action International, Rainbow Railroad, The Next Century Foundation (video statement).

149. At the 10th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

150. At the 10th meeting, on 20 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Gehad Madi, presented his reports[65].

151. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia and Panama made statements as the States concerned.

[64] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[65] A/HRC/59/49, A/HRC/59/49/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/49/Add.2.

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152. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Mexico, Morocco, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[66] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Belarus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Women, UNHCR;

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

(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: Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (video statement), Anglican Consultative Council, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Avsi Foundation, Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, International-Lawyers.Org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, VIVAT International, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil), Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, Physicians for Human Rights (video statement), Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF), Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization.

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

154. At the 12th meeting, on 23 June 2025, the representatives of El Salvador, Lithuania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

155. At the 11th meeting, on 23 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Paula Gaviria Betancur, presented her reports[67].

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

[66] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[67] A/HRC/59/46 and A/HRC/59/46/Add.1.

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157. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Kuwait, Malawi, Norway[68] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Sudan, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria (also on behalf of Honduras and Uganda), Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Honduras, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mali, Niger, Panama, Poland (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine), Rwanda, Samoa, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: 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: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement), Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Defence for Children International, Earthjustice, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Human Rights Now (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Peace Brigades International, Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, Terre Des Hommes Federation International), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco).

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

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

159. At the 12th meeting, on 23 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Siobhán Mullally, presented her reports[69].

160. At the same meeting, the representative of Liberia made a statement as the State concerned.

161. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[70] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belarus[71] (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Eritrea, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African

[68] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[69] A/HRC/59/56, A/HRC/59/56/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/56/Add.2.
[70] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[71] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Norway[72] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Romania, Thailand, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Botswana, Cameroon, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mauritania, Paraguay (video statement), Philippines, Poland, Senegal, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: 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: Action Canada for Population and Development, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), Global Network of Sex Work Projects Limited, Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES), PRATYEK (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Salvation Army, The).

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

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

163. At the 12th meeting, on 23 June 2025, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Cecilia Bailliet, presented her reports[73].

164. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark made statements as the State concerned.

165. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Suriname made a statement as the States concerned.

166. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Independent Expert were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Qatar, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[74] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cameroon, El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Russian Federation, State of Palestine, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters

[72] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[73] A/HRC/59/40, A/HRC/59/40/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/40/Add.2.
[74] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Health and Environment Program (HEP), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), China Great Wall Society (video statement), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Sambhali Trust (video statement), World Muslim Congress.

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

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

168. At the 14th meeting, on 24 June 2025, member of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Haina Lu, presented the reports[75] of the Working Group.

169. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Thailand made statements as the States concerned.

170. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Working Group were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania[76] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and Türkiye), Romania, Sao Tome and Principe[77] (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Nepal, New Zealand (also on behalf of Canada and Australia), Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de Mauritanie, Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (video statement);

[75] A/HRC/59/45, A/HRC/59/45/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/45/Add.2.
[76] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[77] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (also on behalf of Harm Reduction International) (video statement), AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil (video statement), Al-Basher Foundation for Development, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of ILGA World), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale) (video statement), Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Women Deliver, Inc.)), The Inclusivity Project, Inc., United Nations Association of China.

171. At the same meeting, member of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences

172. At the 15th meeting, on 25 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, Reem Alsalem, presented her reports[78].

173. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as the States concerned.

174. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 16th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia (also on behalf of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Panama, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Germany, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Japan, Kenya, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Latvia[79] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Djibouti (video statement), Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), Uruguay, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of Amnesty International, ILGA World, International Service for Human Rights, Women Deliver, Inc)", Action Canada for Population and Development, AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil (also on behalf of Global Network of Sex Work Projects Limited), Alliance Defending Freedom, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Global Network of Sex Work

[78] A/HRC/59/47, A/HRC/59/47/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/47/Add.2.

[79] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Projects Limited, Lutheran World Federation (also on behalf of Anglican Consultative Council), PRATYEK (video statement), Rutgers, Sveriges Kvinnolobby (video statement).

175. At the 16h meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

176. At the 16th meeting, on 25 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Margaret Satterthwaite, presented her reports[80].

177. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement as the States concerned.

178. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Andorra, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, the State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vanuatu), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark[81] (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Guatemala, India, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Poland, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, IDLO;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video statement), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Center for Constitutional Rights Inc., Center for Justice and International Law, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (also on behalf of Law Council of Australia) (video statement), Law Council of Australia (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Amnesty International, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers for Lawyers, The Law Society) (video statement).

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

180. At the 18th meeting, on 26 June 2025, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Guatemala made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

181. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

[80] A/HRC/59/52 and A/HRC/59/52/Add.1.

[81] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

182. At the 16th meeting, on 25 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter, presented his reports[82].

183. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia made a statement as the State concerned.

184. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 17th meeting, on 26 June 2025, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[83] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brazil (also on behalf of France), Cabo Verde[84] (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Dominican Republic, Estonia[85] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Ethiopia, Fiji[86] (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Malawi and Maldives), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), India[87] (also on behalf of Kuwait, Malaysia and South Africa), Indonesia (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda), Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico (also on behalf of Brazil and Colombia), Morocco, Pakistan[88] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[89] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Paraguay (video statement), Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Holy See;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UN-Habitat, UNICEF;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Commission of Korea (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Chinese Association for International Understanding (video statement), Colombian Commission of Jurists, FIAN International e.V., International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Sambhali Trust (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group, Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale (also on behalf of Defence for Children International).

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

[82] A/HRC/59/51 and A/HRC/59/51/Add.1
[83] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[84] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[85] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[86] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[87] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[88] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[89] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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186. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Argentina made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change

187. At the 21th meeting, on 30 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Elisa Morgera, presented her reports[90].

188. At the same meeting, the representative of Vanuatu made a statement as the State concerned.

189. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 22nd meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bahrain[91] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives, Maldives (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Cabo Verde, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa, Suriname and Vanuatu), Marshall Islands, North Macedonia, Portugal[92] (also on behalf of Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia and Spain), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[93] (also on behalf of Austria, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, the Marshall Islands, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Panama and Portugal), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Honduras, India, Iraq, Ireland, Libya, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Oman, Panama, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia), South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zambia;

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

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

(e) Observers for a national human rights institutions: Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme, Colombia: Defensoria del Pueblo (video statement), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Earthjustice, FIAN International e.V. (video statement), Franciscans International, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, The Law Society) (video statement), Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of ACT Alliance - Action By Churches Together, Anglican Consultative Council, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Franciscans International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Lutheran World Federation), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)).

190. At the 22nd meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

[90] A/HRC/59/42 and A/HRC/59/42/Add.1.
[91] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[92] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[93] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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

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

Special Advisor on the prevention of genocide

192. At the 11th meeting, on 23 July 2025, the Special Advisor ad interim on the prevention of genocide, Virginia Gamba, presented her report[94].

193. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 12th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Advisor were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malawi, Maldives, Pakistan[95] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sierra Leone[96] (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, South Sudan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay and European Union), Spain, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Namibia, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, State of Palestine, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ethiopian Commission for Human Rights (video statement), Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (video statement), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Habitat International Coalition, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)) (video statement), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Defence for Children International, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, Islamic Human Rights Commission, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), The Next Century Foundation.

194. At the 12th meeting, the Special Advisor answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

195. At the 30th meeting, on 4 July 2025, the representative of Uganda (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.4, sponsored by of Uganda (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

[94] A/HRC/59/28.
[95] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[96] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Subsequently, Chile withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, El Salvador joined the sponsors.

196. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a general comment 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. The Chief of Finance and Budget Section of OHCHR made a statement on the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

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

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

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

Abstaining:

Mexico

200. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 30 to 16, with 1 abstention[97].

201. After adoption of the resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the sponsors.

The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

202. At the 30th meeting, on 4 July 2025, the representative of Czechia, also on behalf of Chile, Iceland, Indonesia, Lithuania and Maldives, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.5, sponsored by Chile, Czechia, Iceland, Indonesia, Lithuania and Maldives, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Brazil, Cabo Verde, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

203. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Cuba and the Republic of Korea made general comments on the draft resolution.

204. 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.

205. At the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

[97] A/HRC/RES/59/3.

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206. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

207. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[98].

208. After adoption of the resolution, Botswana, Georgia, Honduras, Lebanon, Morocco, the Philippines, San Marino, Sierra Leone and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

209. At the 31sth meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representatives of Uruguay and Brazil, also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.2, sponsored by of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Belgium, Cyprus, Iceland and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) withdrew their co-sponsorships. Thereafter, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Japan, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Peru, Romania and South Africa joined the sponsors.

210. At the same meeting, the representative of Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Marshal Islands, Spain (also on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

212. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Cyprus, Iceland, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation that are members of the Human Rights Council), Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

213. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation that are members of the Human Rights Council), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan

Abstaining:

Benin, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan

214. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 to 15, with 3 abstentions[99].

[98] A/HRC/RES/59/4.
[99] A/HRC/RES/59/5.

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215. After adoption of the resolution, Belgium, Cambodia, Cyprus, Fiji, Iceland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Serbia joined the sponsors.

The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights

216. At the 31st meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Morocco, also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Poland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.6, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Poland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand joined the sponsors.

217. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Cuba, Ethiopia and Ghana made general comments on the draft resolution.

218. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[100].

219. After adoption of the resolution, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Honduras, Lebanon, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Togo and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

220. At the 31sth meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.8, sponsored by of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Algeria and Samoa. Subsequently, Indonesia and South Africa withdrew their co-sponsorships. Thereafter, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Tunisia, Vanuatu and Viet Nam joined the sponsors. Subsequently, Colombia withdrew its co-sponsorship.

221. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Mexico, the Sudan and Thailand made general comments on the draft resolution.

222. 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.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia, Czechia, Iceland, Indonesia, South Africa and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic

[100] A/HRC/RES/59/6.

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Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Qatar, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

225. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 32 to none, with 15 abstentions[101].

226. After adoption of the resolution, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Sudan, Togo, Türkiye, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

Human rights and international solidarity

227. At the 31st meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.9, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, the State of Palestine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, the Plurinational State of Bolivia withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Gambia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

228. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, China and Ethiopia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

230. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), and Bolivia (Plurinational State of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

Abstaining:

Chile, Costa Rica, Iceland, Kenya

232. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 to 16, with 4 abstentions[102].

[101] A/HRC/RES/59/7.

[102] A/HRC/RES/59/8.

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233. After adoption of the resolution, the Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania joined the sponsors.

The right to education

234. At the 31st meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Portugal, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.11, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the State of Palestine, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

235. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, South Africa and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

236. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[103].

237. After adoption of the resolution, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Estonia, Fiji, Ghana, Honduras, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

Civil society space

238. At the 31st meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representatives of Ireland and Sierra Leonne, also on behalf of Chile, Japan and Tunisia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.13, sponsored by Chile, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mexico, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the State of Palestine and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

239. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Korea and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

242. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

243. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[104].

[103] A/HRC/RES/59/9.
[104] A/HRC/RES/59/10.

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244. After adoption of the resolution, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, India, Lebanon, Morocco, Togo and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

New and emerging digital technologies and human rights

245. At the 31st meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of the Republic of Korea, also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.14, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Thailand and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

246. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Czechia, Germany, Japan made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

249. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[105].

250. After adoption of the resolution, the Bahamas, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Fiji, Honduras, Indonesia, Mauritius, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

251. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Austra, also on behalf of Honduras and Uganda, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.15, sponsored Austria, Honduras and Uganda, and co-sponsored by Albania, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Serbia and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

252. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Romania made general comments on the draft resolution.

253. 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.

254. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[106].

255. After adoption of the resolution, Armenia, Chad, Chile, Morocco, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

[105] A/HRC/RES/59/11.
[106] A/HRC/RES/59/12.

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Impact of arms transfers on human rights

256. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Peru, also on behalf of Ecuador, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.16, sponsored Ecuador and Peru, and co-sponsored by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ireland, Mexico, Samoa, South Africa and Switzerland. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, the State of Palestine and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

257. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Mexico and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

259. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[107].

260. After adoption of the resolution, Andorra, Armenia, the Bahamas, Botswana, Honduras, Morocco and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Mandate of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

261. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representatives of Chile and Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Chile and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Japan, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova and Thailand joined the sponsors.

262. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Ghana, Iceland, Japan and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution.

263. 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.

264. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[108].

265. After adoption of the resolution, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Morocco, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Türkiye and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

The safety of journalists

266. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representatives of Austria and Qatar, also on behalf of Brail, France, Greece, Morocco and Tunisia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.20, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, France, Greece, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Cabo Verde, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji,

[107] A/HRC/RES/59/13.
[108] A/HRC/RES/59/14.

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the Gambia, Georgia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, New Zealand, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the State of Palestine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

267. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Czechia, France, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and the Republic of Korea made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

269. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[109].

270. After adoption of the resolution, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, the Philippines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

Elimination of female genital mutilation

271. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.22, sponsored by Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by Ecuador, Guatemala, Monaco and Paraguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Malta, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Thailand, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

272. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Iceland, Mexico, Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

274. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[110].

275. After adoption of the resolution, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Colombia, Finland, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

Empowering women and girls in and through sport

276. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Qatar, also on behalf of Indonesia and Morocco, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.23/Rev.1 sponsored by Indonesia, Morocco and Qatar, and co-sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belarus, Cabo Verde, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malaysia, Monaco and Vanuatu. Subsequently, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Mongolia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania)[111], Panama and Singapore joined the sponsors.

277. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council), Maldives (on behalf of

[109] A/HRC/RES/59/15.

[110] A/HRC/RES/59/16.

[111] On behalf of the States that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024.

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the States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation that are members of the Human Rights Council), Mexico, Morocco (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States that are members of the Human Rights Council), Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

279. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[112].

280. After adoption of the resolution, Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal joined the sponsors.

Accelerating efforts to achieve women's economic empowerment

281. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 July 2025, the representative of Kyrgyzstan, also on behalf of the Dominican Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.25/Rev.1 sponsored by the Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Cabo Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Suriname and Thailand joined the sponsors.

282. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Iceland, Mexico, Morocco and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

283. 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.

284. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[113].

285. After adoption of the resolution, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, the Bahamas, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Honduras, Hungary, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Samoa, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Türkiye and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights

286. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 July 2025, the representative of China, also on behalf of Cameroon and Pakistan, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.12, as orally revised, sponsored by Cameroon, China and Pakistan, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Burundi, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

[112] A/HRC/RES/59/17.
[113] A/HRC/RES/59/18.

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287. At the same meeting, the representative of China announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

288. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kenya, the Sudan and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

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

291. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote[114].

292. After adoption of the resolution, as orally revised, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mauritius, Morocco, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: prevention through the fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights

293. At the 33th meeting, on 8 July 2025, the representatives of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.24/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Canada, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Burundi, Fiji, Georgia, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Monaco, Namibia, Nepal, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia and Thailand joined the sponsors.

294. At the same meeting, the representative of Bahrain (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) introduced amendments A/HRC/59/L.27, A/HRC/59/L.28 and A/HRC/59/L.29 to draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.24/Rev.1, as orally revised.

295. Amendments A/HRC/59/L.27, A/HRC/59/L.28 and A/HRC/59/L.29 were sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and co-sponsored by Pakistan. Subsequently, Eritrea, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors. Thereafter, the Islamic Republic of Iran withdrew its co-sponsorships.

296. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendment A/HRC/59/L.31, A/HRC/59/L.32 , A/HRC/59/L.33 , A/HRC/59/L.34 , A/HRC/59/L.35 and A/HRC/59/L.36 to draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.24/Rev.1, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

297. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments.

298. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Japan, the Marshall Islands, South Africa and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised, and on the proposed amendments.

[114] A/HRC/RES/59/19.

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299. 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.

300. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia and Spain made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/59/L.27.

301. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/59/L.27. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand

Abstaining:

Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Viet Nam

302. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/59/L.27 by 27 to 13, with 6 abstentions[115].

303. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Iceland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/59/L.28.

304. At the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/59/L.28. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand

Abstaining:

Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Viet Nam

305. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/59/L.28 by 27 to 13, with 5 abstentions[116].

306. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/59/L.29.

307. At the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/59/L.29. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of

[115] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

[116] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote.

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the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland

Abstaining:

Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand, Viet Nam

308. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/59/L.29 by 26 to 13, with 7 abstentions[117].

309. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, China, Ethiopia and Ghana made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.24/Rev.1, as orally revised.

310. In the statement, the representative of Algeria disassociated the respective Member State from the consensus on the twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraph 4(k) of the draft resolution, as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective Member State from the consensus on paragraphs 14 and 30 of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

311. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote[118].

312. After the adoption of the resolution, as orally revised, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Mauritius, Morocco, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Togo, Türkiye and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

Human rights and climate change

313. At the 34th meeting, on 8 July 2025, the representative of Bangladesh, also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.17/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and co-sponsored by Azerbaijan and Samoa. Subsequently, Bhutan, Botswana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania)[119], Thailand and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

314. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendment A/HRC/59/L.3 to draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.17/Rev.1, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

315. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Iceland, Kenya, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council), the Marshall Islands, Qatar (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States that are members of the Human Rights Council), the Sudan and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

316. 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.

317. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of made China, Japan and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution, as orally revised.

318. In the statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective Member State from the consensus on the twenty-fifth and thirtieth preambular paragraphs and paragraph 13 of the draft resolution, as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the respective Member State from the consensus on the twenty-second,

[117] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

[118] A/HRC/RES/59/20.

[119] On behalf of the States that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024.

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twenty fourth, twenty-sixth, thirtieth, thirty-eighth and forty-fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 6, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

319. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote[120].

320. After the adoption of the resolution, as orally revised, Burundi, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Honduras, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Peru and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

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[120] A/HRC/RES/59/25.

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

A. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and oral update of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

321. At its 19th meeting, on 27 June 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 55/20 and 58/20, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and oral update of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar[121].

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

323. Also at the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas Andrews; Member of the Interim Executive Council of Karreni State, Zue Padonmar (video statement); Civil Society Representative and Founder of the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), Bo Kyi (video statement); and Civil Society Member, Noor Aziza.

324. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner and the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia[122] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Gambia, Georgia, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg[123] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Malawi, Maldives, Pakistan[124] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Austria, Belarus, Croatia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Malta, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Fortify, Inc. (video statement), Human Rights Now, International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists, Law Council of Australia, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Legal Action Worldwide.

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

[121] A/HRC/59/57.
[122] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[123] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[124] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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B. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

326. At the 19th meeting, on 27 June 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/36, his report on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela[125].

327. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement as the State concerned.

328. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 20th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Canada[126] (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay), Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's the Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the State of Palestine, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Czechia, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yemen (vide statement), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aula Abierta (video statement), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement), Lutheran World Federation, Maloca Internationale, World Organisation Against Torture (video statement), World Peace Council.

329. At the 20th meeting, Acting Chief of Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch of OHCHR, on behalf of the High Commissioner, answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

330. At the same meeting, the representative of El Salvador made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua

331. At the 20th meeting, on 27 June 2025, Director of Global Operations Division of OHCHR, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/18, an oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua.

[125] A/HRC/59/58.

[126] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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D. Oral update of the Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

332. At the 20th meeting, on 27 June 2025, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/25, an oral update of the Commission of Inquiry on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic.

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

E. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

334. At the 18th meeting, on 26 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Nils Muižnieks, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 55/27, his report[127].

335. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Germany, Latvia[128] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Republic of Korea, Romania, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (video statement), International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee” (video statement), Right Livelihood Award Foundation (video statement), War Resisters International (video statement).

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi

337. At the 18th meeting, on 26 June 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi, Fortuné Gaetan Zongo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/22, the oral update on the situation of human rights in Burundi.

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

339. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the National Independent Human Rights Commission of Burundi, the national human rights institution, made a statement.

340. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 19th meeting, on 27 June 2025, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

[127] A/HRC/59/59.

[128] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark[129] (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Ethiopia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Sudan, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Ireland, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Human Rights Watch (video statement), International Bar Association (video statement), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, World Evangelical Alliance.

341. At the 19th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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[129] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

342. At the 22nd meeting, on 30 June 2025, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Lyra Jakulevičienė, presented the report of the Working Group on the thirteenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights, held in a hybrid format from 25 to 27 November 2024 (video statement).

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

343. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 July 2025, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.10, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, the State of Palestine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

344. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and the Dominican Republic made general comments on the draft resolution.

345. 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.

346. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[130].

347. After adoption of the resolution, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania joined the sponsors.

[130] A/HRC/RES/59/21.

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VI. Universal periodic review

348. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President's statements 8/1 and 9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the forty-eighth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 20 to 31 January 2025.

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

A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes

350. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President's statement 8/1, the following section below contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome of the review by the State under review and by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, and general comments made by other stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the 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.[131]

Italy

351. The review of Italy was held on 20 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Italy in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[132]

(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;[133]

(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.[134]

352. At its 22nd meeting, on 30 June 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Italy (see sect. C below).

353. The outcome of the review of Italy comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[135] 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.[136]

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

354. The delegation of Italy reiterated its firm support for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Human Rights Council, which, together with all relevant United Nations mechanisms, continued to play an essential role for the

[131] https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/59/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx
[132] A/HRC/WG.6/48/ITA/1.
[133] A/HRC/WG.6/48/ITA/2.
[134] A/HRC/WG.6/48/ITA/3.
[135] A/HRC/59/4.
[136] See also A/HRC/59/4/Add.1.

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promotion and protection of human rights at the global level, in a period marked by multiple crises and widespread suffering.

355. Italy renewed its strong commitment to the universal periodic review process and recalled its active participation in the process since its establishment. The delegation recalled that, during its own review last 20 January, Italy was represented by a high-level delegation, headed by the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, H.E. Mr. Giorgio Silli, including Members of the Parliament, officials from numerous Ministries and other national institutions, as well as local authorities' representatives.

356. The delegation further stated that the existence of the Senate's Extraordinary Commission for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and of the Chamber of Deputies' Permanent Committee on Human Rights in the World confirmed the importance of human rights in its national system, deeply rooted in the Italian Constitution of 1948, which protects all rights and fundamental freedoms, and is coeval with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

357. The delegation expressed its gratitude to the 123 members States for their active participation during the review, to the Presidency of the Human Rights Council, the members of the Troika composed of the Democratic Republic of Congo, North Macedonia and Switzerland, the Secretariat, and to the Conference Services and interpreters for all their valuable contribution.

358. Italy's National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF), the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) immediately ensured its utmost engagement to the follow-up by coordinating Italy's position on each recommendation received.

359. The delegation stated that 340 recommendations were carefully examined, 295 were accepted and that the other recommendations were noted or partially noted, including those related to measures that were already implemented or on issues for which the Italian legal system already provided an adequate regulatory framework, such as corporal punishment, which is not allowed in the educational system.

360. The delegation reassured that Italy continued to work with determination to deal with the issue of the increase in sexual and gender-based violence against women, in particular domestic violence, due to restrictive measures adopted in response to the pandemic crisis and informed that in line with a recommendation made during the review, the Government passed a bill to introduce the crime of femicide on 7th March 2025**,** as a distinct and separate conduct, in the Penal Code and the bill will further strengthen the already advanced national legislative framework to countering violence against women and will contribute significantly to the cultural change needed to eradicate this heinous phenomenon.

361. Simultaneously, the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women 2025-2027 was currently being drafted through a process based on the broad involvement of relevant administrations and relevant associations. Moreover, the Freedom Income measure (*Reddito di libertà*), as a financial support measure in favour of women who have embarked on a pathway out of violence, had been consolidated and, to this end, 10 million euros for 2024, 2025 and 2026 had been allocated respectively.

362. With regard to the fight against all forms of intolerance and discrimination and in line with relevant EU standards, the new National Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance was adopted by Decree of the Minister for Family, Natality and Equal Opportunities on 12 June 2025. The Plan, which has been developed with the technical support of the National Office against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) was the result of a long and complex participatory process involving institutions at the central, regional, and local levels, as well as academia and civil society.

363. Regarding the prevention of racial profiling, awareness had been raised about the risks associated with profiling attitudes and particular attention had been paid to civil, criminal, and administrative penalties for public officials responsible for such conducts.

364. With respect to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons in situations of vulnerability, Italy had undertaken an important reform on disability, which introduces a new

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approach to disability based on, *inter alia*: a multidimensional assessment of disability aimed at the development of an individual and participatory life project; the establishment of a National Guarantor of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the upgrading of public services in terms of accessibility and inclusion.

365. Regarding education, the delegation informed that, in the national school system, key lines were being defined for a reform based on a strong multidisciplinary knowledge, especially to develop critical thinking and to build skills that facilitate the access to job opportunities and to ensure that students acquire the ability to evaluate critically environmental and social issues and will become active and informed citizens. Specific measures and practices were provided for the reception and integration of migrant students

366. Italy strived to create and implement legal and safe channels of migration, alongside fostering economic growth and employment opportunities in countries of origin. In this respect, the delegation informed of a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Italian Bishops' Conference, aimed at enhancing regular migration and promoting initiatives for the reception and inclusion of migrants.

367. The delegation also stressed that Italy was actively committed to the fight against trafficking in persons and strongly supported the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration. The delegation added that according to a MoU signed by the Ministry of the Interior, the National Asylum Commission and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Guidelines on the correlation between procedures on the recognition of the refugee status and statelessness was adopted in January 2025 and that in May 2025, Italy joined the Global Statelessness Alliance.

368. The delegation stated that civil society organizations had been in constant contact with CIDU ahead of the review as well as in the process for the elaboration of the 5th National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, which reflected Italy’s firm belief in the essential role played by the civil society.

369. The delegation recalled that the protection and promotion of human rights represented a firm and sustained priority of Italy’s foreign policy and that Italy renewed this commitment through its candidature to the Human Rights Council for 2026-28 and that Italy will focus in particular on the following core pledges: the fight against all forms of discrimination; gender equality; rights of the children; the engagement against death penalty; freedom of religion or belief; the preservation of cultural and religious heritage; the fight against trafficking in human beings; the protection and promotion of the rights of persons in situations of vulnerability; the support for Human Rights Defenders.

370. The delegation further informed of Italy’s commitment to pursue a human rights-centered policy at the regional level, as shown during the Italian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in the first semester of 2022.

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

371. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Italy, 17 delegations made statements.

372. Cameroon noted with satisfaction the support by Italy of the vast majority of the recommendations from its universal periodic review, including all those made by Cameroon.

373. China welcomed the acceptance of all its three recommendations. China commended Italy's efforts and progress in safeguarding the rights of vulnerable groups, including people living in poverty, people with disabilities and older persons. China expressed the hope that Italy would take further measures to combat racism and racial discrimination, enhance the protection of women and girls, and ensure equal economic, social, and cultural rights for all.

374. The Congo welcomed the support by Italy of most of the recommendations received, in particular, those made by the Congo related to ensuring that human rights defenders and humanitarian workers supporting migrants can carry out their activities freely. It also welcomed the finalization of the adoption of the new national plan against racism

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375. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Italy on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. Côte d'Ivoire further encouraged Italy to continue its efforts to effectively combat xenophobia, hate speech and discrimination against minorities, migrants and refugees

376. Cuba recognized Italy's commitment to the universal periodic review with respect, balance and non-selectivity in approaching human rights. Cuba congratulated the Italian Government for having accepted the majority of recommendations received, recognizing Italy's commitment to identify and address national challenges. Cuba complimented Italy for the acceptance of its four recommendations and encouraged the Italian authorities to continue addressing issues, updating the national legal arsenal and working on gender, women's empowerment and protection of migrants.

377. Djibouti congratulated Italy on the acceptance of a large number of the recommendations received and particularly two of its recommendations. Djibouti took note of the explanations provided by Italy regarding the third recommendation made by Djibouti concerning the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which had been partially noted, and expressed the hope that it will be the subject of further consideration and implementation at the appropriate time.

378. Egypt welcomed the openness by Italy to accept the recommendations made by Egypt on the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers and the strengthening of efforts to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia but encouraged Italy to strengthen existing safeguards and ensure coherence between legislative frameworks and operational procedures and international obligations to preserve the human dignity of all persons without discrimination.

379. El Salvador particularly commended the establishment of the Inter-Institutional Commission for Human Rights and welcomed the acceptance of the three recommendations submitted by its delegation. El Salvador emphasized the importance of continuing progress in protecting children and young people, combating discrimination, and safeguarding the rights of migrants, while improving reception conditions for those seeking international protection.

380. Eritrea noted that the recommendations it had submitted were not accepted and stated that Eritrea respected the sovereign right of Italy to determine its national priorities, taking into account its specific context and policy considerations. Eritrea expressed its appreciation to Italy for the constructive engagement throughout the universal periodic review process.

381. Gabon noted the considerable efforts made by Italy to strengthen its legislative and institutional framework to protect and promote human rights, particularly regarding women's empowerment, the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities. Gabon commended the positive measures taken by Italy to facilitate access to services such as kindergartens for large families, promoting women's employment and supporting professional-private life balance.

382. Ghana acknowledged the positive spirit with which Italy approached its fourth cycle review and applauded the Government for accepting majority of recommendations it received. Ghana stated that it was pleased that 2 of its 3 recommendations were accepted, specifically those relating to the revision of immigration detention practices, and the allocation of increased resources to the National Office against Racial Discrimination.

383. India (video statement) appreciated the constructive engagement of Italy during the entire review, which reflected its commitment to the process. India appreciated that as many as 295 recommendations had been accepted by Italy, including all three recommendations made by India.

384. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the adoption of Italy's universal periodic review but remained concerned about the lack of concrete progress in key areas, noting that reports of rising racist hate crimes, excessive use of force by law enforcement, and poor conditions in migrant centers continued to paint a worrying picture. It also regretted that many concerns raised remained unaddressed in practice and stressed that refugees' rights must be better protected while urging Italy to demonstrate genuine political will in ensuring the implementation of the State's human rights commitments.

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385. Kuwait appreciated the acceptance by Italy of a large number of recommendations, which would protect and promote human rights, including its recommendation to expand health-care services, strengthen home-care programmes and the use of telemedicine technology, and on the promotion of equal access to early childhood education.

386. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the efforts made by Italy in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially those enhancing equal rights and opportunities between women and men by implementing the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2021-2026. It appreciated that Italy has accepted the majority recommendations received, including its two recommendations.

387. Maldives commended Italy for its commitment to the universal periodic review and acknowledged the acceptance of most recommendations received, including those made by Maldives.

388. Morocco commended Italy for accepting the vast majority of the recommendations made, demonstrating a firm commitment to continuous reforms and to the improvement of the living conditions of its citizens and took note with satisfaction of the acceptance of its three recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

389. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Italy, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

390. Juristes pour l'enfance, in a joint statement with the Alliance Defending Freedom and the Transatlantic Christian Council (video statement) welcomed Italy’s acceptance of a recommendation to fight the surrogacy market. The organizations regretted that not all forms of surrogacy were mentioned in the recommendation but were pleased that surrogacy, a global market experiencing a substantial growth, is receiving increased attention at the Human Rights Council. They called on States to support the Casablanca Declaration for the Universal Abolition of Surrogacy to develop a comprehensive and legally binding international instrument to end this grave practice.

391. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) expressed gratitude to Italy for its engagement and attention to fight the situation of Jews. The organization mentioned three criticalities: 1) the populist and left parties that legitimize radicalization and hatred, without understanding that this is what is happening; 2) the use of Judaism and the conflict as a way to manage political dynamics; and 3) communication barriers using concepts that had a significance in the Middle East. It stated that its call to Italians was to understand that existential risks for Jews and Israel were a direct, negative sign to all Italy and its democratic safeguards and not only a “Jewish problem” to pity or watch at distance.

392. Partners For Transparency stated that Italy's refusal to adopt recommendations to adopting a unified position within the European Union on the rights of migrant workers and acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families raised serious concerns. Also of concern was the lack of transparency and widespread corruption within Italian diplomatic missions. The organization called on Italy to review its position on noted recommendations and strengthen the protection of migrants' rights and combat institutional corruption, in line with international commitments.

393. ILGA World (video statement) welcomed Italy's acceptance of 7 recommendations on combating discrimination and hate speech against LGBTI persons but expressed concern over 12 noted critical recommendations addressing, *inter alia*, marriage equality, comprehensive sexuality education, and conversion therapy bans. Also of concern was Italy's justification that civil unions provided equivalent rights to marriage, while denying adoption rights to same-sex couples and failing to ensure equal legal protection for all children regardless of family composition. However, it welcomed the recent decision of the Constitutional Court declaring unconstitutional prohibition intended to prevent mothers from recognizing their children at birth, a fundamental step forward for two-mother families and children's rights.

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394. Humanists International (video statement) noted the rampant issue of conscientious objection to abortion, undermining its access and leading to avoidable suffering. It also noted that Italy's stance on sexual education had markedly regressed. Regarding LGBT+ rights, it noted that despite the regulation of civil union, Italy consistently stalled progress on equal marriage, legal recognition of same-sex parents, and comprehensive anti-discrimination protections and that adoption by non-biological same-sex parents was restricted to limited "special cases", leaving many families and children in legal uncertainty.

395. The World Evangelical Alliance welcomed Italy's support of the recommendations linked to the rights of religious and ethnic minorities. It noted that religious communities in Italy were increasingly diverse due to migration and globalization and that a more inclusive religious freedom legislation was needed. It called on the Italian Government to establish a Religious Freedom Act that does not discriminate against religious minorities and to grant State agreements with the religious communities who had made a request and were waiting for approval.

396. Franciscans International noted Italy's acceptance of the majority of recommendations and its openness to engaging with civil society during the review process. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations in the field of prisoners' rights and the commitment to reduce disparities amongst the regions in terms of health care and services. It called on Italy to abide by both the letter and the spirit of the European Union Pact on Migration and Asylum and called on the implementation of recommendations on the strengthening of protection for migrants and their integration into society.

397. Amnesty International (video statement) urged Italy to end its agreements with Libya considering the overwhelming evidence of serious human rights violations of migrants and with Albania which allows for forcible transfer to Albania of people detained in Italy subject to an expulsion. It also urged Italy to repeal the provisions of the decree to enact a security bill, adopted in April 2025, that are not in line with its human rights obligations. The organization further urged Italy to reconsider its rejection of recommendations to incorporate a consent-based definition of rape.

398. Medecins sans frontières (International) (video statement) was alarmed by the erosion of asylum protections through accelerated procedures, leading to arbitrary detention and risks of refoulement, the systematic obstruction of life-saving Search and Rescue operations (SAR) , the dismantling of the reception system, with asylum seekers housed in substandard centers lacking adequate healthcare, mental health, and legal services, the worsening situation of unaccompanied minors housed in emergency facilities with insufficient safeguards and the Italy–Albania protocol, outsourcing asylum procedures to detention facilities abroad, operating in legal grey zones without independent oversight and serious medical humanitarian consequences. The organization urged Italy to address those issues, restore dignified reception systems, suspend harmful externalization practices, guarantee safe SAR operations, and align its migration policies with international law.

399. Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII urged Italy to review the Italy-Albania Memorandum, repeal Law No. 15/2023, limiting NGO rescue operations and amend Law No. 176/2023 reducing the rights and protections of minors. It further urged for the adoption of the Global Compact for safe, orderly, and regular migration and encouraged the creation of "Humanitarian Corridors" that allow safe and regular access to the national territory, as a stable instrument in the legal system. The ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the promotion of the right to peace and a recognition of prostitution as a form of gender violence were encouraged.

400. Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement) acknowledged Italy's efforts to address racism, xenophobia, and gender-based violence and recognized Italy's national strategies to promote gender equality and empower women and girls. It underlined the importance of civil society's participation in policy-making and implementation processes, especially those affecting groups such as the Roma, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ persons. Italy was encouraged to ensure transparency in data collection and to translate accepted recommendations into clear, time-bound action plans.

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4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

401. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 340 recommendations received, 295 had enjoyed the support of Italy, and 41 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 4 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted

402. The delegation recalled that, during the previous universal periodic review cycle, Italy submitted a mid-term report including a plan for implementation of recommendations on a voluntary basis in November 2021 and renewed its commitment to submit once again on a voluntary basis a mid-term report by January 2027.

403. The delegation closed its remarks by expressing its gratitude for the constructive conduct of the whole process since Italy's review, noting that the valuable contributions both from delegations and from CSOs during the adoption provided an opportunity to take a more focused view on Italy's path ahead.

404. The delegation reaffirmed that the CIDU was ready to work with even more determination on the universal periodic review recommendations as evidenced by the already organized initial training for Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, the planned training with Local and Regional Authorities scheduled for November 2025 and that, also thanks to the valuable support provided by OHCHR, Italy will proceed steadfast in the implementation of the recommendations received.

El Salvador

405. The review of El Salvador was held on 20 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by El Salvador in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[137]

(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;[138]

(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.[139]

406. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of El Salvador (see sect. C below).

407. The outcome of the review of El Salvador comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[140] 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.[141]

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

408. El Salvador acknowledged all the recommendations received as relevant. They were carefully evaluated by a high-level interinstitutional team, in which the most relevant Salvadorian institutions participated

[137] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SLV/1.
[138] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SLV/2.
[139] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SLV/3.
[140] A/HRC/59/5.
[141] See also A/HRC/59/5/Add.1.

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409. Along this exercise, El Salvador identified numerous recommendations that recognize its concerns and achievements in fundamental areas such as public safety. Many of the recommendations were also in line with the obligations and commitments made by El Salvador in accordance with its constitutional and legal framework, and with its international obligations in the area of human rights. Therefore, El Salvador fully accepted the majority of the recommendations received, in particular those related to cooperation with human rights mechanisms, institutional strengthening, and the promotion of equality and non-discrimination. Its acceptance strengthened the implementation of public policies and actions for the benefit of the Salvadoran population.

410. On the other side, El Salvador had also noted some of the recommendations that were not aligned with its national priorities or addressed aspects that belong to El Salvador's jurisdiction in the determination of its public policies and its internal legislation. This decision was adopted through a rigorous analysis, conforming to the principle of sovereignty and respecting the Salvadoran constitutional order. However, El Salvador reiterated its commitment to continue maintaining its normative standards and national human rights protection system.

411. In El Salvador, the effective realization of human rights of its population is the greatest aspiration. El Salvador had come across a complex reality conductive to seek innovative solutions to guarantee those rights. Thus, the universal periodic review is a valuable opportunity to assess El Salvador's progress, especially within the framework of a second term of President Nayib Bukele's Government.

412. Through the progressive implementation of the Territorial Control Plan, El Salvador had adopted a comprehensive approach to violence, prioritizing the reconstruction of social fabric from the communities most affected by decades of crime. These actions had included the comprehensive strengthening of numerous essential services, both in urban and rural areas, as well as the promotion of art and culture, to consolidate a culture of peace and development.

413. This combination of prevention strategies, community recovery, territorial control, and sustained public policies allowed El Salvador to position itself as the safest country in the Western Hemisphere and as a reference for city security.

414. Considering the violence of the past, the Salvadoran population had supported the numerous actions of the Government. The issue of public security was just the beginning, since El Salvador has continued its efforts in other areas, such as quality education, which is a pillar of human development. El Salvador had also strengthened the legal and institutional framework in favour of the rights of children and adolescents, promoting comprehensive care from early childhood. Laws and policies like the Love Turned into Food Law, the National Policy 'Growing Together', and the National Strategy 'Let's Play Together', had contributed to ensuring the human rights of children and adolescents in El Salvador.

415. In the current five-year period, one of the main visions of President Nayib Bukele's Government was focused on implementing the Economic Plan, which consolidated actions to guarantee food security and position the country as a technological and logistical hub in the region. In 2024, the Seventh Population Census and the Sixth Housing Census were carried out, allowing for the collection of data for design of comprehensive public policies that addressed the most pressing needs of the Salvadoran people. All public institutions played a fundamental role in this model, and emblematic actions were carried out, *inter alia*, in the areas of health, environment, vulnerable populations, migration, infrastructure, and housing.

416. El Salvador reiterated its commitment in a constructive dialogue and its firm will to strengthen efforts to guarantee and promote the human rights of the Salvadoran population, and to continue fulfilling its obligations in a continuous and permanent manner. El Salvador will continue to work to consolidate a 'New El Salvador', where peace, security, prosperity, and sustainable development are a reality for all Salvadorans.

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

417. Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos acknowledged the entry into force of the special law on the inclusion of persons with disabilities and recommended follow-up and implementation actions. It also recommended elevating the right to water and sanitation to constitutional rank. It recognized the leadership in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and the approval of the Grow Together law for the protection of childhood and adolescence, and the Born with Love law. It acknowledged the advances in citizen security and the decrease in homicides, murders and forced displacements caused by gangs and criminal groups. Finally, it highlighted the reactivation of the national council against trafficking in persons. It was emphasized that no complaints have been received regarding cases of torture, enforced disappearances, or extrajudicial executions.

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

418. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of El Salvador, 13 delegations made statements.

419. Tunisia (video statement) appreciated the acceptance of the recommendations that it made regarding the continuation of efforts to provide children with education; strengthening maternal and child health care and providing sexual and reproductive health services to women and girls, especially in rural areas.

420. UN-Women expressed concern about the continued violence against women and girls, especially femicides and sexual violence. It encouraged El Salvador to advance in the process of establishing the National Care Co-Responsibility System and approving its regulatory framework. It reiterated its commitment to support national efforts to improve the legal framework on the rights of women.

421. UNFPA (video statement) commended the progress made by El Salvador in the area of sexual and reproductive health, specifically in improving maternal and child health, eradicating cervical cancer and reducing teenage pregnancy. It reiterated its readiness to support national efforts to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services free from discrimination. UNFPA valued the reaffirmation of the commitment that the Salvadoran State made to address violence against women, by accepting all the recommendations on the subject.

422. UNICEF (video Statement) appreciated El Salvador’s commitment to accept recommendations on juvenile justice and hoped these will facilitate alignment of national legislation with international juvenile justice standards—particularly regarding the application of specialized procedures throughout arrest, investigation, trial, sentencing, and implementation stages. This includes revisiting reforms that have increased prison sentences—which should remain a last resort and for the shortest possible period—and those reforms allowing adolescents to serve sentences in adult penitentiaries, which pose increased risks. UNICEF stands ready to support national institutions in these efforts.

423. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recalled to El Salvador its international human rights obligations, especially in the management of prisons and maximum-security centers, where due process, dignified treatment, and contact with family and lawyers must be guaranteed.

424. Viet Nam was pleased that El Salvador fully supported the recommendations made by Viet Nam to redouble effort in ensuring access to essential service including food, water and health care service for its population and strengthening effort to address violence against women and promote gender equality.

425. The Plurinational State of Bolivia appreciated El Salvador's willingness to increase cooperation and technical assistance with human rights mechanisms.

426. Chile acknowledged El Salvador's efforts to improve citizen security and reduce violence. However, it stressed that any policy in this area must be carried out with full respect for human rights, ensuring procedural guarantees and dignified conditions of detention.

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427. China noted the achievements El Salvador had made in strengthening the legal and institutional framework for the promotion of protection of human rights. It hoped that El Salvador will increase investment in public health and education and other public services while suppressing human trafficking.

428. Cuba called on El Salvador to continue efforts to implement the territorial control plan to prevent crime and implement public policies and legislative progress on attention to young children.

429. India (video statement) appreciated the constructive engagement of the delegation of El Salvador during the entire review, which , its view, reflected the State's commitment to the process of the universal periodic review.

430. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about the lack of due process and allegations of ill-treatment in detention facilities which seriously undermined the rule of law and the protection of fundamental freedoms. It encouraged El Salvador to reconsider restrictions that may limit civil liberties and to ensure full respect for the right of detainees, journalists and human rights defenders.

431. Maldives commended El Salvador for accepting most of the recommendations, including one recommendation made by Maldives during the session of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

432. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of El Salvador, nine other stakeholders made statements.

433. The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video statement) regretted that, although El Salvador received several recommendations to repeal its total abortion ban, it failed to accept any of them. It meant that its Penal Code will continue to criminalize abortion under any circumstances. The organization called on El Salvador to align its legislation with the WHO-2022 guidelines on abortion, particularly regarding the need to decriminalize abortion to make this health service accessible to women and girls. It recommended ending the ongoing state of emergency, and expressed concern about the Foreign Agents Law, which granted the State broad powers to monitor, sanction and shut down local organizations. It called on El Salvador to ensure that civil society has a safe enabling environment to defend human rights.

434. The Center for Justice and International Law (video statement) regretted that El Salvador noted the recommendations to approve a comprehensive normative framework for transitional justice. In the view of the organization, El Salvador contradicted its international obligations and reflected a lack of commitment to truth, justice and reparation. It regretted El Salvador's lack of will to approve the Transitional Justice Law, and stated that the rule of law had been undermined through the dismantling of the justice system, and arbitrary detentions of critical voices. The organization regretted the approval of the Foreign Agents Law and urged El Salvador to re-establish a democratic commitment and resume the path of social dialogue, to comply with its international obligations.

435. The International Service for Human Rights (video statement) recommended the creation of a commission of experts to work together with the State in the review of human rights cases and proposed legal solutions in line with international standards. It also offered technical support in this regard. It regretted that El Salvador did not accept the recommendations to end the state of emergency that has been in force for more than three years. It urged El Salvador to take the universal periodic review as an opportunity to work together with the international community and civil society to reverse the situation of mass detentions, many of which qualify as arbitrary detentions, and to bring prison conditions into line with the minimum standards allowed by international law and domestic law.

436. Human Rights Watch regretted El Salvador's decision to note key recommendations to address the country's deteriorating human rights situation, including those calling for the restoration of due process guarantees, the end of the state of emergency and repeal of abusive laws; the protection of civic space, press freedom, reproductive rights, and the rights of LGBTI people. It reported widespread abuses, including arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearances, uninvestigated deaths in custody, and systemic due process violations. It

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urged El Salvador to take concrete steps to restore judicial independence and due process guarantees, uphold reproductive rights, and ensure that human rights defenders and independent media can operate freely and without fear of reprisals, including by repealing the “Foreign Agents” law.

437. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation expressed concern about the intensification of repression of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society organizations. It regretted the prolonged state of emergency remaining for over three years and was concerned about the adoption of the Foreign Agents Law which will significantly restrict access to financing and the overall operations of civil society, and result in the criminalization of their legitimate activities. The organization urged El Salvador to uphold its international human rights obligations by ensuring a safe and enabling environment for civil society; repeal the Foreign Agents Law and immediate release of all people arbitrarily detained.

438. The World Organization Against Torture (video statement) was concerned that the state of emergency had suspended due process guarantees and the exceptional period of this regime had become a permanent state policy. It expressed concern about the instrumentalization of criminal law to silence critical voices, and the approval of the Foreign Agents Law, the arrests of defenders and the constant persecution of journalists and independent media. It called on the international community to be vigilant, and urged El Salvador to repeal the state of emergency immediately, and to cease the misuse of the judicial system to persecute human rights defenders and journalists.

439. The Center for Nonkilling thanked El Salvador for diminishing the number of homicides, nevertheless, regretted the methods used had been questionable. It referred to the recommendation to establish national strategies to sustain peace and for the prevention of violence and wished these strategies be effective in El Salvador. The organization recommended adopting peace policies, including, whenever possible, non-armed police forces, and encouraged El Salvador to change its Constitution and reintegrate armed forces into the civilian realm.

440. Vida y Familia de Guadalajara A.C, in a joint statement with the Alliance Defending Freedom and the International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute, welcomed El Salvador's commitment to the protection of life from conception, and celebrated El Salvador’s national policies such as "Growing Together" and "Born with Love," which protect the dignity and human rights of both mothers and unborn children through a holistic approach. They highlighted the recent ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of Beatriz against El Salvador which underscored the need for greater clarity in the implementation of obstetric care standards.

441. ILGA World (video statement) expressed concern about the decision to take note of critical recommendations, such as 124.225 on the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, 124.227 on the adoption of a gender identity law and 124.80 on the protection of LGBTIQ+ people and women human rights defenders. He indicated that LGBTIQ+ people in El Salvador continue to face violence, exclusion and legal invisibility. The organization was concerned that trans people continue to lack recognition or access to basic services and urged El Salvador to reconsider its position on the above recommendations and demonstrate its commitment to international human rights obligations.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

442. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 228 recommendations received, 150 had enjoyed the support of El Salvador, and 78 had been noted.

443. El Salvador thanked all the delegations that had participated in its fourth review. It valued the support received, which encouraged El Salvador to continue advancing in the promotion and protection of human rights.

444. Many of the concerns raised had been duly addressed by El Salvador, who respected the diverse views. However, it respectfully emphasized that globalist formulas were not

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applicable to all national realities. Progress and challenges in human rights must be considered in light of the specific contexts and historical process of each country. Thus, El Salvador regretted that some delegations, both State and non-State, had made unfounded and decontextualized accusations. It stressed the importance of maintaining a constructive attitude and, above all, a respectful and objective dialogue in the council forum. El Salvador recognized the key role of the national human rights institution, and civil society organizations at all levels, and invited all delegates to present factual information on the country.

445. The profound transformations that El Salvador had undergone had required some drastic measures to address complex structural challenges such as organized crime, corruption, and impunity. However, human rights had been and always will be a central pillar of the State's actions and its vision of development.

446. In a complex regional and global context, El Salvador had established itself as a country with peace and security. With firm conviction and political will at the highest levels, it made possible what until recently seemed impossible: becoming the safest country in its Hemisphere.

447. The decisions adopted by the Salvadoran institutions are based on respect for the national legislation and the international obligations assumed by the country. El Salvador was fully committed to continuing to consolidate its model, so that progress is sustainable and its population can fully enjoy an environment of peace, security, and prosperity.

448. The delegation thanked the troika for its support, and the secretariat of the universal periodic review for its outstanding work and coordination. It trusted that its fourth universal periodic review marked the beginning of a new stage in its efforts to continue consolidating human rights in El Salvador.

Gambia

449.The review of the Gambia was held on 21 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Gambia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[142]

(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;[143]

(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.[144]

450. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Gambia. (see sect. C below).

451. The outcome of the review of the Gambia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[145] 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.[146]

[142] A/HRC/WG.6/48/GMB/1.
[143] A/HRC/WG.6/48/GMB/2.
[144] A/HRC/WG.6/48/GMB/3.
[145] A/HRC/59/6.
[146] See also A/HRC/59/6/Add.1.

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

452. The delegation of the Gambia stated that the universal periodic review mechanism remained an invaluable tool for self-reflection and peer engagement. It had guided the human rights reform efforts of the Gambia since the start of its democratic transition and had continued to serve as a cornerstone for national policy development and institutional transformation.

453. The fourth review of the Gambia had taken place at a time when the country had concluded the first term of its membership in the Human Rights Council and had embarked on a second term (2025–2027). The commitment of the Gambia to upholding the universal values of human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, had been deepened because of its membership in the Council.

454. As reflected in the national report, the Gambia had made significant progress in promoting and protecting human rights, despite the many challenges the Gambia had faced as a small and developing country.

455. The delegation expressed its sincere appreciation for the constructive engagement of all participating delegations in the review and for the 309 recommendations that had been received, of which 273 had enjoyed the support of the Gambia and 36 had been noted. The fact that the Gambia had noted recommendations had not diminished its respect for the interactive dialogue that had taken place during the review and for the universal periodic review mechanism.

456. The delegation stated that since the review in January 2025, the Government had enacted the Victims Reparations Act 2023 and inaugurated the Victims Reparations Commission, with seven commissioners sworn into office. These initiatives had been taken in support of the comprehensive implementation plan covering justice and accountability, reparations, institutional reform, and reconciliation, as recommended by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission.

457. Also, in line with recommendations of the Commission, the Special Accountability Mechanism Act and the Special Prosecutor's Office Act had been enacted, which established the framework to prosecute serious human rights violations, such as torture, and crimes against humanity, allegedly committed from 1994 to 2017, and created an independent Special Prosecutor's Office, a Special Criminal Division within the High Court, and a hybrid Special Tribunal, in partnership with Economic Community of West African States. These States had adopted the Statute establishing the Special Tribunal for the Gambia, which would have the jurisdiction to apply international criminal law as well as national law and would be seized of the most serious offences. A budget had been made, and an advance team of experts had been constituted to develop the foundational documents. The Gambia was committed to securing the necessary resources to operationalize the Tribunal. A transparent process for the recruitment of the Special Prosecutor had been launched and a candidate would be appointed by an independent selection panel.

458. In June 2025, the Criminal Offences Act 2025 and the Criminal Procedure Act 2025 had been enacted, replacing laws dating back to 1933. Those reforms had modernized the legal framework, strengthened procedural safeguards, aligned with international human rights standards, and reflected evolving national values.

459. In May 2025, a chairperson and two commissioners had been selected for the Anti-Corruption Commission, which was established under the Anti-Corruption Act, 2023. The selection process was guided by principles of transparency, merit, and inclusivity, and overseen by a vetting committee composed of government and civil society representatives.

460. In March 2025, the Gambia was reviewed by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and was committed to implementing the Committee's concluding observations. The initial report to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families was in the process of being finalized. The Gambia had continued to engage with treaty bodies in relation to its reporting obligations.

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461. Accredited with A-status, the National Human Rights Commission had expanded its outreach, monitoring, and complaints-handling mechanisms.

462. In the justice sector, digitization reforms had been implemented to expedite legal proceedings and ensure timely access to justice. An independent judiciary and oversight mechanisms had been key pillars in the consolidation of democracy. Since 2017, judicial independence had been respected. In 2025, reforms had advanced through the revision of outdated High Court rules, the drafting of a bill to improve judges' conditions of service, and ongoing capacity-building through the Judicial Training Institute. These efforts, together with steps to address infrastructure and staffing gaps, had reflected the commitment of the Gambia to a professional, impartial, and independent judiciary that upheld the rule of law and protected the integrity of the legal profession.

463. Since January 2025, the Gambia had recorded further advances in the health and education sectors. A new medical oxygen plant was now fully operational, tertiary care had been strengthened, and significant progress had been made in expanding rural primary care, including through the establishment of new clinics and solar-powered facilities. A modern hospital was under construction in the Central River Region and with support of the World Bank, new infrastructure projects were being completed, and the National Health Insurance Scheme and digitized civil-health system for births registry were being rolled out.

464. Rural school infrastructure had been expanded, inclusive education programmes for children with disabilities had been scaled up, and teacher training in underserved regions had been enhanced. Technical and vocational education had also been prioritized to equip young people with practical skills for self-employment and economic empowerment.

465. The 2025 Global Human Development Report, with special emphasis on harnessing artificial intelligence for inclusive growth, had been launched in partnership with United Nations Development Programme.

466. In June 2025, the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Plus Project had been launched with the support of the World Bank. The Project empowered women and girls through education, health, and economic opportunity. In addition, the Resilience Building Project supported by the African Development Bank trained and offered startup support to rural women and youth. Also, the Gender and Climate Action Plan ensured women's participation in climate-resilient value chains such as fisheries and agriculture.

467. In 2025, national forums organized in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission and civil society actors had focused on the implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act (2021), with particular emphasis on mainstreaming disability inclusion across government programmes. In addition, with the support of the European Union, initiatives had been launched to expand economic opportunities and social protection for persons with disabilities.

468. In 2025, the Gambia had welcomed the climate resilience package form the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Trust, which would support climate adaptation efforts across critical sectors such as agriculture, coastal protection, and water management. The Gambia was committed to implementing its nationally determined contributions, including expanding renewable energy access, restoring degraded ecosystems, and strengthening disaster preparedness. As a low-emission, high-vulnerability country, the Gambia had reiterated its call for international technical and financial cooperation to accelerate the rollout of clean energy projects, enhance early warning systems, and build climate-resilient infrastructure central to achieving sustainable, inclusive development for all.

469. The Gambia had renewed its call to the international community for support to ensure the full implementation of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission's recommendations, including the establishment and operationalization of the Special Prosecutor's Office and the hybrid Special Tribunal, and the operation of the Victims Reparations Commission.

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

470. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Gambia, 16 delegations made statements.

471. The Sudan welcomed the legal reforms that had been undertaken and the adoption of policies on disabilities and digitalization. It also welcomed the engagement of the Gambia with the universal periodic review mechanism and the support for several recommendations, including those made by the Sudan.

472. Tunisia (video statement) noted, with appreciation, that the Gambia had supported the recommendations made by Tunisia. It hailed the adoption of a series of measures and laws to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights. In particular, it welcomed the adoption of measures to eradicate poverty, and to promote education, social equity and health care.

473. The United Nations Development Coordination Office (video statement) congratulated the Gambia for supporting a broad range of recommendations and stated that their successful implementation would require strong political will, inclusive governance, and resilient institutions, and that the United Nations country team stood as a committed partner in advancing the country's human rights agenda. The organization also commended the Gambia for its commitment to the transitional justice process, noting that the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission and related legislative reforms were essential to ensuring truth, accountability, reparations, and guarantees of non-recurrence.

474. UNFPA (video statement) commended the Gambia for promoting the rights and choices of all, especially women and girls. It stated that the Government's commitment to upholding human rights and addressing harmful practices, gender-based violence, and discrimination against women and girls was notably demonstrated by the vote against repealing the Women's (Amendment) Act 2015, which criminalized female genital mutilation. UNFPA affirmed its commitment to assist the Gambia in implementing the recommendations received at the State's review.

475. UN-Habitat welcomed the progress that had been made in advancing land governance and housing rights and noted that the National Land Policy 2026–2035 was awaiting Cabinet approval. UN-Habitat also commended the Gambia for its commitment to improving access to adequate housing and remained committed to supporting the Gambia to achieve adequate housing for all.

476. The United Republic of Tanzania noted that the Gambia had supported most of the recommendations received during the review and commended the Gambia for the measures taken to promote and protect the rights of its citizens, as well as to improve the human rights situation in the country.

477. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela thanked the Gambia for its cooperation with universal periodic review mechanism, and for supporting the recommendations made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It urged the Gambia to continue to implement the action plans and policies that had been mentioned during the interactive dialogue and the supported recommendations from the review.

478. Viet Nam expressed appreciation to the Gambia for its constructive and cooperative engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism and congratulated the Gambia for its successful review. Viet Nam commented the Gambia for supporting most of the recommendations, including those made by Viet Nam, and applauded the country for its commitment and continued efforts to meet its international human rights obligations. Viet Nam wished the Gambia success in implementing those recommendations it had supported.

479. Yemen (video statement) noted the positive and constructive engagement of the Gambia with the universal periodic review mechanism. Yemen commended the Gambia for its constant efforts to promote and protect human rights and to build a fair, inclusive and democratic society. It appreciated the fact that the Gambia supported the recommendations that had been made by Yemen during the review.

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480. Zambia noted the constructive engagement of the Gambia with its universal periodic review. It commended the Gambia for supporting most of the recommendations received, including two of the three recommendations made by Zambia. Zambia applauded the Gambia for its commitment and continued efforts to meet its human rights obligations and wished the country success in implementing the supported recommendations.

481. Albania noted, with appreciation, that the Gambia had supported several recommendations from the review, including the three recommendations made by Albania, and stated that these recommendations would assist in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It wished the Gambia success in the implementation of the recommendations.

482. Algeria thanked the delegation of the Gambia for the additional information provided and noted with gratitude that the Gambia had supported the recommendations made by Algeria. It wished the Gambia every success in the implementation of all the supported recommendations from the review.

483. Armenia expressed appreciation to the Gambia for its engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism, its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, and for supporting the recommendations made by Armenia, in particular the recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It noted the initiatives that had been taken in relation to environmental protection, to promote freedom of expression, and to combat child marriage and trafficking in persons.

484. Brunei Darussalam noted that the Gambia had supported 273 of the 309 recommendations, including the recommendations made by Brunei Darussalam. It wished the Gambia success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

485. Burkina Faso thanked the delegation of the Gambia for the additional information it had provided. It commended the Gambia for supporting more than 200 recommendations, including the 2 recommendations made by Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso encouraged the Gambia to continue with its efforts to expand the promotion and protection of human rights.

486. Cameroon thanked the Gambia for participating in its fourth review and commended the Gambia for supporting over 270 recommendations of the 309 recommendations that had been made at the review. It took positive note of the efforts made by the Gambia to promote and protect human rights and ensure human dignity. Cameroon wished the Gambia every success in implementing the supported recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

487. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Gambia, eight other stakeholders made statements.

488. Equality Now noted that in 2024, the National Assembly had rejected a bill that had sought to repeal relevant provisions on the Women's (Amendment) Act which criminalized female genital mutilation. It also noted that a case had been brought in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of those provisions. Those developments had reignited concern over the future of women's rights in the Gambia, which was further heightened by the prevalence of female genital mutilation. The Gambia was encouraged to implement the supported recommendations relating to the elimination of female genital mutilation.

489. The Center for Global Nonkilling recalled that, while the World Health Organization had called for the decriminalization of suicides, at the universal periodic review of the Gambia, no recommendations had been made to decriminalize suicides in the country and requested confirmation from the Gambia that suicides had been decriminalized.

490. Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement) stated that despite the implementation of key human rights reforms, challenges had remained. In that regard, the Gambia was urged to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education, improve access to education in rural areas, accelerate the enactment of the Mental Health Bill, integrate mental health into primary healthcare, enhance the protection of the rights of women

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and children, effectively enforce the Trafficking in Persons Act, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

491. United Nations Watch expressed concern about the lack of implementation of recommendations from the previous review, particularly in relation to the rights of women and girls and called for increased investment in initiatives preventing female genital mutilation. It noted that rural communities were left without obstetric services; prisons had remained overcrowded; the Special Tribunal for the Gambia had a funding deficit of $60 million; slow implementation of the recommendations from the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission; and the suppression of dissent. It called for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

492. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement appreciated the reform programmes on transitional justice and socio-economic rights. The Gambia should pursue its efforts in enhancing access to education and maintain its commitment to economic development, in particular, by combating youth unemployment. The Gambia should also enact legislation to promote the right to a healthy and sustainable environment and allocate sufficient resources to the National Human Rights Commission.

493. The Indian Council of South America (CISA) appealed to the Gambia to encourage the General Assembly to support the 1994 Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization. It aligned itself with recommendations made by States in relation to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. It urged the Gambia to support repatriation of illicit funds, including indigenous Alaskan property, and to advocate for equal participation in the World Intellectual Property Organization's processes to protect traditional knowledge, genetic resources, and cultural expressions.

494. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended the Gambia for the initiatives that had been taken since the previous review, including the ratification of key international instruments, and the enactment of legislation prohibiting torture and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. It welcomed the draft Constitution, which provided for the abolition of the death penalty, limited presidential terms, and enhanced protection for vulnerable groups. However, it expressed concern about continued impunity for serious human rights violations committed by the former President and called for justice, adequate support, and compensation for victims. It urged the Gambia to intensify efforts to combat sexual violence and female genital mutilation, and to implement supported recommendations and reconsider those recommendations that have been noted.

495. The Inclusivity Project, Inc. (video statement) noted recommendations to address caste-based discrimination, particularly against communities discriminated against on the basis of work and descent, including "slave descendants." It stated that despite constitutional guarantees of equality, these communities had continued to face structural discrimination and were subjected to social boycotts, stigma, and violence, often with limited or no response from the authorities. It called for the enactment of comprehensive legislation prohibiting caste-based discrimination and for effective access to justice and remedies for affected communities.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

496. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 309 recommendations that had been received, 273 enjoyed the support of the Gambia, and 36 were noted.

497. The delegation stated that the Gambia had supported more than 90 percent of the recommendations it had received, which demonstrated its commitment to advancing human rights, democratic governance, and inclusive national development.

498. Recommendations had been noted due the complexity of aligning specific reforms with its constitutional framework, cultural values, and the expectations of the people. However, the Gambia remained fully committed to open dialogue, technical cooperation, and peer-learning as it continued to address in good faith the issues raised in those recommendations.

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499. The Gambia stood ready to work with all partners to translate supported recommendations into tangible and measurable improvements in the lives of its people.

Plurinational State of Bolivia

500. The review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was held on 21 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[147]

(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;[148]

(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.[149]

501. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (see sect. C below).

502. The outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[150] 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.[151]

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

503. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia emphasized that the dialogue held on 21 January 2025 made it possible to report on the actions taken in relation to compliance with the recommendations issued during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, as well as the progress made in the field of human rights.

504. During that dialogue, the 98 delegations issued recommendations to the Plurinational State of Bolivia, recognizing the important advances in the field of human rights and encouraging the continuation of the efforts made by the country. The 275 recommendations issued were well received by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which took on the challenge of achieving their full implementation.

505. The delegation reported that, through the Commission for the Presentation of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances (CPIE), these recommendations have been carefully examined and shared with the various public bodies called upon to promote their compliance.

506. The report was prepared under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency as Presidency of the CPIE. The active participation and consultation of 43 public institutions belonging to the different State bodies and municipal autonomous governments was sought, which guarantees a multisectoral approach.

507. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia indicated that, of the 275 recommendations, it accepted a considerable number with full support. The delegation noted that these recommendations reflect national priorities and firm commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, in their civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions.

147 A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/1.
148 A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/2.
149 A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/3.
150 A/HRC/59/7.
151 See also A/HRC/59/7/Add.1.

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508. Thus, the Plurinational State of Bolivia accepted 254 recommendations, took note of 20 and partially accepted 1 recommendation. The delegation assured that the recommendations the State took note of require a deeper analysis because they are subject to constitutional principles, internal regulatory frameworks or structural realities.

509. The Plurinational State of Bolivia maintains its commitment and willingness to strengthen national mechanisms for the protection of human rights, democratic institutions, respect for diversity and the principle of non-discrimination. The delegation stated that the universal periodic review is an issue of great interest to the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which is why the CPIE socialized the recommendations and held meetings with civil society in order to analyze them. It assured that, for the generation of joint actions, it was planned to socialize them in spaces with different groups of Bolivian society.

510. Finally, the delegation reaffirmed the willingness of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue cooperating with international human rights mechanisms, including the United Nations Regional Office with which it is currently working on a joint roadmap within the framework of the CPIE.

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

511. Defensoría del Pueblo (video statement) suggested that the State hold integral, transparent and competitive general elections and restore the balance and independence of the organs of public power as well as undertake structural reforms to the justice system. It urged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to ensure the independence of the judicial system, guarantee access to justice for people in vulnerable situations, as well as reallocate adequate resources to the judicial system, combat corruption and ensure due process without criminalizing protest.

512. It referred to the ineffectiveness of the rights of Mother Earth and indigenous peoples and urged the State to implement effective control mechanisms over the mining and hydrocarbon sectors, develop a public policy to protect human rights and environmental defenders, and guarantee consultation with indigenous peoples in accordance with international standards.

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

513. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 17 delegations made statements.

514. UN-Women welcomed the adoption of the plurinational policy of decolonization and depatriarchalization and commended the Government's commitment to advancing gender equality. It recommended to strengthen the capacity and accountability of justice institutions to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls as well as to ensure that cases of harassment and political violence are investigated promptly, thoroughly and impartially.

515. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia's cooperation with the universal periodic review and acknowledged the broad progress made for the promotion and protection of human rights of its people. It welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations relating to the right to food, the right to education, encouraging sustainable female-led entrepreneurial activities, strengthening the work of the Committee for the Protection of Indigenous and Original Peoples in a vulnerable situation and the promotion of the work of social organizations and movements.

516. Viet Nam recognized the Plurinational State of Bolivia's constructive engagement and active cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, particularly the universal periodic review process. These efforts reflected the country's strong resolve to uphold, promote and protect human rights in line with international norms and the spirit of responsible global partnership.

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517. Belarus noted the significant progress achieved by the Government in promoting the rights of women, protecting vulnerable parts of the population, successfully promoting human rights.

518. Brazil reiterated its appreciation to the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the progress made in social programmes combating extreme poverty and inequality and the promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples. It particularly applauded the renewed commitment made during the universal periodic review to continue efforts geared at combating all forms of racism, discrimination and violence against girls, women and vulnerable populations.

519. Brunei Darussalam was pleased to note that the Plurinational State of Bolivia has accepted 254 out of the 275 recommendations received, including the 2 it had presented on housing and water and sanitation services.

520. Burkina Faso welcomed efforts to support the majority of the recommendations formulated during the review, including the two recommendations that it had offered. It also renewed its encouragement for the national policy for migrants, human trafficking and overhauling the trade infrastructure for greater well-being of the population.

521. Cameroon commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for adopting almost all of the 275 recommendations formulated during the review, including that 2 it had offered. It stressed that such a high level of acceptance of recommendations demonstrated the commitment of the State to protect human rights and to guarantee human dignity.

522. Chile thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for accepting its recommendations, in particular those related to judicial independence, gender-based violence and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons. It highlighted the importance to continue to see progress with a solid rule of law, robust institutions and an open and safe civic space.

523. China commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for taking active measures in legislation and policy, education, employment and housing. It also welcomed efforts to eliminate racism and racial discrimination, combat corruption, protect women from violence and promote women's empowerment. China expressed hope that the Plurinational State of Bolivia will continue to promote its economic and social development, improve people's living standards and safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups.

524. Cuba noted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia accepted the recommendations issued by Cuba to improve inclusivity in the education system and to harmonize the domestic legislation with the international human rights instruments to which it was party.

525. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea appreciated the continuous efforts and progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the promotion and protection of human rights of its people, including women, children and persons with disabilities and for strengthening the social, political and judicial system to ensure their rights.

526. Djibouti congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for accepting the majority of the recommendations received during this fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, including the three recommendations that it had offered.

527. Egypt welcomed efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in working on upholding human rights for all citizens and cooperating with human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review. It also welcomed the initiatives to enhance economic and social rights.

528. El Salvador welcomed the inclusive interinstitutional consultation process spearheaded by the Minister for Justice and Transparency that involved more than 40 public entities and autonomous governments. It valued the progress made in public policy, particularly efforts geared to protecting vulnerable groups, combating discrimination and strengthening the legal framework for human rights.

529. Eritrea welcomed the Plurinational State of Bolivia's acceptance of the recommendation submitted by Eritrea and commended the efforts undertaken to strengthen access to basic services, including safe drinking water and sanitation. Eritrea encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue its work in this area and remains supportive of efforts to advance the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

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530. Ethiopia noted with appreciation that the Plurinational State of Bolivia has accepted the majority of the recommendations received, including those that it had proposed. Ethiopia encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue its efforts and effectively implement the accepted recommendations.

4. General comments made by stakeholders

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

532. Equality Now highlighted the recommendations aimed at strengthening policies and actions to eradicate gender-based violence in all its forms, especially sexual violence. It valued the State's commitment to upholding and effectively implementing the Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free from Violence. It also valued the recommendations that promote strengthening women's participation in all areas, as well as those aimed at fostering gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's economic autonomy. It urged the current and future government authorities to place the universal periodic review recommendations at the center of public administration and reiterated its commitment as civil society to support the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the recommendations.

533. ILGA World (video statement) welcomed the acceptance of recommendations, including those aimed at advancing sexual and reproductive rights and guaranteeing civil registration for all children regardless of their parents' gender identity or immigration status. It expressed concern regarding key recommendations that were noted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia regarding same-sex marriage. The organization urged the Government to reconsider its position in line with its constitutional and international human rights obligations. Likewise, it urged the State to expand services aimed at strengthening sexual and reproductive rights, as well as access to abortion to include all people with gestational capacity, including LGBTI+ individuals.

534. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia as it was one of the few Latin American countries that granted visas to the Holocaust survivors so they could escape. It reported that in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the independence of the judiciary does not exist and is intimately subordinated to the national government as they are the ones who appoint the judicial authorities. It expressed its support to the rule of law and its commitment to continue to contribute to the good coexistence in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

535. AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil (video statement) appreciated the accepted recommendations regarding the rights of LGBTIQ persons, as well as the voluntary commitment to continue efforts to improve the protection of their rights. It stated that this should include the elimination of discriminatory barriers in family matters and political participation of trans people, including access to elective positions. It expressed concern about the non-acceptance of recommendation 122.274, claiming that there is no legal provision that discriminates against transgender people. It also regretted the lack of acceptance of the recommendations regarding the civil marriage of LGBTIQ people, ignoring the block of constitutionality. The organization urged the the Plurinational State of Bolivia to honor the recommendations, and its commitments made in this review, implementing them in their entirety with concrete and verifiable measures, resources, and involving civil society.

536. The World Evangelical Alliance welcomed the Plurinational State of Bolivia's acceptance of the recommendation to respect the autonomy, independence and freedom of expression of non-governmental organizations, including religious and human rights organizations. It regretted that the State did not accept the recommendation to establish conscientious objection to military service in law and practice and stop charging for military service records for those who are exempt from military service. It called on the Government to recognize this dimension of the right to freedom of thought and to modify Law No. 1161 and Supreme Decree No. 4054 that regulate the registration of religious entities.

537. Plan International, Inc. welcomed recommendations aimed at combating child, early and forced marriages and unions. It urged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to adopt a

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Prevention Plan to denaturalize these harmful practices, and to approve the current bill in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly that seeks to repeal the provisions of the Family Code that allow the marriage of persons under 18 years of age. It also urged the State to prioritize recommendations to continue combatting violence, especially sexual violence, against children and adolescents, assigning to the competent State institutions at both the national and subnational levels the financial, technical, and human resources.

538. Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR (video statement) highlighted the commitment assumed by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to enact a law against torture. It welcomed the support for the recommendations aimed at the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. However, it expressed concern that important recommendations in favour of LGBITQ+ people have not been supported. It regretted that the State has not accepted the recommendations regarding the modification of the regulations in order to guarantee the freedom and independence of civil society organizations. It questioned the fact that the State has noted the recommendations regarding the strengthening of freedom of expression. It suggested that the adoption of a new National Human Rights Plan as a priority, through a participatory, inclusive and transparent approach.

539. Edmund Rice International Limited, in a joint statement with Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS (video statement), expressed concern about the fact that the Government has not adequately addressed the serious contamination of rivers and water sources by mercury used in gold mining. The organizations expressed a deep concern regarding the reduction of civic space and the risks to human rights defenders and the fact that the Bolivian Government rejected those recommendations that call for concrete actions to reverse restrictive norms related to the defense of human rights. They reminded that Indigenous peoples and Bolivian society requested that the State regularly present to the Human Rights Council concrete and effective good practice to curb mercury pollution, and its actions to respect and strengthen civic space.

540. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) expressed concern regarding the merely noted recommendation made by Costa Rica in which it recommended the Plurinational State of Bolivia to establish conscientious objection to military service in law and practice and to stop charging for military service records for those who are exempt from military service. The organization regretted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia does not explicitly recognizes the right of conscientious objection. It reminded that the State is however obliged under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to make provision for the exercise of this right. It hoped that, by the time of its next review, the Plurinational State of Bolivia will have promulgated legislation in this regard in complete accordance with the international standards.

541. The Indian Council of South America (CISA) called on the Plurinational State of Bolivia to provide the means to protect women in politics without harassment and recognize their efforts, also in the context of colonialism, ending apartheid and foreign occupation. It encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue improving access to healthcare and policies to protect Indigenous Peoples and environment. In the context of calls to continue to promote economic, social and cultural rights, it asked the State to support decolonization as stated in article 73 of the United Nations Charter and promote the 1974 agreement between WIPO and the General Assembly, which calls for the progressive development of international law and the universal protection of people's property rights.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

542. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 275 recommendations received, 254 had enjoyed the support of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and 20 had been noted. Additional clarification was provided on another recommendation, indicating which parts of the recommendations were supported and which parts were noted.

543. In its concluding observations, the delegation stated that the Plurinational State of Bolivia has reported on its progress in the field of human rights to various treaty bodies, thus assuming that it was not only its duty to the rights of its population, within the framework of the international instruments to which it was a party, but also with the commitment to receive

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with breadth and attention the observations and recommendations issued by the mechanisms of the Human rights Council, the inter-American mechanisms and treaty bodies.

544. The universal periodic review, in addition to being a review mechanism, is an essential tool to deepen its efforts to move towards an inclusive and plurinational State where the rights of all people are fully recognized, respected and guaranteed, always considering the special attention that vulnerable populations deserve, under the firm objective of continuing to make progress in reducing inequality gaps until they are eradicated.

545. The vindication of the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants, women, children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, as well as the constant and necessary struggle against racism and discrimination, are priorities of the Government, whose measures and policies have been presented to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

546. The delegation stressed that the Plurinational State of Bolivia was aware of the challenges that persist so that both the regulations and the implementation of these public policies continue to allow the full exercise of human rights.

547. The accepted recommendations covered key issues and demonstrated the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthening access to justice and judicial independence in line with its institutional reforms. The modernization of judicial systems, the establishment of citizen observatories and systems for managing complaints and cases of corruption are projects whose progress is being prioritized.

548. The fight against violence against women through the effective implementation of Law No. 348 to guarantee women a life free of violence and Law No. 243 against harassment and political violence against women, its regulation and the strengthening of prevention, protection and care services are a priority for the State.

549. The delegation highlighted the importance of universal access to health with the strengthening of the Unified National health system, education, and through the creation of new items for teachers, the inclusion of undocumented students in the education system, as well as the implementation of the comprehensive plurinational system for children and adolescents. Social security with an intercultural, decolonizing approach and gender equity were other important issues for the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

550. The delegation stressed that the Plurinational State of Bolivia maintains an active policy of defense of democratic space and social participation. The country valued the active participation and fruitful struggle in coordination with the different social organizations of the country, civil society organizations and the academic sector, to make it possible to achieve common objectives to guarantee the human rights of the population.

551. The delegation stressed that one of the voluntary commitments presented for this year is the approval of the State's first national action plan on Women, Peace and Security, in compliance with resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council, as a sign of its commitment to the protection and promotion of the rights of women in conflict situations under the vocation of a culture of peace that characterizes the country.

552. The Plurinational State of Bolivia reaffirmed its willingness to continue to maintain a constructive dialogue with the United Nations human rights system, including the technical cooperation that it receives from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Plurinational State of Bolivia has submitted all its reports to the treaty bodies. To date, Bolivia has no pending reports, and the country is an active member of the Human Rights Council.

Fiji

553. The review of Fiji was held on 22 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

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(a) The national report submitted by Fiji 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;[152]

(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;[153]

(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.[154]

554. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Fiji (see sect. C below).

555. The outcome of the review of Fiji comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[155] 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.[156]

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

556. The delegation of Fiji stated that the universal periodic review was an important opportunity for Fiji to reflect on its human rights record, progress and challenges, and to position for further implementation and progress. It reaffirmed its longstanding and steadfast commitment to advancing and protecting the principles and values of human rights as enshrined in its Constitution and to the work of the Human Rights Council and the human rights review mechanism.

557. The acceptance of 181 out of the 209 recommendations was a reflection of Fiji's commitment to the review process and to advancing its human rights journey and promoting greater equality and justice for all Fijians. It would continue to actively engage across government and with all its stakeholders, through the National Human Rights Taskforce, to advance implementation and monitoring.

558. Fiji had endorsed a number of gender-related initiatives, including the review of its Gender Policy and validation of the Women's National Action Plan 2025-2030. It was implementing its National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls and had recently endorsed the Fiji Women's Economic Empowerment National Action Plan to support women to thrive as entrepreneurs and leaders.

559. In April 2025, Fiji had hosted the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its first regional technical cooperation session for the Pacific. It had provided an important opportunity for Pacific countries to reflect on progress, challenges, and priorities in eliminating discrimination against women and girls in the region.

560. Fiji continued to suffer from the severe impact of climate change and continued to make strides in mainstreaming human rights principles in climate-related measures and activities. Climate change drove populations deeper into poverty, had led to loss of homes and water and food insecurity.

561. Fiji was reviewing its land and environment-related legislation and establishing agriculture sector policies with the aim of balancing environmental protection and socio-economic development, whilst enhancing resilience against climate change impacts and ensuring food security. There was great urgency in changes in the quantity and quality of climate finance available to countries on the frontline of climate change.

[152] A/HRC/WG.6/48/FJI/1.
[153] A/HRC/WG.6/48/FJI/2.
[154] A/HRC/WG.6/48/FJI/3.
[155] A/HRC/59/8.
[156] See also A/HRC/59/8/Add.1.

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562. Fiji had been part of regional efforts under the 2050 strategy for a blue Pacific continent to advocate for the impact of sea level rise in international law and the protection of persons affected by sea level rise. In that regard, Fiji commended the International Law Commission's adoption of the final report of the study group on sea level rise in international law.

563. Fiji recognized the significance of engaging with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and the continued responsibilities under each human rights treaty. Despite resource and capacity constraints, Fiji remained steadfast in its commitment to advancing human rights and was continuously striving toward full implementation. It conveyed its appreciation to member States that supported 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 (LDC/SIDS Trust Fund), enabling the participation of delegations to participate in the work of the Human Rights Council.

564. With regard to the recommendation to promote reconciliation efforts, Fiji was pleased to inform the Human Rights Council that it had established and operationalized a Truth and Reconciliation Commission dedicated to addressing historical grievances demonstrating a crucial step toward healing national unity and the construction of a more just, inclusive and resilient society.

565. The National Development Plan 2025-2029 of Fiji served as the blueprint for national development. To complement this, Fiji had scaled up investments in education, healthcare, agriculture, and critical infrastructure, paving the way for long-term resilience and providing the enabling environment for income-generating opportunities for Fijians.

566. Fiji was reviewing its poverty alleviation eradication strategy to strengthen coordination, oversight and technical support for poverty alleviation programmes nationwide. It had also recently launched the national housing policy which provided a comprehensive framework to address the housing challenges in Fiji. The policy also reinforced Fiji's commitment to SDG 11 which promoted inclusive, safe and resilient and sustainable communities. The policy complemented the ongoing review of the Development of Informal Settlements Act 2022.

567. Fiji had launched its National Digital Strategy 2025-2030, which outlined a coordinated approach to scale digital technology to drive economic growth and sustainable development. Endorsement had been granted for Fiji to sign the Second Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) and the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime. Fiji had recently endorsed the National Security Strategy 2025–2029.

568. Fiji had reviewed the National Disability Policy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with the aim to improve the lives of persons with disabilities through a human rights-based approach.

569. Fiji had completed a comprehensive review of its Employment Relations Act, further strengthening protections for workers, promoting fair employment practices and enhancing dispute resolution mechanisms. Fiji had also successfully resolved an outstanding gold mine strike, which had spanned 33 years, through patient dialogue and renewed commitment to social justice.

570. As a State party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Fiji was strengthening its refugee status determination process through the establishment of standard operating procedures.

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

571. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Fiji, 14 delegations made statements.

572. The Russian Federation expressed the hope that by the next round of the universal periodic review of Fiji, Fiji would implement measures on longstanding issues such as

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preventing punishment against children, combating online bullying and improving conditions in prisons.

573. Samoa applauded Fiji's commitment to implement recommendations on eliminating gender discrimination, strengthening child protection, and preventing gender-based violence. It highlighted the importance of the implementation of climate change-related universal periodic review recommendations.

574. Singapore commended Fiji for its engagement with the universal periodic review process and thanked Fiji for accepting both of the recommendations made by Singapore.

575. Trinidad and Tobago commended efforts made by Fiji to bolster its resilience to climate change, including through investments in nature-based solutions to boost coastal resilience. It highlighted Fiji's leadership within the Pacific region on issues such as cyber security and geo-spatial planning.

576. UN-Women applauded Fiji's adoption of its first National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls. It encouraged Fiji to allocate sustained resources, strengthen multi-sector coordination, and ensure effective implementation of survivor-centred services. UN-Women welcomed the progress in developing Fiji's first Women's Economic Empowerment National Action Plan. It recommended increased public investment in affordable childcare services, the care economy, and financial inclusion initiatives. That included expanding women's access to credit, land, training, and other productive resources. UN-Women expressed concern that the proportion of women in Parliament had fallen to 9.1 per cent (from 19.6 per cent) following the 2022 elections. It encouraged Fiji to enact temporary special measures, including gender quotas, addressing discriminatory gender norms about women in leadership, combating violence against women in politics, and promoting women's full and equal participation in local elections. It commended national efforts to mainstream gender across disaster and climate policy

577. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated Fiji on the establishment of its National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up. It appreciated Fiji's global leadership in addressing gender-based violence. UNFPA was proud to continue its technical assistance and enduring partnership with Fiji to implement its National Action Plan on the Prevention of Violence Against All Women and Girls and affirmed its support for implementing Fiji's commitments to end child, early and forced marriage. UNFPA commended Fiji for its efforts to review its Online Safety Act and strengthen legal protections against technology-facilitated violence, and for women and girls in all their diversity, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups

578. UN-Habitat welcomed Fiji's commitment to the right to adequate housing for all, and appreciated the emphasis on the rights of women, older persons and persons with disabilities. It noted that 20 per cent of Fiji's population lived in informal areas at high risk of the negative impacts of climate change, that 30 per cent of the population lived in inadequate housing, that 18 per cent lacked adequate access to sanitation and that 11 per cent lacked adequate access to water. It stated that women continued to be subjected to gender-based discrimination, including in the context of adequate housing and equal access to land. Women could not access the same rights as men for land tenure and inheritance. Gender equality was essential to empower women economically and to strengthen their resilience to climate change. UN-Habitat encouraged Fiji to accelerate the implementation of the national housing policy, to strengthen legal and institutional measures to ensure equal land tenure and inheritance rights for women, to expand community-based informal settlement upgrading programmes and to follow the city of Suva's example as the first voluntary local review of SDG implementation among Pacific small island States.

579. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Fiji's establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission to promote healing, truth-telling and national unity. It recognized the emphasis that Fiji placed on freedom of expression and assembly. It encouraged Fiji to go further to ensure a safe civic space for all Fijians to challenge and protest, further strengthening democratic accountability. It welcomed Fiji's commitment to countering gender-based and domestic violence. It noted the measures in place to counter human trafficking and encouraged Fiji to build on these, in particular to ensure an effective enforcement mechanism.

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580. Vanuatu recognized Fiji's constructive participation in the review process and commended Fiji for accepting the recommendation made by Vanuatu

581. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the acceptance of the three recommendations made by it.

582. Viet Nam appreciated the positive and cooperative approach demonstrated by Fiji throughout the entire review, and highly valued that Fiji had accepted the two recommendations made by Viet Nam.

583. China welcomed the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights, including effective measures to improve living standards, increased investment in education, health and social security, strengthened legislation and judiciary and effective efforts to combat crimes such as torture and trafficking in persons. China acknowledged Fiji's cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and its commitment to protecting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and minority groups.

584. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Fiji for the progress achieved in promoting and protecting human rights, notably by implementing its National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls as well as the national strategy to combat trafficking in persons. It welcomed the ambitious policies that had been adopted to tackle climate change. It encouraged Fiji to continue efforts to eradicate slavery, trafficking in persons, and child labour, and to guarantee inclusive education for all children, including the most vulnerable.

585. Cuba was pleased that Fiji had accepted the three recommendations made by Cuba. It welcomed the progress made in the disaster risk reduction policy with a view to trying to mitigate the effects of climate change.

3. General comments made by stakeholders

586. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Fiji, five other stakeholders made statements.

587. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) welcomed the abolition by Fiji of the death penalty in 2015 and commended it for encouraging other States to follow suit. It hoped that Fiji would continue to be a strong voice in that regard in the universal periodic review. It noted with concern, however, that Fiji had not yet ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, despite accepting a recommendation to do so during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. Fiji had taken no concrete steps toward ratification and, in the fourth cycle, had noted eight recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol. It emphasized that ratifying the Second Optional Protocol did not create any additional reporting obligations and would therefore not impose any further burden on Fiji's reporting capacity. It urged Fiji to take all necessary steps to ratify or accede to the Second Optional Protocol without reservations.

588. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation noted that Fiji had supported recommendations on civic space, including to safeguard the rights to freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association and repeal restrictive legislation, including the sedition provisions in the Crimes Act, and the amended Public Order Act. It noted that Fiji had yet to review or repeal sedition provisions and the Public Order Act. It urged Fiji to review or repeal all restrictive laws used to restrict the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work.

589. Just Atonement Inc. (video statement) commended Fiji's forward-looking approach to climate change, as reflected in the Climate Change Act 2021 and the National Disaster Risk Management Act. The organization recognized Fiji's efforts to address environmental hazards, and its investment in community-based disaster risk management programmes that strengthen local resilience. It stated that support for vulnerable populations could and should be further expanded. The organization urged Fiji to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation within its disaster relief frameworks, with explicit protections for LGBTI+ individuals, Indigenous communities, and migrants. It offered three recommendations to Fiji. First, it recommended that Fiji ground climate resilience planning in a commitment to protect, respect, and fulfil human rights, including political, civil, economic, social, and cultural

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rights, that ensure no one was left behind. Second, it recommended that Fiji ensure robust rights protections in all relocation processes, while also providing adequate support for those who chose to remain in high-risk areas. Special attention should be given to rural iTaukei communities, consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Fiji's obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement. Finally, it recommended that Fiji adopt strong monitoring mechanisms to ensure implementation and accountability.

590. Franciscans International (video statement) stated that despite commitments, systemic barriers rooted in harmful norms continued to impede progress towards equality, inclusion, and safety for all gender identities. Discriminatory laws and practices disproportionately affected women and gender-diverse persons in areas such as political participation, economic empowerment, and access to justice. Fiji lacked comprehensive gender and anti-discrimination legislation, hampering efforts to achieve real equality. Without urgent reforms and proactive civil society engagement, systemic inequalities would persist, and the rights of all gender identities would remain at risk. It called on Fiji to strengthen legal protections, ensure timely access to justice, and foster meaningful participation of women and gender-diverse communities in policymaking, to realize the full spectrum of human rights for all.

591. International Women's Development Agency Inc. (video statement) stated that Fiji continued to face persistently high levels of violence against women and girls. Despite the launch of the National Action Plan, survivors faced systemic challenges, including under-resourced frontline services and a justice system that often failed to respond. It called on Fiji to institutionalize gender and disability-inclusive training for law enforcement and the judiciary and urgently review the Domestic Violence Act to reflect the gendered realities of violence. It stated that the sharp rise in teenage pregnancies and HIV cases in Fiji highlighted the urgent need for sexual and reproductive health education and service delivery. Young people, persons with disabilities, sex workers, and LGBTQI individuals continued to experience unequal access to health care services due to persistent stigma, discrimination, and systemic obstacles. It urged Fiji to finalize the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Policy, legislate comprehensive sexuality education, and ensure that inclusive sexual reproductive health services were resourced and accessible to all. It stated that persons with disabilities and SOGIESC populations remained underrepresented in national policies and faced disproportionate violence and exclusion. It urged Fiji to develop a National Gender Equality, Disability, Social Inclusion Policy, carry out a national disability infrastructure audit, and allocate funding to ensure accessible services and responsive justice mechanisms.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

592. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 209 recommendations received, 181 had enjoyed the support of Fiji, and 28 had been noted.

593. The delegation of Fiji stated that it completed its fourth universal periodic review with a renewed commitment to the implementation of human rights obligations. Its commitment to upholding human rights was reflected in the Constitution, in its national development plans and in its foreign policy.

594. The establishment of its Human Rights Taskforce reaffirmed the central role of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up as a foundational component of its national human rights framework.

595. Fiji reiterated that its implementation of universal periodic review recommendations was an ongoing process. Through the universal periodic review, States were able to tackle shared global challenges and act on its shared values of upholding the rights of all persons, everywhere.

San Marino

596. The review of San Marino was held on 22 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

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(a) The national report submitted by San Marino 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;[157]

(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;[158]

(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.[159]

597. At its 24th meeting, on 1July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of San Marino (see sect. C below).

598. The outcome of the review of San Marino comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[160] 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.[161]

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

599. The head of delegation thanked all delegations that participated in the review for their constructive and collaborative approach, which enabled San Marino to conduct a comprehensive review of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. Thanks were also extended to the delegations and civil society representatives present at the adoption, the members of the troika—comprising Cyprus, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), and the Sudan—and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and its universal periodic review secretariat for their essential support in preparing and discussing the report and for guiding San Marino throughout the process.

600. San Marino reaffirmed its determination to make progress, its strong commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights, and its strong support for human rights monitoring mechanisms at both international and regional levels, while also recognizing the challenges it faces as a small State with a modest-sized government administration. This often results in delays in submitting periodic reports and makes it difficult for San Marino to participate in many meetings of human rights bodies.

601. In this context, San Marino welcomed the recommendations presented by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council with the utmost seriousness and acknowledged that even a small State can and must play a leading role in advancing human rights globally.

602. During its fourth universal periodic review, 47 delegations took the floor and submitted 132 recommendations across 25 different areas related to human rights protection. Following the review, San Marino decided to postpone its decision on all recommendations to allow for thoughtful decision in consultation with the relevant ministries and administrative offices. After careful consideration, San Marino decided to support 104 recommendations—representing 79 per cent of the total—while 28 recommendations were noted.

603. The delegation clarified that some of the noted recommendations were not rejected in principle; rather, San Marino agreed with their spirit but could not commit to their implementation at this time.

[157] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SMR/1.
[158] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SMR/2.
[159] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SMR/3.
[160] A/HRC/59/9.
[161] See also A/HRC/59/9/Add.1.

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604. San Marino also explained that it did not support recommendations calling for accession to additional international instruments, as it does not foresee rapid accession. However, it committed to evaluating the possibility of joining the Optional Protocol to the Convention against and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following the establishment of the Ombudsman.

605. In this regard, San Marino supported all recommendations calling for the establishment of a national human rights institution. It indicated that legislative measures to establish an Ombudsman should be adopted by the end of 2025, with the Ombudsman's Office officially established and expected to begin its mandate in 2026.

606. San Marino did not support certain recommendations calling for article 4 of its Constitution—which guarantees equality before the law—to explicitly list specific grounds for discrimination. The delegation explained that the reference to discrimination based on any "personal condition" in the Constitution is deliberately non-exhaustive, allowing it to cover all forms of discrimination, including those not explicitly mentioned.

607. San Marino also recalled that it does not plan to introduce an asylum application procedure. Given the limited number of applications received in recent years, the State had opted instead to grant extraordinary stay permits on humanitarian and social protection grounds, assessing each case individually.

608. Regarding recommendations aimed at reducing discrimination against the LGBTQI+ community, San Marino highlighted important steps forward to recognize same-sex-couples, particularly the adoption of Law No. 147 of 20 November 2018 regulating registered partnerships for same-sex couples. While San Marino does not currently intend to allow adoption by same-sex couples, it committed to monitoring the issue.

609. San Marino emphasized that the implementation of human rights laws is a work in progress for all countries. It reaffirmed the importance of remaining committed to this path, which is fundamental to any society, and underscored the value of the universal periodic review in supporting States in this endeavour.

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

610. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of San Marino, 12 delegations made statements.

611. Nepal appreciated San Marino's constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms and thanked the State for accepting all three recommendations it had proposed. It applauded San Marino's commitment and efforts undertaken towards the establishment of an Office of the Ombudsman in compliance with the Paris Principles.

612. The Philippines commended San Marino for accepting the majority of the recommendations received during the review. It also highlighted San Marino's strong commitment to human rights, as reflected in its accession to key international instruments aimed at eliminating discrimination in education, protecting children, and addressing violence and harassment in the workplace. The Philippines welcomed San Marino's support for all three of its recommendations, which focused on enhancing the full and meaningful participation of women in politics and governance, strengthening mechanisms to combat all forms of discrimination and racism, and ensuring the continuous protection of the rights of migrant workers, in particular domestic caregivers (*badanti*).

613. The Russian Federation noted that San Marino had accepted all three of its recommendations. It further expressed the hope that, by the next cycle of the universal periodic review, San Marino would be able to report on measures taken to address human rights challenges, including violence against women and prison overcrowding, and would have established an Ombudsman's Office in line with the Paris Principles. It also expressed the hope that the recommendations accepted by San Marino during this review cycle would be duly implemented, thereby contributing to addressing the existing shortcomings in human rights in the country.

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614. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed San Marino's cooperation with the universal periodic review and underlined its belief that voluntary cooperation is more effective than imposed mechanisms in promoting and protecting human rights. It noted the acceptance by San Marino of 2 of its 3 recommendations, namely the establishment of a mechanism to compile disaggregated data on complaints of racial discrimination, and the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, with adequate budget and sufficient staff. It respectfully urged San Marino to intensify efforts to ensure equality before the law, through legislative review process or public policies measures aimed at promoting, protecting and ensuring the enjoyment of human rights.

615. Viet Nam commended San Marino for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and welcomed San Marino's acceptance of all recommendations proposed by Viet Nam, which aimed to strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to promote human rights education across all sectors of society. Viet Nam also commended San Marino for its efforts to face the COVID-19 pandemic with resilience, emphasizing that the protection of public health is one of the most significant aspects of human rights.

616. China commended San Marino for its constructive engagement in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and welcomed its decision to accept China's recommendations. China also welcomed the progress made in ratifying the Paris Agreement, enacting legislation to promote accessibility and protect the rights of persons with disabilities and revising the Penal Code to address violence against women.

617. Cuba recognized San Marino's commitment to the universal periodic review and progress in addressing national human rights challenges. It also expressed satisfaction that San Marino had accepted all four of its recommendations, reflecting San Marino's political will and constructive approach. Cuba emphasized the need to further strengthen the national legal system and to ensure gender equality as well as non-discrimination on the basis of gender identity, colour, ethnic origin, religion, national origin, or any other characteristic. It also acknowledged San Marino's multiple efforts to address corruption and to protect all human rights on an equal footing, including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. It further recognized efforts aimed at upholding the rights of persons living in vulnerable situations, promoting empowerment and overcoming stigmatization.

618. Cyprus thanked San Marino for providing updates on the progress made since its January 2025 review and commended San Marino's decision to accept a number of recommendations. It was particularly pleased that San Marino had accepted all the recommendations it had submitted, which focused on combating hate speech targeting groups most at risk of racial discrimination, ensuring early identification of victims of trafficking and other forms of exploitation, increasing women's political representation, and implementing policies to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

619. India (video statement) noted the broad participation in the review of San Marino, with 47 delegations making a total of 132 recommendations. India welcomed San Marino's constructive engagement throughout the review, which reflected its commitment to the universal periodic review process. India appreciated San Marino's support of 104 recommendations, including the 2 proposed by India.

620. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged San Marino's steps to promote human rights, particularly its efforts to address discrimination and strengthen equality. However, it noted that in certain areas, San Marino could do more to ensure robust legal protection against all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of religion and colour. It also observed that challenges and gaps remain in ensuring full access to healthcare, education and social protection for all. It expressed hope that San Marino would demonstrate genuine commitment to closing these gaps through effective implementation.

621. The Lao People's Democratic Republic congratulated San Marino on its successful participation in the constructive dialogue during its fourth universal periodic review cycle and commended its strong commitment to the promotion of human rights and its active engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms. It also welcomed the positive steps taken to address gender-based violence, including measures to enhance protection for victims. It further noted with appreciation that San Marino had accepted 104 out of the 132

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recommendations received, including the 2 recommendations made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic concerning addressing violence against women and implementing policies and measures to advance women's rights and promote their participation in public and political life.

622. Maldives commended San Marino for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including the two recommendations made by Maldives.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

623. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of San Marino, one other stakeholder made a statement.

624. The Center for Global Nonkilling noted that life is safe in San Marino. However, it emphasized that more could be done to enhance life and the quality of life universally. The organization encouraged San Marino to share its commitment to the value of life more broadly and to increase its participation in the work of the Human Rights Council, including by making universal periodic review recommendations, in particular to States that had addressed recommendations to San Marino. It also encouraged San Marino to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, as well as the remaining disarmament and arms control treaties to which San Marino is not yet a party.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

625. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 132 recommendations received, 104 had enjoyed the support of San Marino, and 28 had been noted.

626. San Marino thanked again all those who had participated in the debate.

627. It pledged to examine the issues and suggestions raised during the debate in the lead-up to the fifth universal periodic review cycle. The delegation acknowledged the work that remains and affirmed its commitment to fulfilling its obligations.

628. Finally, San Marino reaffirmed its high regard for the Human Rights Council, the United Nations' monitoring mechanisms, as well as the importance it attaches to multilateralism in addressing global challenges with the central role of the United Nations—stressing that this role should never be taken for granted.

629. San Marino once again expressed its sincere gratitude to the members of the troika and the universal periodic review Secretariat for their constant support throughout the review process.

Kazakhstan

630. The review of Kazakhstan was held on 23 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Kazakhstan in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[162]

(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;[163]

(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.[164]

[162] A/HRC/WG.6/48/KAZ/1.
[163] A/HRC/WG.6/48/KAZ/2.
[164] A/HRC/WG.6/48/KAZ/3.

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631. At its 24th meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan (see sect. C below).

632. The outcome of the review of Kazakhstan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[165] 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.[166]

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

633. The delegation of Kazakhstan highlighted the utmost importance it attached to the universal periodic review. It considered this process as a vital platform for constructive dialogue and mutual learning, allowing the State under review to reflect on the progress made and the challenges it faced in advancing the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. In addition, Kazakhstan considered the universal periodic review recommendations as guidance as well as a shared commitment to improve the lives of its citizens and to strength the institutions to better serve them.

634. Kazakhstan underlined it had accepted 259 out of 294 recommendations (88 per cent) it received during this fourth cycle, reflecting its firm commitment to advancing human rights, justice, and the rule of law.

635. The delegation underscored that the protection and promotion of human rights was a continuous process that required transparency, accountability and effective engagement with all stakeholders, including civil society, national human rights institutions, and the international partners.

636. Kazakhstan provided an update on the latest human rights developments in the country since the universal periodic review interactive dialogue in January 2025. In particular, it highlighted the launching of a new phase of the judicial and legal reforms aimed at further strengthening the independence of the judiciary, improving access to justice and enhancing accountability within the justice sector. Furthermore, the Constitutional Court, operational since January 2023, continued to play a critical role in safeguarding constitutional rights, with an increasing number of cases brought by citizens seeking remedies for violations of their fundamental rights. In addition, three independent cassation courts specialized in criminal, civil and administrative cases began their activities on 1 July 2025.

637. As well, Kazakhstan continued to implement its zero-tolerance policy towards torture, enhancing the capacity of the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) and strengthening accountability mechanisms within law enforcement agencies to ensure effective investigation and prevention of violations. Public Monitoring Commissions and the NPM have unrestricted access to all closed facilities in the country without prior notice. As a result of these preventive measures, the number of registered cases of torture had declined every year. In 2024, the number of cases fell by 40 per cent.

638. As a follow-up to the amendments to the Law on Peaceful Assemblies of April 2025, the rules for the activities of journalists present at peaceful assemblies were approved by Kazakhstan. The delegation recognized that effective implementation was essential and stated the country will continue working with civil society and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure alignment with international standards.

639. The delegation added that, in May 2025, the Ministry of Labour presented proposals to improve labour legislation, including the regulation of sexual harassment in the workplace, strengthening the role of local executive bodies (LEB) in resolving labour conflicts and improving the regulation of trade union activities.

[165] A/HRC/59/10.

[166] See also A/HRC/59/10/Add.1.

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640. On education, Kazakhstan had established quotas of 3 per cent for admissions to universities for youth and children from rural areas and children from single-parent families, aiming at ensuring equal access to higher education. In addition, Kazakhstan had established a permanent working group on the prevention of discrimination.

641. Kazakhstan stressed that it had recently adopted the law "On Amnesty" and now persons having committed criminal offences and minor crimes, persons convicted of medium-gravity crimes without causing damage, or where damage had been fully compensated for, and representatives of socially vulnerable groups were eligible for amnesty.

642. The delegation stated that, on 23 June 2025, the country had adopted the action plan for implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations from the fourth cycle.

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

643. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan, 16 delegations made statements.

644. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the progress made by Kazakhstan in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country, particularly on health, education and gender equality. It appreciated the acceptance by Kazakhstan of the majority of the recommendations.

645. Maldives commended Kazakhstan for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and for accepting majority of the recommendations made during the Universal Periodic Review Working Group session.

646. Morocco welcomed the continued engagement of Kazakhstan in the universal periodic review process. It commended the adoption of the national plan of action to strengthen human rights and rule of law as well as the measures taken by Kazakhstan to align its domestic legislation with its international human rights obligations. Morocco encouraged Kazakhstan to continue reinforcing the judicial and law enforcement systems, to accelerate efforts to promote gender equality and enhance the participation of women in public life and to promote and protect the rights of children, adolescents and youth.

647. Nepal welcomed the constructive engagement of Kazakhstan with the human rights mechanisms. It noted the efforts made by Kazakhstan to enhance access of the persons with disabilities through appropriate public infrastructures.

648. Oman commended the cooperation of Kazakhstan with various human rights mechanisms and its commitment to promote the principles of democracy and consolidate justice. Oman welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations regarding enhancing youth employment opportunities, protecting economic, social, and cultural rights, and providing legal protection against all forms of violence against women, children and the elderly.

649. The Philippines welcomed the acceptance by Kazakhstan of the recommendations to continue to ensure that mechanisms and programmes for gender equality and women empowerment are adequately resourced, to continue strengthening the Commissioner for Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles and to consider incorporating human rights education in the school curricula.

650. The Russian Federation noted the importance attached by Kazakhstan to international cooperation to promote and protect human rights and its responsible approach to the United Nations human rights mechanisms as well as its contributions to these bodies. It also noted the considerable progress made by Kazakhstan to improve the national legislation in compliance with human rights and freedoms. The Russian Federation noted the positive impact of the Listening State with a constitutional code, a social code, ombudspersons in all regions, criminal responsibility for torture. It also commended the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the efforts made by Kazakhstan to promote and protect the rights and freedoms of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

651. Saudi Arabia highlighted the positive engagement of Kazakhstan with human rights mechanisms and commended the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations.

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652. Sierra Leone welcomed the constructive engagement of Kazakhstan with the universal periodic review process. It commended the constitutional reforms undertaken by Kazakhstan to bolster democratic governance, the reinstatement of the Constitutional Court, and the ratification of pivotal international instruments, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Sierra Leona acknowledged the expansion of the political participation through quotas for women, young people and persons with disabilities, yet, encouraged further efforts to promote gender equality in all spheres, including economic, social and political life.

653. Singapore commended the engagement of Kazakhstan with the universal periodic review process and for accepting the recommendations put forward by delegations.

654. Tunisia (video statement) welcomed the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, in particular on supporting gender equality and women's empowerment, protecting and promoting children's rights, combating human trafficking, and ensuring the protection of victims. Tunisia welcomed the commitment of Kazakhstan to further strengthening national human rights legislation and harmonizing it with international treaties. It also welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

655. UN-Women commended Kazakhstan for its significant progress in advancing gender equality and safeguarding the rights of women. In particular, it highlighted the adoption of the 2024 Law on Strengthening Women's Rights and the Safety of Children; the 2023 National Plan on Human Rights and the Rule of Law; updating the National Concept on Family and Gender Policy until 2030; the Action Plan for the Promotion of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men; and the 2021 National Action Plan for the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Noting that women remained underrepresented in both the public and private sectors, UN-Women encouraged continued action to eliminate structural barriers and all forms of discrimination that hinder women's full and equal participation.

656. UNFPA (video statement) commended Kazakhstan for prioritizing gender equality, reproductive rights, prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls and ensuring the full realization of young people's potential. It considered that the acceptance of key universal periodic review recommendations and efforts for their implementation demonstrated the country's dedication to upholding international human rights standards, advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Pact for the Future. UNFPA applauded Kazakhstan for revising its legislation to criminalize gender-based violence, for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for adopting new inclusive policies.

657. UN-Habitat noted Kazakhstan's amendments to the Housing Policy and Law aimed at improving housing conditions and access to marginalized persons as well as the recommendations to increase access to water and sanitation. UN-Habitat urged Kazakhstan to prioritise adequate housing within the universal periodic review recommendations. It noted Kazakhstan's efforts to increase the accessibility of urban spaces and hoped that these efforts will continue over the next four years for inclusive and human rights-based cities. UN-Habitat congratulated the City of Almaty for being the first city in Kazakhstan and in the Central Asian region to produce a Voluntary Local Review of SDGs.

658. Viet Nam commended the efforts made by Kazakhstan to combat violence against women and children and provide support to victims, demonstrating a commitment to international human rights obligation and cooperation with human rights mechanism. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for accepting the recommendations on protecting rights of the child, for supporting persons with disabilities and for protecting the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, ensuring equitable opportunity for education, healthcare and employment for all.

659. Yemen (video statement) expressed appreciation for the positive and constructive engagement of Kazakhstan with the review mechanism. It commended the ongoing efforts to strengthen the rule of law, protect human rights, and build institutions that are more transparent and responsive to the needs of citizens.

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3. General comments made by other stakeholders

660. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan, six other stakeholders made statements.

661. ILGA World (video statement) expressed deep concern about Kazakhstan's failure to support most recommendations relating to SOGIESC. It also regretted that the Government of Kazakhstan had cited "public sentiment", "traditional values" and "administrative obstacles" to justify inaction. The organization recalled that civil society had documented 423 cases of violence or discrimination against transgender persons during the previous cycle, none of which had received an effective response from Kazakhstan. It stressed that LGBTIQ+ persons continued to face serious barriers in accessing justice and that general legal norms remained ineffective in practice. It urged Kazakhstan to adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law inclusive of SOGIESC, abolish forced sterilization as a condition for legal gender recognition as well as ensure full protection of the freedoms of expression, assembly and association for all.

662. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) expressed concern that, despite Kazakhstan's support for recommendations to ensure a favourable environment for civil society, repression, intimidation and persecution of civil society actors and independent media had continued. It noted that human rights defenders remained targets of smear campaigns and politically motivated prosecution. The organization regretted Kazakhstan's refusal to revise the definitions of extremism and terrorism in its national legislation, which had been used as grounds for repression. It also expressed deep concern over the Government's refusal to abolish the foreign funding register and over the consideration of foreign agent-style legislation, including the recent draft Law on Non-Governmental Organizations. It stated that such measures stigmatized and constrained the work of civil society organizations, in contradiction with Kazakhstan's commitment to protect human rights defenders. The organization further noted that, although Kazakhstan had accepted recommendations on judicial reform, it had failed to ensure accountability for serious human rights violations committed during the January 2022 crackdown, including violations of the right to life.

663. Ingénieurs du Monde, in a joint statement with United Nations Watch, expressed serious concern about the violent police crackdown on mass protests in January 2022, which had left more than 200 people dead, 2600 injured and 10000 arrested. The organizations referred to credible allegations of torture and excessive force and regretted that Kazakhstan persistently refuses to allow an independent international inquiry into what had become known as "Bloody January". They stated that internal investigations had been demonstrably ineffective, resulting in a pervasive and unacceptable climate of impunity. Despite claims of democratic reforms and robust human rights protection, peaceful assemblies were arbitrarily denied, activists frequently faced preventive detention and corruption was endemic. They noted that parliamentary and presidential elections were neither free nor fair, and that dominant media outlets were State-controlled or owned by businesspersons close to the ruling elite. They noted that defamation, although removed from the Criminal Code, remained punishable by up to 20 days of administrative arrest. Furthermore, the organizations called for the adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation inclusive of age, disability, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

664. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed Kazakhstan's support for recommendations aimed at strengthening measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence. It also welcomed the commitment to expedite access to justice, reinforce protection mechanisms for survivors and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention). It noted, however, that violence against women and girls remained widespread, despite the re-establishment of criminal sanctions for domestic violence in April 2024. It regretted that Kazakhstan had not supported recommendations to amend legislation governing the right to peaceful assembly. It stated that authorities continued to unduly restrict assemblies through requirements for prior permission, limitations on locations and the imposition of fines or jail sentences for repeated violations. It further expressed disappointment that Kazakhstan had declined to support all 14 recommendations concerning the rights of LGBTI persons and the adoption of

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comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation. It also noted with concern Kazakhstan's request to remove all references to those recommendations from the outcome document.

665. Human Rights Watch expressed regret that Kazakhstan had not supported the recommendation to remove persons convicted of non-violent crimes from its Financing of Terrorism List, noting that automatic inclusion had led to serious, arbitrary restrictions on individuals' rights. It also regretted Kazakhstan's refusal to support recommendations to revise legislation on public assemblies and added that government claims of compliance with international human rights standards were unsubstantiated. It urged Kazakhstan to end the routine detention of peaceful protesters. The organization further expressed concern that Kazakhstan had not supported over a dozen recommendations on the rights of LGBT persons, who continued to face harassment, discrimination and threats. It also noted that the procedure for legal gender recognition remained invasive. It recalled that the Committee against Torture had urged Kazakhstan to revoke the requirement for mandatory reassignment surgery. It further regretted the rejection by Kazakhstan of recommendations to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, guarantee trade union and media freedom, and to abolish the discriminatory foreign funding register.

666. Interfaith International commended Kazakhstan's ongoing reform efforts under the "Just Kazakhstan" vision. It welcomed the 2022 constitutional reforms, which had strengthened the balance of power and expanded political participation, including through simplified party registration procedures and the introduction of quotas for women, youth, and persons with disabilities. It also welcomed the re-establishment of the Constitutional Court, the enhanced mandate of the Commissioner for Human Rights, and the appointment of regional ombudspersons. It noted that these institutions could play an important role in safeguarding the rights of all citizens. The organization further welcomed Kazakhstan's ratification of key international instruments, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It encouraged Kazakhstan to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of age, disability, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity. It also called for a review of legislation on terrorism and extremism and stronger protections for human rights defenders and fundamental freedoms.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

667. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 294 recommendations received, 259 had enjoyed the support of Kazakhstan, and 35 had been noted.

668. In conclusion, the delegation underlined the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome report was not the conclusion of a process but the continuation of steadfast efforts to advance human rights, justice, and the rule of law in Kazakhstan. Challenges remained, but the country did not see them as weaknesses, but rather as opportunities for improvement, drawing upon the expertise and recommendations of the Human Rights Council, the United Nations human rights mechanisms, and civil society. It considered that constructive criticism strengthened its national institutions and helped to advance towards building a Just and Fair Kazakhstan, a vision that is at the heart of the national ongoing reforms.

669. Kazakhstan indicated that it will continue its close cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, treaty bodies, special procedures, and the United Nations country team. It also underlined its commitment to fostering a safe and enabling environment for civil society organizations, recognizing their essential role in advancing human rights and contributing to sustainable development.

670. Kazakhstan reiterated that it did not view the universal periodic review as a formality but as a meaningful tool for collective progress in the protection and promotion of human rights worldwide. It reaffirmed its dedication to promoting and protecting human rights for all, without discrimination, and to working together with all partners to reach this goal.

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Angola

671. The review of Angola was held on 23 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Angola in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[167]

(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;[168]

(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.[169]

672. At its 24th meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Angola (see sect. C below).

673. The outcome of the review of Angola comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[170] 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.[171]

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

674. The delegation recalled that Angola had presented its national report for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review on 23 January 2025, during the 48th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. On that occasion, Angola had received 283 recommendations, 13 more than in the previous review. The delegation highlighted that of the 283 recommendations received, 209 were supported and 74 were noted.

675. Angola supported recommendations on a variety of issues including the scope of its international obligations such as ratification and accession to international conventions, promoting and guaranteeing fundamental rights, ensuring access to the rights to health and education, protecting vulnerable groups, such as children, women and persons with disabilities, and guaranteeing the rights to sustainable development and the environment. Other issues on which Angola had agreed to support recommendations included the creation of a National Plan on Business and Human Rights; combating corruption, poverty and trafficking in persons; addressing the need for adjustments to the legal framework, to bring it more in line with human rights principles; and cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

676. Additionally, supported recommendations also included issues related to the administration of justice, equality and non-discrimination through the approval of legislation, the maintenance of public policies to guarantee the right to decent work and providing more jobs for young people. Angola also welcomed recommendations that were in line with its National Development Plan and enumerated programmes and priorities that were already part of Angola's agenda for 2023-2027, with the primary goal of strengthening State institutions and promoting citizens' rights, freedoms, and fundamental guarantees.

677. The delegation noted that the country's human development index had been gradually improving, having risen from position 150 to 148, according to the most recent United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report.

[167] A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/1.
[168] A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/2.
[169] A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/3.
[170] A/HRC/59/11.
[171] See also A/HRC/59/11/Add.1.

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678. Recommendations emphasizing the need to implement the National Human Rights Strategy, which was adopted by Presidential Decree, were also supported. It was noted that the implementation of this strategy elevated human rights to a matter of national security, thereby strengthening the country's capacity to promote, protect and uphold human rights.

679. The National Mechanism for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking in Angola and the Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Referral of Cases responded to the proposed recommendations on the need to strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons and to protect victims. This mechanism, together with the implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons, which had the support and cooperation of the international community, served as a tool to engage various sectors of the State and to respond to the limited number of reported cases.

680. The delegation then offered clarifications regarding the 74 recommendations that were noted.

681. Regarding recommendations to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and join the Court, the delegation recalled that Angola was a State signatory to the Statute. However, a detailed analysis had revealed certain incompatibilities between the provisions of the Rome Statute and the Constitution of Angola, which conditioned its ratification. Additionally, it was important to highlight that Angola was a member the African Union and currently held its rotating presidency for 2025. In this role, His Excellency, the President of the Republic, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço supported the position of the African Union on the International Criminal Court.

682. With regard to recommendations to extend an open and standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders to visit the country, the delegation reaffirmed that Angola was committed to constitutional norms principles currently in force and noted that the Angolan Government had officially welcomed special procedures mandates holders, in accordance with the established procedures. Recent examples included the visit by the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations and human rights which took place in July 2024, and the visit by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children in June 2025. These examples demonstrated Angola's commitment to constructive and transparent dialogue, as well as its willingness to engage with international observers in line with its international obligations

683. The delegation once again thanked all States that had actively participated in Angola's review in January 2025, with special appreciation extended to the troika members—Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, and France. It affirmed that all recommendations received would continue to be given careful attention and consideration by the Angolan Government over the next four years.

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

684. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Angola, 16 delegations made statements.

685. Ghana expressed appreciation to Angola for the cooperative spirit that characterized its engagement with the Working Group. Ghana applauded Angola for supporting 209 out of the 283 recommendations received during the review, including those it had made.

686. India (video statement) expressed appreciation for the constructive engagement by Angola during the universal periodic review process. India welcomed the support by Angola of as many as 209 recommendations out of 283 received, including all four recommendations India had made.

687. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Angola for its progress in human rights, especially its strong support to expand healthcare and education and protect the environment and expressed appreciation for the continued commitment by Angola to addressing poverty and improving the well-being of its people through national plans and community-based initiatives. It welcomed the dedication of Angola to advance child protection and eliminate child labour.

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688. The Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic commended the progress made by Angola in the protection of human rights by investing in various social programmes, including a social protection programme and the National Development Plan. It appreciated that Angola had accepted the majority of recommendations received during the interactive dialogue, including the two recommendations it had made.

689. Libya (video statement) commended Angola for supporting the recommendations it had presented during the review and recommended the adoption by the Humna Rights Council of the Working Group report.

690. Malawi commended the commitment by Angola to advancing human rights as reflected in the Working Group report. It welcomed the support by Angola of recommendations aimed at strengthening human rights protection, particularly those to promote gender equality, education and social inclusion. Malawi encouraged Angola to continue its efforts to implement the recommendations it had received.

691. Maldives praised the commitment by Angola to the universal periodic review process. It commended Angola for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including the two recommendations made by Maldives. It wished Angola success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

692. Oman welcomed cooperation by Angola with human rights mechanisms and its commitment to promoting education and ensuring equal opportunities for all. It appreciated improvements made by Angola in access to housing, health, and support to families.

693. The Philippines noted ongoing efforts by Angola to align its national legal framework with international human rights standards. It appreciated the acceptance by Angola of the majority of the recommendations received, including the three made by the Philippines focused on enhancing the campaign to reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality, improving data-gathering on gender-based violence for evidence-based policies, and expanding human rights education to include law enforcement and judicial officials.

694. Portugal highlighted the constructive spirit shown by Angola throughout the universal periodic review process, which had contributed to a fruitful dialogue on the progress achieved, but also on the human rights challenges faced by the country. It commended the acceptance by Angola of a large number of recommendations, as well as the positive reception of recommendations presented by Portugal, particularly those relating to combating early school dropout rates and the promotion of youth employment.

695. The Russian Federation noted that Angola had supported the majority of the recommendations it had received, demonstrating the work being carried out by the Government to protect human rights and its readiness to continue cooperating with international human rights mechanisms. It noted that Angola was a party to most of the international human rights treaties and highlighted the efforts being made by the authorities to strengthen legal instruments to protect human rights, including for more effective incorporation of the international treaties in the national legal system.

696. Senegal noted with satisfaction the progress made by Angola in the protection and promotion of human rights. It particularly welcomed the reform of the judicial system and the measures taken to expand access to education and reduce the school drop-out rate. Senegal also welcomed the decision of the authorities to make the provincial Human Rights Committees functional.

697. Sierra Leone acknowledged efforts by Angola to enhance social protection and reduce poverty particularly through the Kwenda Programme. It noted the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework on human rights, including the enactment of new legislation on criminal procedures, judicial reforms and anti-corruption measures. It acknowledged efforts to address gender-based violence and adopt policies to empower women but was concerned about gender inequality and child marriage. It encouraged Angola to enhance support services for survivors of domestic violence and further increase women's representation in decision-making roles.

698. Singapore commended Angola for its engagement with the universal periodic review, and its consideration of the recommendations put forward by delegations. Singapore thanked

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Angola for accepting both of its recommendations; to continue to take concrete measures to ensure greater access to clean water and sanitation, including to channel more funds towards improving and expanding water services infrastructure, and to continue to prioritize the right to education and improve the overall literacy rate, especially for girls.

699. The Sudan commended the progress made by Angola in the area of institutional reforms on human rights through the adoption of a number of policies and programmes of action to promote justice and combat corruption. It commended Angola for supporting its recommendations to continue efforts to promote human rights dimensions in business activities and continue programmes to implement a sustainable development agenda including reducing poverty and ensuring that rural citizens access education, sanitation and safe drinking water.

700. UNFPA stated that it was committed to further supporting the review by the Government of the Domestic Violence Act and the implementation of an updated national adolescent and youth health strategy. It recommended that the Government sustain the measures that had been taken so far to reduce girls' school dropout rates and reinforce the rights of children with disabilities to inclusive education. UNFPA stated that, together with the United Nations country team, it stood ready to support government efforts to increase domestic budget allocation and to explore innovative financing to much needed areas such as family planning and HIV/AIDS.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

701. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Angola, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

702. Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale stated that the prevalence of obstetric fistula in Angola remained difficult to assess due to the lack of reliable data. However, estimates indicated that 20,000 women were living with this preventable injury, while about a thousand new victims were recorded each year. With limited surgical repair capacity, this number continued to increase. The organization welcomed the positive actions taken by the Government and congratulated it on its efforts in this area. It noted that unfortunately, this pathology remained largely insufficiently addressed in the debates of the Human Rights Council and in the universal periodic review.

703. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the support of Angola of recommendations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices. It regretted, however, that recommendations pertaining to implementing training programmes for members of the security and health sectors who acted as first responders in cases of gender-based violence and on financing the opening of women's shelters in all regions had been noted. It reiterated its call on Angola to allocate funds for the implementation of programs dedicated to end violence against women, commensurate with the scale of the need and allocate appropriate resources to ensure full enjoyment of women's reproductive rights.

704. The Union of Arab Jurists, in a joint statement with the Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, acknowledged positive steps taken by Angola, including the adoption of a new Criminal Code that prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation and efforts to advance women's rights. They stated that over 2.9 million women and girls had experienced the consequences of child marriage and that it was of utmost importance that Angola fully criminalized child marriage and removed provisions in the family code that currently allowed minors as young as 15 years old to marry under certain circumstances. Angola was also strongly encouraged to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

705. The Center for Global Nonkilling regretted that the recommendation in paragraph 150.19 to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide had been noted by Angola. It observed that similar recommendations had been supported in the third cycle and noted in the second cycle and stated that there was a need for consistency. It indicated that, as the crime of genocide had already been integrated into the new Criminal Code, most of the work was already done and called on Angola to ratify the genocide convention as soon as possible.

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706. The Commission of the Churches on the International Affairs of the World Council of Churches highlighted concerns about increasing levels of domestic violence and stated that the national policy for gender equality and measures to address domestic violence must be strengthened through nationwide campaigns to address the taboo against speaking of domestic violence. It expressed concern about the high reported numbers of obstetric fistula, a childbirth injury usually caused by prolonged obstetric labour without access to appropriate medical care. While acknowledging efforts made to prevent this condition, it urged the Government to implement recommendations calling for equitable access to maternal, child and neonatal healthcare and for training for healthcare workers.

707. The International Service for Human Rights (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Angola of recommendations related to the rights of human rights defenders and the protection of the freedoms of assembly and association. However, it remained concerned that Angola had noted recommendations calling on the Government not to adopt legislation seeking to restrict the civic space through restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly and association. It called on Angola to: immediately revoke the Presidential Decree 214/24, which imposed generalized, disproportionate and highly intrusive measures on all non-profit organizations; and refrain from adopting legislations that restrict the rights of human rights defenders such as the law on the status of NGOs, adopted in May 2023.

708. United Nations Watch stated that while Angola asserted progress in human rights standards, a disparate reality was emerging. It expressed deep concern by the prevalence of extrajudicial killings, and the use of excessive force against peaceful protesters, issues compounded by an absence of due process. It stated that despite constitutional guarantees, fundamental freedoms were increasingly restricted. Criminal defamation laws had a chilling effect on journalists and new legislation, like the Crimes of Vandalism Act and the National Security Act, raised concerns. It added that systemic weaknesses limited human rights protection, noting that the Ombudsperson's Office remained non-compliant with the Paris Principles and was lacking adequate mandate and resources.

709. Centre du Commerce Internacional pour le Développement welcomed the progress made since the last review, particularly the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy. It expressed concern at the adoption of certain laws, particularly those on national security and vandalism, which seemed to promote criminalization of peaceful assembly and a clamp down on press freedom. It called call on Angola to bring these laws into conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It also expressed concern at the grave assaults on the rights of migrant workers, particularly those coming from West Africa.

710. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Angola of recommendations to take additional measures to ensure the respect and protection of the rights to freedom of expression, association and of peaceful assembly, and to investigate and prosecute cases of unlawful use of force and other human rights violations during protests. It stated, however, that support for these recommendations was at odds with the reality on the ground. Crackdowns on protests, excessive force against protesters, in some cases resulting in killings, and arbitrary arrests and detention of protesters, and bystanders to protests, remained unabated. It urged the Government to immediately end the unlawful use of force by law enforcement officers, especially in the context of protests,

711. Human Rights Watch welcomed the acceptance by Angola of a significant number of recommendations. It regretted, however, that Angola failed to support several key recommendations concerning civic space, freedom of expression, and on the prevention of arbitrary arrests and detentions, areas in which serious abuses continued to occur. It stated that since the last review, the authorities had enforced a series of restrictive laws, including the National Security Law and the Anti-Vandalism Law. It called on Angola to ensure national security laws were drafted in line with international law, end politically motivated prosecutions, and take concrete steps to protect civic space.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

712. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 283 recommendations received, 209 had enjoyed the support of Angola, and 74 had been noted.

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713. Angola reaffirmed its commitment to cooperating with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, implementing the recommendations it had accepted, and further reviewing those it had noted.

714. The delegation recalled that in 2025, Angola was celebrating the 50th anniversary of its national independence. As part of the celebrations, various activities were being carried out, and infrastructure projects with significant social and human rights impact were underway. These included, among others, presidential pardons; honours for individuals who contributed actively to the country's independence and peace process; and the construction of hospitals, schools, factories and historical monuments, across the country.

715. Angola's main objective was to improve the living conditions of its population. To achieve this, several social programmes were being implemented, with particular emphasis on three key initiatives: the National Development Plan (NDP) 2023 – 2027; the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2020 – 2030; and the Long-Term Development Strategy "Angola 2050".

716. In response to remarks concerning obstetric fistula, the delegation noted that Angola had made significant investments in healthcare and medical personnel, and that eight new hospitals had been built and equipped. Specifically, sexual and reproductive health services, including treatment for obstetric fistula, were provided nationwide. Five treatment centers existed, including in provincial areas, which had performed 2,000 surgeries and provided care, free of charge, to women affected by this condition.

717. In conclusion, the delegation thanked member States and civil society representatives for their contributions during the session and expressed the hope that these interventions would help strengthen national mechanisms for protecting the fundamental rights, freedoms, and guarantees of Angolan citizens.

Islamic Republic of Iran

718. The review of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held on 24 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[172]

(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;[173]

(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.[174]

719. At its 24th meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see sect. C below).

720. The outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[175] 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.[176]

[172] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRN/1.
[173] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRN/2.
[174] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRN/3.
[175] A/HRC/59/12.
[176] See also A/HRC/59/12/Add.1.

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

721. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported on the latest situation regarding the act of aggression imposed by Israel and the United States of America against its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The act of aggression, stemming from Israel's disregard for fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law have had and would continue to have deep human rights implications for the Iranian people.

722. It emphasized that during those 12 days, the fundamental human rights of its citizens, particularly their right to life were under grave threat, in which more than 630 of its citizens were killed and significant material damage was inflicted.

723. It stated that over those 12 days of act of aggression, the Western bloc countries that remained silent on Israel's aggression not only failed to condemn it, but actively supported Israel through military, intelligence, and legal assistance.

724. It reiterated that during the 12-day aggression, 630 Iranian citizens were killed, more than 90 per cent of whom were civilians, including over 20 children, and around 4,000 people were injured. Five hospitals and Evin prison were also deliberately targeted. At least 3,500 residential units were either completely destroyed or severely damaged. Numerous economic infrastructures were also deliberately targeted. Among those civilian victims were school students and university professors and students.

725. It stated that the growing and systematic crimes of Israel across the region served as an urgent alarm to the international community, and they clearly highlighted the grave threats Israel posed to the lives, health, welfare, and security of children. The situation became even more alarming when the United States of America joined and aided Israel in the aggression, including unilateral military attacks on the country's peaceful and safeguarded nuclear facilities.

726. The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized that the imposition of such a war on the country by Israel was in violation of all international legal norms and principles. Silence, support, or any ambiguous or non-committal stance and failure to condemn the aggression would encourage Israel to repeat such criminal acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries in the region and the world.

727. It also emphasized that from the very first day of the attack by Israel, it exercised its inherent right to self-defence under article 51 of the United Nations Charter. It sincerely thanked all countries that supported the country and condemned the Israeli aggression. It also appreciated the actions of Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holders who condemned the unlawful attacks against the country. It also expected OHCHR to fulfil its important role decisively without ambiguity to prevent the recurrence of such crimes and condemn the Israeli aggression.

728. It further noted that more than two years had passed since the unprecedented and criminal actions of Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories. The Human Rights Council had, however, failed to take effective action to halt Israel's crimes. It expected the United Nations, particularly the Human Rights Council, to unanimously condemn the unlawful aggression by Israel and the United States of America against the country. Israel and the United States of America must be held accountable for endangering the lives of millions of civilians through their attacks on research nuclear facilities and for violating international peace and security and international human rights and humanitarian law.

729. The Islamic Republic of Iran considered the universal periodic review a fair mechanism that, regardless of countries' developmental and economic differences or their position in the international system, evaluated all countries equally and shed light on their human rights situations. It expressed hope that the universal periodic review mechanism would continue to function on the current basis of cooperation and dialogue among States without politicization.

730. It supported recommendations based on the three main criteria: the most important areas requiring further attention over the next four years; compatibility of recommendations with its national characteristics, domestic laws and international human rights obligations;

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and feasibility of implementation by national executive bodies. It supported 142 recommendations out of a total of 346 recommendations. 186 recommendations were not supported, due to their clear conflict with domestic laws or because they included false allegations or inappropriate language. While affirming its commitment to implementing those supported recommendations, it emphasized that the extensive and unlawful system of unilateral coercive measures imposed by the United States of America, often followed by other Western States and private companies, and recently compounded by the unlawful aggression by Israel and the United States of America posed serious challenges to the Government's ability to implement them.

731. It highlighted that the process of promoting women's role and status in the academic, management, health services and public spheres had been continuously strengthened. For example, the Government specifically dedicated Chapter 16 of the Seventh Development Plan to women's rights.

732. It had also taken special measures over the past four years regarding the rights of children, including: the implementation of free treatment for children under seven years of age and the establishment of 34 specialized hospitals to support mothers and children. The mortality rate of children under 5 years of age had decreased from 14.2 in 2019 to 13 people in 2023 per 1,000 people. Girls' access to the education system had also increased and gender discrimination in education was being eliminated.

733. It emphasized that all Iranian citizens enjoyed civil, political and social rights without discrimination. Recognized religious minorities enjoyed the freedom to practice their religions. Their participation in local councils and parliament was part of the country's political structure.

734. It thanked all those States that recognized the negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on the rights of the Iranian people. It expected other States and United Nations human rights bodies to take meaningful steps in line with their respective mandates to oppose such measures and help mitigate their adverse impacts.

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

735. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 14 delegations made statements.

736. Singapore thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for supporting its recommendations: firstly, to continue to prioritize enhancing access to healthcare and improving its infrastructure, especially for maternal and child health; and secondly, to continue to promote access to education, particularly in rural areas.

737. The Sudan congratulated the State for the institutional and societal progress achieved. It welcomed the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for recommendations aimed at improving employment and training opportunities for young people.

738. Tunisia condemned the aggression by Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, considering it a flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. It welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations to continue efforts aimed at guaranteeing the right to education, strengthening children's rights, and the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

739. Sierra Leone applauded the government initiatives to enhance human rights education, improve health service coverage and provide support to refugees and migrants in challenging circumstances. It also welcomed the efforts made to increase women's representation in governance and participation in education, science, technology and public service while encouraging the Islamic Republic of Iran to remove ongoing restrictions on women's autonomy and public participation. It also encouraged the Islamic Republic of Iran to consider abolishing the death penalty for crimes committed by persons under the age of 18.

740. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights, despite the illegal imposition of unilateral coercive measures and acts of military aggression. It welcomed the acceptance of its own recommendations to:

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promote the national health system; strengthen initiatives to guarantee the right to education; achieve full literacy; and enhance support for vulnerable groups.

741. Viet Nam welcomed the efforts made in investing in renewable energy resources to face environmental degradation, reduction of non-renewable resources and creation of favourable conditions for the realization of the right to development in national policy.

742. Albania regretted the rejection by the Iranian authorities of its recommendations, which included: ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; abolition of the death penalty; releasing all arbitrarily detained persons; guaranteeing an independent and equitable judicial system; ending impunity and violence against women and girls; and ending persecutions and discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, including the Baha'is. It also expressed deep concern about violations of the rights of women, girls and children, urging the authorities to put an end to human rights violations and implement universal periodic review recommendations.

743. Algeria expressed its support to the Islamic Republic of Iran in the face of the unlawful and grave military aggression by Israel. It appreciated the acceptance of its own recommendations, particularly those relating to the provision of quality education and healthcare services in rural areas, as well as support for persons with disabilities and access to social protection.

744. Armenia commended the Islamic Republic of Iran for accepting its recommendations, aimed at improving social and economic rights, including expanding access to education and healthcare services. Armenia also welcomed the Islamic Republic of Iran's engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms and its stated intention to further cooperate with treaty bodies and special procedures.

745. Belarus wished the Islamic Republic of Iran success in implementing the recommendations to improve living standards, and further develop its national socio-economic model, despite the challenges posed by unilateral coercive measures.

746. Belgium regretted the Islamic Republic of Iran's rejection of its own recommendations: firstly, to adopt a moratorium on executions as a step toward abolishing the death penalty, at least for crimes committed by minors; secondly, to repeal discriminatory laws against girls and women; and thirdly, to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by all religious minorities within the state constitutional and legislative framework. It also expressed concern about the rising number of executions and the persistent violations of women's rights, including widespread discrimination, suppression of fundamental freedoms, and persecution of female human rights defenders.

747. The Plurinational State of Bolivia appreciated the measures adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran to advance human rights in both rural and urban areas and also commended the State for its comprehensive approach to improving the living standards of its population, despite the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures. The Plurinational State of Bolivia further rejected any warmongering against the Islamic Republic of Iran, considering it a serious violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

748. Burkina Faso welcomed efforts to advance human rights and encouraged the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue strengthening the resilience of its people and institutions in the face of unilateral coercive measures.

749. China welcomed the Islamic Republic of Iran's acceptance of its own recommendations. It also acknowledged the efforts made to promote social, economic development, protect vulnerable groups, and engage with international human rights mechanisms. It further expressed deep concern about the recent attacks by Israel and the United States of America, condemning the resulting civilian casualties. China expressed support for Iranian authorities' efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and overcome the impact of unilateral coercive measures.

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3. General comments made by other stakeholders

750. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

751. The Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement) underlined that any assessment of a country's human rights situation must consider the impact of external factors such as foreign interventions, sanctions, terrorism, and war. It emphasized that the Islamic Republic of Iran, with over 23,000 victims, remained one of the major victims of terrorism, which had had long-lasting effects on its human rights situation. It condemned the recent attacks by Israel, which resulted in the deaths of over 600 civilians and the targeting of civilian infrastructure in violation of international humanitarian law.

752. The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) underlined that gender justice in the Islamic Republic of Iran was facing serious challenges: due to attacks on civilian areas in Iranian soil, many elite women, including doctors, students, university professors and human rights activists had been killed, and scientific and economic facilities had also been destroyed. It stressed that armed conflict posed a major obstacle to the protection of women's rights and constituted a form of violence against women. It further strongly condemned the targeting of civilians, particularly women and children, as well as the bombing of hospitals and medical centres.

753. The Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, in a joint statement with Payamavaran Hamyari (chatra), condemned military attacks against Iranian civilians as a grave violation of international law, urging the Human Rights Council to act to prevent further escalation. They also criticized the attempts to depict ethnic and religious groups as politically or socially marginalized minorities, as the Iranian national identity had been rooted in peaceful coexistence of different communities for decades. They underlined that religious minorities were free to practice their faith and could actively participate in national governance. They called on member States to reject divisive narratives and not to politicize ethnicity and religion, recognizing that the Islamic Republic of Iran's model of inclusive coexistence, based on respect, protection of religious diversity and cultural pluralism.

754. The British Humanist Association (video statement) regretted that the Islamic Republic of Iran did not support the recommendations to abolish the death penalty, particularly for religious offences. It highlighted that the Human Rights Committee's General Comment No. 22 affirmed that article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights protected all beliefs, including non-religious ones, and that States must safeguard freedom of religion or belief for all, minorities included. However, it emphasized that the Penal Code of the Islamic Republic of Iran punished the expression of non-religious beliefs, including offences that violated religious sensibilities. It further condemned that such law was used to execute protesters from the "Women, Life, Freedom" movement in 2023, under charges like "enmity against God" and "corruption on earth." It strongly urged the Iranian authorities to repeal the death penalty for blasphemy and apostasy and to uphold freedom of thought, conscience, and religion for all in line with its international obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

756. The Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited expressed concern about the Islamic Republic of Iran's rejection of the recommendations to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Convention concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (No. 189). It also expressed concern on the country's rejection of cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It underlined the country's rejection of the most recommendations to restrict freedoms of expression, assembly, association, and to release detainees, as well as those aimed at reducing crimes punishable by death. Moreover, it regretted the lack of clarification on the country's stance on executions of adults who committed crimes as minors. It urged the Islamic

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Republic of Iran to reconsider its position on those rejected recommendations and release all those detained for peaceful protest or expressing critical views.

757. The International Association of Justice Watch strongly condemned the serious human rights violations caused by the recent Israeli attacks against the Iranian people, resulting in the deaths and injuries of civilians, including children and students in a clear violation of international humanitarian law. It commended the Islamic Republic of Iran for the inclusive, justice-based programmes which had improved access to education, particularly in rural and underserved areas. The organization also recognized the efforts made to reduce the gender gap in education, encouraging the Human Rights Council to increase its technical and financial cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran in that field.

758. Baha'i International Community remained deeply concerned about Iranian authorities' ongoing persecution of the Baha'is, which had persisted for decades, despite repeated recommendations from the past universal periodic review cycles. The rights to higher education, employment, and basic liberties had been denied to them. Homes, businesses and farms had been raided and destroyed. It emphasized that such oppression was the result of a State campaign sponsoring hate speech and propaganda, as media, textbooks and officials routinely spread false and dehumanizing narratives to legitimize persecution of the Baha'is. It called on the Islamic Republic of Iran to: end the persecution of Baha'is and other minorities; stop the incitement of religious and other hatred forms; release all prisoners of conscience; and respect the rights of all citizens, regardless of belief.

759. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to accept all 38 recommendations relating to the death penalty, including those on the establishment of a moratorium and the prohibition of execution of minors. It denounced that the Iranian authorities had failed to support critical recommendations on addressing gender-based discrimination and violence, including marital rape and repealing discriminatory laws such as those enforcing the compulsory hijab. It also underlined that civil society in the country continued to face increasing restrictions, including arbitrary arrests, detentions, and harsh sentences imposed on peaceful activists. It further noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to cooperate with the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission and had continued to reject the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The organization urged the Iranian Government to reconsider its position on key recommendations, particularly those related to the death penalty, women's rights and gender equality and civic space.

760. The Minority Rights Group expressed concern about mass arrests, summary trials, executions on espionage charges, intrusive controls at check points and military deployments, in particular, in Kurdish provinces. It criticized the rejection of 85 per cent of the recommendations on ethnic and religious minorities and the broader denial of systematic violations, including child executions, protest-related arrests, excessive use of force, torture in detention and ethnic and religious discrimination. It also criticized that the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to recognize many of the key issues of concern, denying the pattern of violations and obstructing accountability. It called on the Human Rights Council to monitor and prevent further deterioration of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

761. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement) expressed concern that the Islamic Republic of Iran had failed to abolish the death penalty. It emphasized that executions had risen from 546 in 2010 to 975 in 2024 with over 8,500 carried out in total, with more than 800 arrests and at least 6 executions following the recent 12 days war. It also noted that following the Israeli attack on Evin prison, detainees were moved to facilities with reportedly worse conditions and no access to information was provided to their families. It further stated that a new law had expanded judicial powers to prosecute online activities under national security charges, facilitating expedited trials and summary executions. Moreover, it regretted the Islamic Republic of Iran's continued refusal to accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

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4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

762. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 346 recommendations received, 142 had enjoyed the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and 204 had been noted.

763. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that it applied the death penalty for most serious crimes, including murder, terrorist acts, and major organized and armed drug trafficking. It had thus far paid a heavy price for combating such traffickers, including the killing of nearly 12,000 law enforcement officers. It had therefore to deal with some specific types of drug-related crimes. With the amendment of the Anti-Narcotics Law, the rate of death sentences had significantly decreased.

764. It reiterated its commitment to promotion and protection of human rights. Legal and judicial reforms had continued in all necessary areas, including the promulgation of the Executive Regulations of the Prisons Organization, the Document on the Transformation and Excellence of the Judiciary in 2024, and the Judicial Security Document in 2020, the approval of the Instructions on How to Protect the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly in the Judicial Process, and the approval of the Instructions on Organizing and Accelerating the Judicial Process.

Madagascar

765. The review of Madagascar was held on 27 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Madagascar in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[177]

(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;[178]

(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.[179]

767. At its 25th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Madagascar (see sect. C below).

768. The outcome of the review of Madagascar comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[180] 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.[181]

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

769. The delegation thanked the 82 States that had contributed to the review of Madagascar through their oral and written interventions. Madagascar underwent the universal periodic review, for the fourth time, on 27 January 2025, during the 48th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, during which the country presented its national report, mainly relating the progress made at the normative, institutional, policy and programme levels with respect to the recommendations of the previous cycle, as well as the challenges it faced in their implementation. This exercise was an opportunity for Madagascar

[177] A/HRC/WG.6/48/MDG/1.
[178] A/HRC/WG.6/48/MDG/2.
[179] A/HRC/WG.6/48/MDG/3.
[180] A/HRC/59/13.
[181] See also A/HRC/59/13/Add.1.

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to reaffirm its will and determination to advance the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level.

770. The delegation recalled that 235 recommendations had been addressed to Madagascar, of which 178 had been accepted, 10 noted and 47 placed in reserve. These 47 reserved recommendations were examined during a technical consultation of the ministerial departments concerned. The responses obtained were submitted to the Government for assessment in April 2025, and 26 were accepted, 18 noted and 3 recommendations were partially accepted. Madagascar therefore supported 204 recommendations and noted 28.

771. Regarding the recommendations supported by Madagascar, they concerned, among others, the allocation of resources to the National Independent Human Rights Commission, the modification of the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, the protection of journalists, human rights defenders and other civil society actors, the revision of the Marriage Act to remove the exceptions to the minimum age of 18, free primary education, equality between men and women, repeal of the memorandum prohibiting married girls from continuing their education after pregnancy, the representation of women, the promotion of their socio-economic empowerment, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, the prohibition of corporal punishment in all settings, the adoption of the national policy for the inclusion and independence of persons with disabilities, and the improvement of services provided to refugees and asylum seekers.

772. Support for the recommendations was based on the Government's ability to implement them, given that they related to activities already undertaken or under way. Some of the recommendations were among the commitments made by Madagascar during the previous universal periodic reviews and others were already mentioned in the national Constitution and other legislation in force.

773. With respect to noted recommendations, they did not receive support either because they were not in line with the legal framework and the socio-political context at the national level, or because they were not urgent in relation to national priorities.

774. With regard to the recommendations for ratification of international instruments, the Government considered that their efforts were focused on the implementation of the treaty obligations arising from the ratification of the main legal instruments relating to human rights. For the recommendations aimed at decriminalizing the termination of pregnancy, it should be recalled that in Madagascar, abortion is an offence punishable under the Penal Code. Regarding the recommendation on same-sex marriage, it was difficult for the Government to take action on this recommendation because customs in Madagascar did not allow for this practice and it did not seem that there would be a change in public opinion on the matter.

775. The delegation highlighted progress made since the review in January 2025:

- The adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2025-2030;
- The adoption of human rights legislation such as the Law on the Protection of Persons with Albinism;
- The renewal of the eleven members of the National Independent Human Rights Commission for a new four-year term;
- The establishment of the Commission for Information Technology and Freedoms;
- Improvement of prison conditions; and
- The intensification of efforts on the establishment of community justice.

776. The delegation noted that the implementation of the recommendations of the previous cycles had had a considerable impact on national policy and the protection of human rights in Madagascar.

777. Despite the economic and social difficulties caused by COVID-19 and various global problems such as conflicts and global warming, Madagascar intended to redouble its efforts to honour its international obligations arising from its ratification to the various international human rights texts.

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

778. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Madagascar, 16 delegations made statements.

779. UN-Habitat reported that 72 per cent of urban dwellers lived in informal housing, which was vulnerable to extreme weather. Despite a National Land Programme 2024-2030 that provided a strategic framework, urban land systems were largely informal and did not provide secure tenure. Women and marginalized groups were disproportionately negatively impacted. UN-Habitatt urged applying gender-responsive approaches and scaling up slum-upgrading and urban climate resilience efforts.

780. UNHCR (video statement) applauded Madagascar for its efforts on forcibly displaced persons and for supporting recommendations on the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers. While a national legal framework on refugees and asylum seekers was being developed, UNHCR encouraged Madagascar to grant them access to self-employment and paid work. It also urged accession/ratification of relevant conventions on refugees and stateless persons and amendment of nationality law accordingly.

781. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the engagement of Madagascar with the universal periodic review and noted the acceptance by Madagascar of most recommendations. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the commitment of the country to continue to promote and protect human rights and to engage with the United Nations system including the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, and wished Madagascar success in implementing the recommendations.

782. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted positively that all of its own recommendations were accepted by Madagascar, especially those on strengthening the national human rights institution, guaranteeing the right to education and increasing school enrolment, and actions to eliminate discrimination. It commended human rights progress made by Madagascar, urged continued efforts to meet ongoing challenges, and recommended the adoption of the report.

783. Viet Nam congratulated Madagascar for supporting many recommendations, including the two submitted by Viet Nam to increase access to high quality education for all, and to shore up climate resilience and environmental protection through community-based initiatives. Viet Nam encouraged Madagascar to implement measures to fight gender-based violence and provide greater social protections to help the victims. It recommended the adoption of the report.

784. Yemen (video statement) expressed appreciation to Madagascar for its constructive interaction with the universal periodic review mechanism, and commended efforts to protect human rights, strengthen legal frameworks, support sustainable development, and adopt the new national anti-corruption strategy. Yemen reaffirmed its support for the efforts of Madagascar in promoting and protecting human rights and recommended the adoption of the Working Group report by consensus.

785. Benin welcomed the acceptance by Madagascar of the majority of the recommendations addressed to them. Sharing with Madagascar a common commitment to the fight against gender-based violence, which had been made a national priority, Benin encouraged Madagascar to continue its efforts to end impunity, strengthen prevention and offer appropriate protection to victims of gender-based crimes. Benin wished Madagascar success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

786. Botswana applauded Madagascar for accepting a significant number of recommendations, including those offered by Botswana, to enhance international cooperation to bolster climate mitigation and adaptation measures, and to continue strengthening measures towards the eradication of child marriage. Botswana expressed support for the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome report and wished Madagascar success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

787. Burkina Faso acknowledged that, of the 235 recommendations offered during the review, 204 had been accepted by Madagascar, 3 partially accepted, and 28 had been noted.

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It welcomed the acceptance of 1 of the 2 of its own recommendations and encouraged Madagascar to accede to the conventions relating to the status of stateless persons and the reduction of stateless persons. Burkina Faso recommended the adoption of the report.

788. Cameroon congratulated Madagascar for having undergone the universal periodic review process, and for the acceptance of most of the recommendations that had been made during the review, including those of Cameroon. Cameroon expressed its support to Madagascar in the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the review.

789. China commended Madagascar for its acceptance of all the recommendations made by China. It expressed support for the emphasis placed by Madagascar on socio-economic development, improving people's living standards, ensuring the right to food and clean drinking water, judicial reforms, a legislative framework to enhance judicial independence, and taking administrative and legal measures against gender-based violence and human trafficking. China supported the Council in adopting the outcome report.

790. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Madagascar on its ratification of several international conventions and its implementation of the national policy against trafficking in human beings. It commended efforts made to improve access to safe drinking water and the measures taken to promote sustainable solutions to climate change. Côte d'Ivoire recommended to the Human Rights Council the adoption of the outcome report of Madagascar.

791. Cuba recognized the commitment by Madagascar to improve its regulatory framework to strengthen national institutions and the rule of law. It noted positively that Madagascar had accepted the three recommendations made by Cuba, and that Madagascar could continue to improve the system of financing health care, promote the right to development, and strengthen national policies to combat child labour. Cuba supported the adoption of the report.

792. Cyprus commended Madagascar for the number of accepted recommendations, and acknowledged its own recommendations that were supported, including on strengthening measures to eliminate discrimination, gender-based violence, and the sexual exploitation of children. Cyprus recommended adopting the Working Group report on Madagascar.

793. Djibouti congratulated Madagascar on the acceptance of many recommendations received within the framework of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and expressed appreciation for the acceptance of the four recommendations presented by Djibouti. Djibouti wished Madagascar success in implementing the accepted recommendations and recommended to the Human Rights Council the adoption of the report on the review of Madagascar.

794. Ethiopia commended Madagascar for accepting a significant number of recommendations put forward by various delegations, including those presented by Ethiopia, reflecting the commitment of the country to advancing human rights and strengthening institutional and legal frameworks. Ethiopia encouraged the Government of Madagascar to take concrete steps to ensure the effective implementation of the accepted recommendations and supported the adoption of its universal periodic review outcome report.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

795. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Madagascar, nine other stakeholders made statements.

796. Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale highlighted that obstetric fistula remained a preventable, serious and disabling condition, often resulting from prolonged labour and lack of timely and quality obstetric care. It noted that 50,000 women in Madagascar were affected, with 4,000 new cases annually, and that five out of every 1,000 pregnancies resulted in fistula, often with neonatal death. It welcomed Madagascar's support for the recommendation by Mali to improve access to obstetric care and effectively implement the national strategy to eliminate obstetric fistula. It supported the Government in prioritizing prevention in public health policies and financing, and asserted that a human rights-based approach was critical to ensuring justice and equity for all women.

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797. The International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (video statement) welcomed the commitments made by the Malagasy authorities, in particular, regarding the adoption and implementation of the March 2022 draft law on the protection of human rights defenders, in close collaboration with civil society. It encouraged the authorities to present the bill and to place it on the agenda of the next session of the National Assembly. The organization also expressed concern about detention conditions in Malagasy prisons, citing chronic overcrowding and high rates of pretrial detention. It urged the authorities to reduce prison overcrowding by limiting excessive pretrial detention and decriminalizing minor offences.

798. Franciscans International (video statement) thanked the Government of Madagascar for its acceptance of recommendations on climate change, environmental protection, and internal migration. It noted that the Global South continued to suffer from extreme weather events linked to climate change, including the southern region of Madagascar which experienced a cyclone and two tropical storms in March 2025, affecting over 140,000 people. It expressed concern about the lack of targeted measures to address extreme poverty in the context of climate change, a factor driving internal migration. It welcomed the launch of the national strategy on human security and urged its effective funding, as well as dedicated resources to implement recommendations addressing environmental issues.

799. The Center for Global Nonkilling regretted that the recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide had been noted by Madagascar. It emphasised that preventing genocide was not a political act, but a humanist decision taken in the name of the people. The organization contended that ratification by Madagascar of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provided a sufficient legal basis for the incorporation of the crime of genocide into the domestic legal system, allowing for a rapid ratification of the Convention. It called for the swift ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

800. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches welcomed recommendations on women's rights and maternal health and echoed thanks to Mali for its recommendation on obstetric fistula. It noted that fistula, a result of obstructed labour without proper medical care, severely impacted women's health, dignity and quality of life and may result in death of the baby. It recalled UNFPA estimates of 50,000 cases in Madagascar, with over 4,000 new cases annually and limited national surgical capacity. It welcomed the national strategic plan and called for investment in prevention, including rural secondary education, access to healthcare, sex education, improved surgical training and post-operative support for affected women.

801. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement congratulated Madagascar for its efforts to expand access to safe drinking water and to establish protection for those reporting environmental crimes. It encouraged Madagascar to continue working toward free education for all by raising the age of compulsory schooling. It called for improved educational infrastructure, accessibility and quality. The organization welcomed constitutional guarantees of the right to a healthy and sustainable environment and urged continued implementation of national environmental protection policies, with measures to ensure environmental defenders could work without fear. It also encouraged the State to ensure defamation, insult and slander laws respect freedom of expression.

802. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the anti-corruption strategy, and efforts addressing human trafficking, poaching, health, education, and detention conditions. Concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, the harassment of human rights defenders, child marriage and chemical castration, it urged Madagascar to accelerate the adoption of the law to protect human rights defenders, remove exemptions to the minimum age of marriage, implement the strategy to combat gender-based violence, repeal provisions on chemical castration, ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and ensure resources for the national human rights institution.

803. Interfaith International welcomed Madagascar's cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and commended its acceptance of most recommendations and ongoing

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reforms in human rights, health, education, anti-corruption, and environmental protection. It expressed concern about discrimination against persons with albinism, twin children, persons living with HIV/AIDS, women and children. It urged Madagascar to accelerate the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It called for stronger action against child marriage, gender-based violence, and prison conditions, and towards guaranteed fundamental freedoms, and strengthened national mechanisms for human rights and torture prevention.

804. Just Atonement Inc. (video statement) welcomed Madagascar's support for several recommendations, including recommendations on ensuring the safety of human rights and environmental defenders, particularly those working with Indigenous communities. It commended Madagascar's commitment to providing access to safe water and adequate food and highlighted the link to efforts to combat deforestation through the National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. It emphasized that deforestation threatened water and food security and urged the State to prioritize the fight against deforestation in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Convention on the Rights of the Child. It encouraged a review of export industries contributing to deforestation.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

805. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 235 recommendations received, 204 had enjoyed the support of Madagascar, and 28 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 3 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

806. The delegation thanked the Vice-President of the Human Rights Council for his conduct of the adoption session. Madagascar expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude to all States, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations for their constructive remarks, and to the troika, namely Benin, Costa Rica and Qatar. The country welcomed the support of its technical and multilateral partners and reiterated its thanks to the International Organization of La Francophonie for the support in the process.

807. The acceptance rate of nearly 86 per cent of the recommendations attested to the active participation of Madagascar in the universal periodic review. In order to ensure their implementation, the Government would continue to integrate these recommendations into its policies and strategies, as well as its action plans, over the following few years. The actions envisaged were:

- The distribution of recommendations to the Government, parliamentarians, civil society organizations and other stakeholders;
- The development of an operationalization plan for the implementation of these recommendations, as well as those of the treaty bodies and special rapporteurs; and
- The preparation of a mid-term report on the status of their implementation after two years.

808. The delegation reiterated the Government's firm commitment to addressing the challenges relating to the promotion and protection of human rights. Madagascar was willing to continue cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms as well as with all partners. The country was able to count on the continued support of partners to meet these challenges because, thanks to multilateral support, it had been able to meet the majority of its commitments from previous cycles. Madagascar reaffirmed the country's commitment to the universal periodic review process, in recognition of the importance of multilateralism and as a sign of its respect for United Nations institutions. Madagascar would therefore be pleased to participate in the fifth cycle of the universal periodic review.

Egypt

809. The review of Egypt was held on 28 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant

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provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Egypt in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[182]

(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;[183]

(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.[184]

810. At its 25th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Egypt (see sect. C below).

811. The outcome of the review of Egypt comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[185] 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.[186]

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

812. The head of delegation was pleased to be among member States for the adoption of the reports of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. He emphasized Egypt's keenness to interact with various international and regional human rights mechanisms, as a key player in the establishment of the international system and the Human Rights Council, stemming from its firm belief in the universal values of human rights.

813. Egypt emphasized that its serious and constructive interaction with the universal periodic review mechanism stems from its commitment to the principles of the Egyptian Constitution, which recognizes that human rights are an integral part of the national legal system, as well as its international obligations, which are reflected in national policies and guide its approach to human rights issues both nationally and internationally.

814. Egypt expressed its appreciation to the Council, the recommending States, the members of the troika, namely, Algeria, Bulgaria and Kuwait for their cooperation, and the universal periodic review secretariat for supporting and facilitating the review process. Egypt views the universal periodic review process as an opportunity to assess the progress that Egypt achieved in fulfilling its human rights obligations, as well as exchanging experiences and best practices.

815. Egypt stated that the Egyptian Constitution has enshrined the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as the basis of the political system. A number of legislations have been amended during the previous period, and new legislations have been introduced to keep pace with developments and ensure the conformity of Egyptian laws with universal human rights principles, such as the Civil Society Act, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as the asylum act.

816. Egypt stated that it received 343 recommendations, which were thoroughly examined through extensive national consultations. As a result, 281 recommendations were supported, either in whole or in part, including 45 recommendations that have already been implemented.

[182] A/HRC/WG.6/48/ EGY/1.
[183] A/HRC/WG.6/48/ EGY/2.
[184] A/HRC/WG.6/48/ EGY/3.
[185] A/HRC/59/16.
[186] See also A/HRC/59/16/Add.1.

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817. Egypt also took note of 62 recommendations, either because they contained factual inaccuracies that contradicted with the information that Egypt had previously clarified, whether in its national report, or during the interventions of the members of the Egyptian delegation during the universal periodic review session, or because of their incompatibility with the Constitution, laws, or national values and cultural specificities.

818. It was noted that, despite the burdens borne by Egypt as a result of the steady increase in the number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers as a result of the crises in the region, Egypt has been keen to accept all the recommendations it has received in the field of migration, refugees and combating human trafficking.

819. Through its Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights, and a participatory process involving various stakeholders, Egypt noted that it periodically reviews the status of unratified human rights conventions and protocols. Egypt actively cooperates with treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, it maintains an updated national database of all recommendations received. Since 2021, its national reports have been reviewed by several United Nations and regional committees, including recent submissions on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

820. Egypt stressed its commitment to respecting the principle of separation of powers and strengthening the independence of the judiciary, as fundamental pillars for the promotion and protection of human rights. Fair trial guarantees are upheld through the different stages of legal proceedings.

821. Egypt worked on the modernization of its penal philosophy, through establishing new reform and rehabilitation centres, consistent with the latest international standards, and the Egyptian Public Prosecution monitors the conditions of inmates in a periodic and transparent manner.

823. As for the death penalty, Egypt confirmed that it is applied only to the most serious crimes in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and is implemented after exhausting all the constitutional and legal safeguards to ensure that defendants receive fair and just trials. It is also worth noting that there has been a marked decrease in the number of executions carried out per year.

824. Egypt has witnessed unprecedented progress in the advancement of human rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, as the Egyptian Constitution and the Penal Code prohibit all forms of violence against children. A child under the age of 12 is also exempt from criminal responsibility, and a death sentence or life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment is prohibited for a child over the age of 15 and under 18 at the time of the crime. The law also prohibits the employment of children under the age of 15.

825. Egypt stated that it is working to empower persons with disabilities by integrating their rights into national strategies, ensuring their representation in parliament, allocating adequate housing and inclusive education, as well as creating an independent complaints mechanism and special rapid legal and psychological support teams for them.

826. Egypt emphasized that advancing human rights is part of its national vision, achieved through partnerships with civil society and international actors, aiming to uphold dignity, freedom, and a prosperous life for all. Egypt also continued its efforts to empower women, achieve gender equality, enhance women's representation and implement the provisions of the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030.

827. Egypt described its commitment to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms and engage openly with special procedures, highlighting its readiness to receive the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation in 2025. Egypt also welcomed the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 in 2024 and maintained its constructive cooperation with mandate holders.

828. Egypt emphasized its comprehensive approach to human rights. It highlighted its focus on economic, social and cultural rights to support sustainable development and improve

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living standards, in parallel to the initiatives it has taken in the field of civil and political rights.

829. In conclusion, Egypt stressed its determination to advancing human rights, and its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. Egypt reiterated its call to uphold the principles and objectives of the United Nations, with human rights at its core, in a world of turmoil currently impacting the state of international peace and security.

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

830. The National Human Rights Council of Egypt appreciated the recommendations received during the universal periodic review and stressed the importance of their effective implementation. It recommended the Government to: work on a comprehensive legislative review, including amending laws that affect freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, to ensure their consistency with the Egyptian Constitution and international standards; ensure a safe environment for civil society by activating the NGO law; review the use of the death penalty in preparation for its gradual abolition, and review cases in accordance with fair trial guarantees; strengthen criminal justice mechanisms by reducing pretrial detention, ensuring effective judicial oversight of places of detention, and holding accountable those responsible for any violations; amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, and review the definition of torture and adopt a comprehensive approach to allegations and its practices; develop a national human rights action plan, including implementation mechanisms; and amend the law of the National Council for Human Rights, to preserve and confirm its independence. It emphasized the importance of developing legislative and institutional frameworks that support human rights and ensure their consistency with international standards.

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

831. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Egypt, 17 delegations made statements.

832. El Salvador thanked Egypt for the acceptance of the recommendations it presented, which focused on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents, the prevention of terrorism and the promotion of decent employment. It encouraged Egypt to continue strengthening efforts through the implementation of the first national human rights strategy.

833. Eritrea thanked Egypt for accepting the recommendations put forward by its delegation, namely, to make further efforts to enhance the quality of life and improve services, and to continue focusing on strategies that secure employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, ensuring their full inclusion in the workforce and in society. Eritrea commended Egypt’s commitment to its international human rights obligations, including through the implementation of its National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026), the integration of human rights education in key institutions, and wide-ranging social initiatives.

834. India (video statement) appreciated the constructive engagement of Egypt during the entire review, which reflects its commitment to the universal periodic review process. India also appreciated the acceptance of its three recommendations made.

835. Indonesia welcomed support by Egypt of 281 universal periodic review recommendations. It appreciated the support of all of Indonesia's recommendations regarding the introduction of domestic workers act to strengthen the rights of domestic and migrant workers; development of domestic violence legislations to further safeguard family members from such crime; and promotion of family values and their critical contributions to the fulfilment of human rights.

836. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged Egypt's continued efforts to strengthen its human rights framework through legislative and institutional reforms, including the adoption of its first national human rights strategy and the creation of dedicated human rights units. It appreciated Egypt's efforts to improve living conditions for rural communities and the steps taken to address violence against women and children. It encouraged Egypt to

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maintain a steady progress to ensure that these initiatives bring real and lasting improvement for all citizens.

837. Iraq appreciated the acceptance of its three recommendations on increasing human rights assessments and training programmes in cooperation with civil society organizations; empowering youth and enhancing their access to decent work; and expanding the scope of social protection. Iraq observed that Egypt is cooperating constructively with various international human rights mechanisms and commended its acceptance of most of the recommendations, which reflected its commitment to the promotion and protection of the human rights of all its citizens.

838. Jordan noted Egypt's ambitious plans and programmes that included all aspects of a decent life, as indicated in its national report. They also reflected the keenness of the State to promote human rights in all its aspects, in a way that enables the people to achieve their benevolent aspirations. They also offer a clear vision of how to build on past achievements and move toward a better future. Jordan appreciated the acceptance of its three recommendations, among others.

839. Kuwait welcomed the briefing provided to the Human Rights Council on the position of Egypt on the recommendations received within the framework of the universal periodic review. It appreciated the acceptance of its two recommendations on comprehensive health care and policies to protect the family.

840. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the progress made by Egypt in promoting and protecting fundamental human rights and advancing the social and economic rights. It welcomed efforts by Egypt to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, by strengthening the legislative framework, raising awareness and improving the accessibility of services. It appreciated Egypt's acceptance of most recommendations received during the constructive dialogue, including the two recommendations it made.

841. Lebanon expressed its thanks to Egypt for accepting its two recommendations. Lebanon noted that Egypt's recent history showed the extent of its adherence to the values and principles of human rights, and the extent of its determination to take the necessary steps to enhance the human rights situation in the country, despite the challenges and difficulties. It encouraged Egypt to implement the accepted recommendations, especially as this would support the process of development, stability and prosperity in the country.

842. Libya commended Egypt for its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms as well as the efforts it has taken and is taking to protect and promote human rights. Libya commended Egypt for accepting the recommendations that it had presented in this universal periodic review.

843. Malawi commended Egypt for taking significant steps in the promotion and protection of human rights. It urged Egypt to make all efforts in ensuring effective implementation of the accepted recommendations in line with ongoing priorities.

844. Malaysia appreciated the acceptance of its three recommendations, such as strengthening the role of the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles; scaling up initiatives to improve living conditions in rural areas and enhancing access to education, healthcare, and housing for vulnerable groups; as well as continuing efforts to ensure equal rights and a safe working environment for women.

845. Maldives complimented Egypt's commitment to the universal periodic review process. It commended Egypt for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including its two recommendations. It wished Egypt success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

846. Morocco commended Egypt for its commitment to implementing the recommendations received and for its acceptance of the recommendations made by Morocco, particularly those relating to strengthening a dialogue with special procedures mandate holders; continuing awareness-raising efforts for the benefit of various segments of society, especially the inhabitants of rural areas, on the importance of respect for religious and cultural diversity and the values of tolerance and coexistence; and the amendments to the Penal Code.

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847. Nepal thanked Egypt for accepting both of its offered recommendations. It appreciated the steps taken to increase women's representation in decision making bodies and promote gender equality in all spheres. Nepal wished Egypt success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

848. Oman expressed appreciation for Egypt's fruitful cooperation with the various human rights mechanisms and its firm commitment to safeguarding the rights of children and promoting their well-being. It noted that the review of Egypt was held in an atmosphere of constructive dialogue and positive interaction. It appreciated the acceptance of its recommendations on strengthening girls' education, expanding health coverage and providing adequate housing for low- and middle-income groups.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

849. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Egypt, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

850. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association commended Egypt's acceptance of approximately 82 per cent of the recommendations. It expected the Government to take practical measures to implement these recommendations in consultation with stakeholders, including civil society. It was concerned regarding the lack of support for the recommendation to adopt a comprehensive law to combat violence against women. Despite the acceptance of the recommendation to adopt a law on the right to access information, the law has not yet been issued, and no measures have been taken to establish an independent anti-discrimination commission in accordance with the Constitution. It also awaited the issuance of legislation regulating local people's council elections. It encouraged Egypt to continue the national dialogue on issuing laws to reach a positive consensus on these laws and to begin developing an action plan with a clear timeline for implementing the accepted universal periodic review recommendations.

851. Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement) congratulated Egypt for the large number of accepted recommendations, mainly on economic and social rights and improving the implementation of the SDGs. The organization noted a positive development in handling of recommendations related to the death penalty and the accountability of police officers for torture. It also noted the acceptance of the recommendation to effectively investigate and prosecute police officers in cases of torture, which required additional efforts from the Government and needed the involvement of civil society during implementation. It reminded that the implementation of these recommendations required additional action plans, increased resources, and the launch of national consultations to accelerate the pace of implementation. It recommended Egypt to seek support and assistance from OHCHR to ensure full implementation of the recommendations.

852. Baha'i International Community exposed that the ongoing refusal by the authorities to recognize Baha'i marriages traps Bahá'í couples in a legal limbo, denying them basic civil and legal rights, such as residency and inheritance, and depriving their children from obtaining birth certificates, having immunizations, and receiving formal education. It noted acts of discrimination by arbitrarily changing the marital status of Baha'is on their official ID cards from 'married' back to 'single,' erasing entire families from public records. The organization urged Egypt to align its actions with its stated commitments by upholding freedom of religion and belief and ending its persecution of the Egyptian Baha'i community. It suggested that Egypt could take the first step by granting Baha'is' access to burial land—an urgent and deeply humanitarian need.

853. Partners for Transparency commended the adoption of the third phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2023-2030 and the issuance of Personal Data Protection Law No. 151 of 2020, as well as the Egyptian judiciary's rulings that led to the closure of Case No. 173 of 2011, known as the foreign funding case. It called on Egypt to accelerate the implementation of the objectives of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, particularly those related to the adoption of the Freedom of Information Law and the Whistleblower and Witness Protection Law, in addition to issuing the executive regulations for Personal Data Protection Law No. 151 of 2020 and establishing the Egyptian Center for Data Protection to ensure the full implementation of the law's provisions and respect for the right to privacy.

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854. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) declared that the Egyptian Government describes an alternative reality, with guarantees for freedoms of association and assembly, protections for human rights defenders, and freedom of expression in both the digital and traditional spheres. It questioned the claim that Egypt has no political prisoners. It stated that this is a mistruth contradicted even by the Government's own repeated citations of the President's decision, in 2022, to appoint a pardon committee to work on the tens of thousands of Egyptians detained solely on political charges. The organization urged Egypt to take urgent steps to end its gross and systematic abuses, affecting most sectors of society.

855. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the Law Society (video statement), expressed deep concern that Egypt did not support recommendations addressing the misuse of criminal and counter-terrorism laws to silence lawyers, notably those working on politically sensitive or human rights-related cases. The organizations expressed particular concern about the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which would expand prosecutorial powers over pretrial detention, surveillance, and travel bans. They stated that lawyers face serious and ongoing threats, including arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, prolonged pretrial detention, and prosecution before emergency and terrorism courts. They urged revising the new Code of Criminal Procedure, ending all forms of interference and reprisals against lawyers, and ensuring prompt, independent investigations into all violations.

856. Ingénieurs du Monde, jointly registered, questioned the commitment of Egypt to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, observing the holding of 60,000 political prisoners and its respect for human rights while targeting human rights activists and crushing free speech. The organizations also questioned Egypt’s commitment to support Gaza suffering from one of the greatest humanitarian crises in the modern history by not accepting refugees from there with temporary asylum. They quoted several cases of other countries which received millions of refugees in a similar situation They questioned the allegations of taking charges from some of those refugees crossing to Egypt and urged Egypt to answer questions regarding its treatment of refugees from Gaza.

857. The Minority Rights Group expressed concern over the rejection by Egypt for essential recommendations on the systematic discrimination against ethnic minorities and LGBTIQ, as well as recommendations on the reform of practices and legislations against discrimination of individuals based on their gender. It declared that the fact that the legislations in Egypt does not discriminate against others does not reflect the reality on the ground, particularly to the Baha’is and the Jehovah witnesses and other brackets. Likewise, it stated that Egypt is discriminating against the Bedouins of Sinai. It called on the Egyptian Government to take serious measures to ensure the rights of the citizens in practice.

858. The International Service for Human Rights (video statement) urged Egypt to implement recommendations received regarding guaranteeing the right to non-discrimination for all, the right to fair trial and ensuring an open civic space, including releasing all those arbitrarily detained. It also urged Egypt to implement recommendation to reform the laws on vices to prevent their use as a tool to restrict fundamental rights and freedoms, especially those of activists, women and the LGBTIQ+ community. Furthermore, it stated that the laws contained vague provisions that lack clarity, granting excessive discretion to law enforcement and judicial authorities. It declared that the use of vice laws suppresses freedom of expression as perceived by social media users, who face prosecution for content deemed immoral by the authorities.

859. The International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights welcomed Egypt's engagement with the universal periodic review process. However, it was concerned about the continuing gap between Egypt's formal commitments and the reality on the ground. Despite Egypt's acceptance of recommendations on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and the protection of civil society, the authorities continued to impose severe restrictions on independent media, human rights defenders and political opponents. The continued use of pretrial detention, enforced disappearances, and mass trials undermines fundamental principles of justice and due process. It urged Egypt to release all those arbitrarily detained for exercising their fundamental rights; end the misuse of anti-terrorism laws to silence dissent; provide an enabling environment for civil society and independent media. It urged

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States to monitor the implementation of those recommendations and provide technical assistance and sustainable dialogue.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

860. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 343 recommendations received, 265 enjoy the support of Egypt, and 62 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another 16 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations were supported and which parts were noted.

861. Egypt thanked all delegations for their constructive recommendations, noting that the open and responsible dialogue reflects the growing importance of the universal periodic review as a platform for international cooperation and mutual understanding on human rights. Egypt emphasized its commitment to serious and open engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism. It renewed its commitment to the implementation of the accepted recommendations and stated that the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights would develop clear action plans to implement the recommendations, linking human rights commitments to national development priorities.

862. Egypt listened attentively to the remarks made by civil society organizations during the meeting. It noted that they have been responded to in its national report and in the positions provided on the recommendations received, as well as in the delegation's opening remarks.

863. Egypt rejected the false allegations made during the meeting regarding Egypt's position on hosting Palestinians from Gaza, who have been subjected to brutal aggression for two years. Egypt reaffirmed its firm position of rejecting all attempts to displace or encourage the transfer or uproot peoples from their lands, whether temporarily or long-term, in a manner that threatens stability and undermines the prospects of peace and coexistence.

864. In conclusion, Egypt reiterated its resolve to continue working diligently with international partners and the universal periodic review mechanism to follow up on the implementation of recommendations in a spirit of responsibility and transparency, believing that respect for human rights is a solid foundation of a secure, cohesive, just, and sustainable society.

Slovenia

865. The review of Slovenia was held on 28 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Slovenia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[187]

(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;[188]

(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.[189]

866. At its 25th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Slovenia (see sect. C below).

867. The outcome of the review of Slovenia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[190] 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

[187] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SVN/1.
[188] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SVN/2.
[189] A/HRC/WG.6/48/SVN/3.
[190] A/HRC/59/15.

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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.[191]

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

868. The delegation of Slovenia welcomed the outcome of its fourth universal periodic review. It thanked all States that contributed constructive and useful recommendations.

869. On 28 January 2025, Slovenia received 254 recommendations that were carefully examined by an interministerial working group, which included representatives from all relevant ministries and agencies. The group prepared a comprehensive set of responses, which were adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

870. Slovenia accepted 217 recommendations and noted 37. Many of the supported recommendations had already been implemented, or in the process of implementation.

871. The Government also informed the national human rights institution and civil society organizations about the universal periodic review and the recommendations received and accepted. To ensure transparency, the documentation of the universal periodic review of Slovenia was also accessible at the web page of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Follow-up to the recommendations will be ensured in full coordination with all ministries and governmental institutions and in dialogue with the Human Rights Ombudsman, the Advocate of the Principle of Equality and human rights NGOs. As mentioned during the review, the Interministerial Commission for Human Rights placed the review of universal periodic review recommendations implementation on its agenda as a standing item.

872. The delegation offered some additional information on some of the topics covered by recommendations which were already implemented or in the process of implementation:

873. On ratifications, on 30 January 2025, two days after the interactive dialogue, Slovenia ratified the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

874. On gender equality, Slovenia remained committed to the promotion of gender equality, by implementing two important documents - the Resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2023–2030 and the Resolution on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women 2024–2029. The recently adopted amendments to the Criminal Code eliminated most of reservations to the Istanbul Convention. Notably, in cases of rape and sexual violence within marriage, the prosecution will no longer require a complaint from the victim, as such offences will now be prosecuted *ex officio*. The Slovenian Police placed great emphasis on addressing violence against women, especially domestic violence. Special focus was given on the multiplier training system. The training specifically focused on understanding the dynamics of violence, the comprehensive and effective collection of information and evidence, and measures aimed at protecting victims.

875. On human trafficking, Slovenia continued to actively pursue sustained measures and efforts to effectively address trafficking in human beings, with particular emphasis on the protection of victims. A special manual on the identification of human trafficking victims had been prepared. In the area of international protection, the PATS –“ Identifying, assisting and protecting victims of human trafficking and/or sexual abuse in asylum procedures in the Republic of Slovenia" project was being implemented to raise awareness of the dangers of human trafficking among applicants. The activities were specifically adapted for unaccompanied minors. Awareness-raising efforts continued even after individuals were granted international protection status in Slovenia.

876. On non-discrimination, the Constitution of Slovenia guaranteed equal human rights and fundamental freedoms for all individuals, irrespective of personal circumstances. In addition, Slovenia adopted sector-specific legislation and strategic frameworks that together formed a comprehensive and integrated approach to combating all forms of discrimination.

[191] See also A/HRC/59/15/Add.1.

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877. On migrants, Slovenia placed particular emphasis on promoting safe, legal, and complementary routes for migration, with a focus on protecting life and dignity, and ensuring a high level of protection for migrant workers and vulnerable groups. The principle of non-refoulement was fully upheld in both legislation and practice. The competent authorities, including the police, were required to give special attention to the treatment of vulnerable migrant groups—particularly families with children, unaccompanied minors, and other persons in vulnerable situations. Each case was assessed individually, with full and unconditional respect for the principle of non-refoulement and the right to international protection.

878. On corruption, in March 2025, the National Assembly adopted a new resolution on the prevention of corruption which established a comprehensive framework that was key to strengthening integrity, transparency, and accountability, and enabled a more effective fight against corruption in Slovenia.

879. On protection of journalists, NGOs and human rights defenders against defamation, a systemic response to SLAPP (Strategic lawsuits against public participation) lawsuits was currently under preparation. The proposed Act on Protective Measures against Strategic Lawsuits against Public Participation represented an important step in safeguarding journalists, civil society actors, human rights defenders, and other individuals targeted by legal proceedings intended to intimidate or silence them.

880. On the situation in prisons, the construction of a new, modern prison in Ljubljana, Slovenia's largest investment in the prison system since independence, was nearing completion. This facility will enhance conditions for both staff and prisoners.

881. On education, Slovenia remained committed to preventing violence and discrimination in educational institutions and was already implementing a range of measures and programmes in this area. Preventive programmes, such as *Safe and Supportive School Environment* and protocols for the prevention and handling of violence, were carried out in schools. Slovenia also regularly updated its education policies and strengthened cooperation between schools, parents, and relevant institutions.

882. On health care, in Slovenia, access to health services was universal. The adopted Strategy for the Development of Primary Healthcare until 2031 outlined objectives and activities to strengthen primary healthcare and improve access for all population groups. Furthermore, the Government increased the number of specialization positions in healthcare shortage areas and expanded enrolment capacity at medical faculties.

883. On environment, in June 2025, the Government of Slovenia adopted the draft Climate Act, which, among other priorities, placed particular emphasis on the protection of health and property from the impacts of climate change, especially for the most vulnerable groups.

884. The delegation reaffirmed Slovenia's strong commitment to the universal periodic review process. Slovenia will give the highest priority to implementing the recommendations it received. The Government already took the decision to submit its mid-term universal periodic review report. As a candidate for membership of the Human Rights Council for the 2026–2028 term, Slovenia remained dedicated to the promotion of human rights, including through active and constructive participation in the universal periodic review process.

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

885. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Slovenia, 17 delegations made statements.

886. Nepal appreciated Slovenia's constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms. It thanked Slovenia for accepting 2 out of the 3 recommendations that Nepal offered. Nepal appreciated its efforts in ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market and reducing gender pay gaps. It wished Slovenia all success in implementing accepted recommendations

887. Oman hailed Slovenia's cooperation and commitment to promote fundamental freedoms. It highly appreciated that Slovenia accepted Oman's recommendation to fight all

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forms of violence against women and girls, on investment in information technologies and the promotion of governance in civil organizations. It wished every success to Slovenia in achieving greater prosperity and implementing recommendations.

888. The Philippines recognized Slovenia's active engagement in the Human Rights Council, particularly on key thematic priorities such as human rights education and the rights of older persons. It commended Slovenia for accepting a vast majority of the recommendations, including its recommendation on strengthening efforts against human trafficking, improving compensation and legal support for human trafficking victims, and bolstering the national campaign against domestic violence.

889. The Russian Federation noted that most of the recommendations for Slovenia, including four Russian ones were adopted. It remained concerned at an increase in the number of hate speech crimes, the absence of effective legal prosecution of cases related to hate speech and the worrying situation in the penitentiary realm. Despite the measures taken by the authorities, social isolation of the Roma population continued to be widespread, including in the southeast of the country. Many Roma in provinces lived in segregated areas without basic services such as safe drinking water and electricity. The level of child mortality amongst the Roma was seven times the national average. It hoped that the recommendations adopted by Slovenia will be duly implemented and will make it possible to overcome the existing deficiencies.

890. South Sudan commended Slovenia for making positive efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, including prioritizing gender equality, and for its commitment to protecting the rights of children, persons with disabilities and older persons, to make it one of the countries which have the lowest gender pay gaps and the lowest child poverty rates respectively in the European Union. It appreciated that Slovenia accepted 1 recommendation submitted by South Sudan and noted other 2 recommendations with the clarification that the latter relating to the rights of migrant workers and combating all forms of discrimination had already been guaranteed and regulated in Slovenian legislation and were protected by the existing European Union legislation.

891. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted Slovenia's cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. It appreciated the adoption of 2 of the 3 recommendations made by it, relating to improving mechanisms for access to health care for women, girls and people with disabilities, as well as the adoption of specific measures to promote women's participation in the workplace. In that regard and in line with its 3rd recommendation, it urged Slovenia to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

892. Viet Nam commended Slovenia for supporting most of the recommendations received, including both recommendations it had made. These recommendations called for ensuring adequate living conditions for all by addressing housing challenges, especially for low-income families and other vulnerable groups and combating domestic violence through raising awareness among people and improving victim support services. Viet Nam applauded Slovenia's commitment and continued effort to meet its national human rights obligation and wished success in implementing the accepted recommendation.

893. Yemen (video statement) commended Slovenia's efforts in promoting and protecting human rights at the national level and defending them at the international level. It also commended Slovenia's commitment to strengthening the rule of law, judicial independence, and expanding civil society participation in decision-making. Yemen welcomed the acceptance by Slovenia of the recommendations it submitted

894. Albania commended Slovenia for its ongoing commitment to the universal periodic review process and welcomed its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It congratulated Slovenia for having accepted a large number of recommendations, including two recommendations that Albania submitted on strengthening the fight against hate speech and racist violence and promoting efforts to prevent violence against women. It wished Slovenia the best of success in implementing all accepted recommendations.

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895. Algeria welcomed the acceptance by Slovenia of its recommendation relating to the adoption of the necessary measures to ensure the independence and financial autonomy of the human rights investment and the continuation of the ongoing efforts to fight trafficking in persons and ensure better protection and assistance to the victim. It reiterated its recommendation to ratify the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and the members of their family. It wished Slovenia every success in the implementation process of the accepted recommendations.

896. Armenia commended Slovenia for the constructive engagement in the universal periodic review process and for the efforts to uphold human rights domestically and globally. It noted with satisfaction that Slovenia supported the overwhelming majority of the recommendations which demonstrated the country's strong commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It also appreciated that Slovenia supported Armenia's two recommendations which focused on effective prosecution of cases of hate speech and elimination of regional disparities in access to education. It wished Slovenia success in implementation of accepted recommendations.

897. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed Slovenia's constructive involvement in the universal periodic review mechanism. It welcomed the fact that the national report was drawn up in an inclusive manner together with state institutions, the Ombudsman and civil society. It noted increased combating against hate speech, a focus on preventing hate speech and an amendment of the Penal Code to include a specific crime of hate speech or hate crimes. It supported the fact that 217 of 254 recommendations were accepted and wished Slovenia the best of success in implementing accepted recommendations.

898. Brazil congratulated Slovenia for the successful completion of its universal periodic review. It commended Slovenia for the acceptance of the vast majority of recommendations received, including those presented by Brazil. It welcomed Slovenia's commitment to advancing human rights through the implementation of important measures in areas such as gender equality, the promotion of rights of persons with disabilities and of older persons, the fight against discrimination and hate speech and the protection of minorities and vulnerable groups. It further appreciated the pledges and policies aimed at strengthening the rights of migrants, improving access to education and health and enhancing climate action and environmental protection. It wished Slovenia every success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

899. Burkina Faso welcomed the fact that Slovenia accepted 217 out of 254 recommendations, including those submitted by Burkina Faso. It noted that Slovenia introduced measures to combat trafficking as part of a six-month plan and encouraged Slovenia to continue efforts to prosecute perpetrators.

900. China welcomed Slovenia's efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights and the acceptance of its recommendations and stated that it would await the implementation of accepted recommendations and further efforts of Slovenia to properly integrate refugees and improve social protection system. China hoped that Slovenia protects the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, persons with disabilities and children. It wished Slovenia to expand efforts to combat hate speech and hate crimes and to ensure basic education, employment and medical services for the Roma population and other minority groups.

901. Cuba thanked Slovenia for its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It noted that Slovenia accepted 217 recommendations of the 254 received, including the four recommendations by Cuba. This testified to the political will of the country to identify and work on national challenges. It urged Slovenia to continue to work on the recommendations that are being implemented, particularly by strengthening the health and social services to ensure that there is a decent life for all older persons. It urged the State authorities to continue to put in place State programmes and policies to combat violence and discrimination in education. Cuba wished Slovenia the best of success as it implements recommendations.

902. Egypt noted steps taken by Slovenia regarding the promotion and protection of human rights and welcomed its continued cooperation with various mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, including its participation in the latest cycle of the universal periodic review.

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It appreciated the acceptance by Slovenia of 2 of the 3 recommendations presented by Egypt during the review.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

903. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Slovenia, one other stakeholder made a statement.

904. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) stated that, since 7 October 2023, Slovenia's Jewish minority had endured a dramatic escalation of antisemitic sentiment—emanating not only from fringe extremist actors, but alarmingly also from segments of State media, on university campuses, in public discourse, and even voiced by individuals within the Government. This environment not only violated Slovenia's obligations under international human rights law, but also teared at the very principle of equality, freedom of belief and minority protection. The organization called for solidarity with the Jewish community in Slovenia.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

905. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 254 recommendations received, 217 had enjoyed the support of Slovenia, and 37 had been noted.

906. The delegation of Slovenia thanked the participants for their insightful comments and remarks which will be examined with due diligence.

907. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia remained firmly committed to the effective implementation of the accepted recommendations. Some of these recommendations had already been implemented or were in the process of implementation. Furthermore, the Government was preparing additional measures to ensure the comprehensive realization of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review. In this process, the Government will continue to work closely with the parliamentary and judicial branches of power, as well as with national human rights institutions and civil society.

908. The delegation looked forward to its next review in the fifth universal periodic review cycle and reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining a constructive and meaningful dialogue in support of the continued advancement of human rights in Slovenia.

Iraq

909. The review of Iraq was held on 27 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Iraq in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[192]

(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;[193]

(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.[194]

910. At its 26th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Iraq (see sect. C below).

911. The outcome of the review of Iraq comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[195] the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein, and the State's voluntary

[192] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRQ/1.
[193] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRQ/2.
[194] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRQ/3.
[195] A/HRC/59/14.

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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.[196]

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

912. The delegation of Iraq expressed its gratitude to the member States which participated in the constructive interactive dialogue; the troika countries, Burundi, Chile and Marshall Islands; as well as the secretariat of the universal periodic review for the support provided.

913. The delegation reiterated its belief in the importance of the universal periodic review as a place for interactive dialogue and as a unique constructive instrument that is based on impartiality and objectivity, and which reinforces countries' work in human rights without politicization or selectivity.

914. The delegation stated that the Universal Periodic Review Working Group session was an important opportunity for Iraq to take stock of its performance with regards to its international commitments in the light of challenges, including the impacts of combating terrorism, the need for reconstruction and for reinforcing the rule of law, while consolidating the principles of justice and equal citizenship.

915. The delegation noted that, during its four review at the Universal Periodic Review Working Group, Iraq received a total number of 263 recommendations.

916. All these recommendations were thoroughly examined by Iraq through a comprehensive national consultative process that involved the Parliament, the Human Rights Commission, the government stakeholders, civil society organizations and representatives of the different components of the Iraqi people.

917. After discussing and studying the recommendations, in line with its international commitments and its national legislations and constitution, Iraq accepted 181 recommendations, took note of 73 recommendations and provided clarifications on 9 additional recommendations.

918. Iraq remained committed to further examining more of these recommendations in the light of its upcoming constitutional and legislative reforms.

919. The delegation noted that its commitment to the universal periodic review process was not limited to the superficial acceptance of recommendations but will focus on the implementation.

920. The delegation stated that, in this regard, Iraq put together a plan to follow up on the implementation of the accepted recommendation through cooperation with the High-level Committee on the UPR Review – which was headed by the Minister of Justice -, as well as other stakeholders, and with the support of the Human Rights Commission.

921. In this light, Iraq stressed that its efforts in protecting and reinforcing the human rights remained part and parcel of its vision for a modern State which is based on the rule of law, social justice, equal citizenship and sustainable development.

922. In conclusion, Iraq reiterated and reaffirmed its genuine commitment to constructive cooperation with the Human Rights Council, with the Office of the Unted Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other international mechanisms, in order to reinforce the dignity, justice and freedom of its people and to contribute to peace and development in the region and globally.

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

923. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iraq, 17 delegations made statements.

[196] See also A/HRC/59/14/Add.1.

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924. The Philippines commended the Government for its constructive and cooperative approach throughout the universal periodic review process. It expressed appreciation for Iraq's acceptance of its three recommendations on strengthening protection for women and girls against gender-based violence and harmful practices; ensuring sufficient resources for national strategies that advance the rights and safety of women and girls; and fast-tracking the adoption of a comprehensive legislation to protect and safeguard minority communities against discrimination.

925. Qatar thanked Iraq for the clarifications provided which reflected its commitment to the universal periodic review process and its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms. Qatar expressed appreciation for the efforts deployed by Iraq in order to live up to its commitments with regards to human rights. It highly valued the Government's acceptance of its recommendation. Qatar encouraged Iraq to look positively at the recommendations presented to it during the review in line with its international commitment and national priorities.

926. The Russian Federation commended Iraq for the submission of its addendum and positively noted Iraq's acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including those made by the Russian Federation, which underscored the Government's commitment to promoting and protecting human rights as well as its readiness to keep working with the international monitoring mechanisms. It observed a stable situation of human rights in Iraq and believed that, despite the challenges, the Government of the country was making all efforts to prevent serious problems.

927. Saudi Arabia stated that, since the last review, Iraq made important progress with regards to its human rights situation and positively engaged with the United Nations human rights bodies. Saudi Arabia noted that Iraq reiterated its commitment to making further steps forward in reinforcing and protecting human rights.

928. Singapore thanked Iraq for accepting its recommendations, first to continue efforts to improve access to food across Iraq, and second to continue efforts to increase access to education in Iraq.

929. The Sudan welcomed the delegation of Iraq and thanked them for the progress made in the protection of human rights, which involved institutional, judicial and legislative reforms. The Sudan thanked Iraq for accepting its recommendations relating to economic empowerment of women and their participation in decision making, as well as reinforcing legislative reforms with regards to human rights.

930. Tunisia expressed satisfaction with regards to Iraq's acceptance of most of its recommendations as well as its constructive cooperation with the universal periodic review process. Tunisia commended Iraq's valuable efforts which aimed to reinforce the legal and institutional framework of human rights as well as its ratification of many international treaties on human rights, and its adoption of various measures to align its national legislation with international standards, particularly Iraq's acceptance of the recommendations made by Tunisia on the reinforcement of the rights of persons with disability and the provision of healthcare for mothers and children.

931. The United Arab Emirates highly valued Iraq's efforts to reinforce legal and institutional frameworks on human rights in line with national priorities and international commitments. It expressed appreciation for Iraq's acceptance of its recommendations on reinforcing education and healthcare and promoting education of human rights through awareness raising programmes and capacity building activities.

932. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Iraq's continued commitment to advancing justice and accountability for survivors of Daesh's international crimes following the closure of UNITAD. It was pleased to support Iraq's efforts in building the capacity of the judiciary to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual violence, modern slavery and human trafficking and stated that it would continue to advocate for the full and survivor-centred implementation of the Yazidi survivor's law. It remained concerned by the shrinking civic and political space and encouraged Iraq to ensure that protesters, journalists, the media and civil society were protected from harassment and that perpetrators of violence are held to account.

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933. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the delegation of Iraq and commended its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. It believed that voluntary and non-mandatory mechanisms provided the best results in promoting and protecting human rights. It welcomed Iraq's acceptance of its three recommendations concerning the application of national policies for the benefit of the most vulnerable populations, the continuation of legislative efforts to adopt laws to eradicate discrimination and hate speech, and the continued strengthening of the national Sustainable Development Committee.

934. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for Iraq's commitment to uphold its international human rights obligations and collaborate with the United Nations human rights mechanism, including the universal periodic review process. Viet Nam was especially pleased that Iraq had accepted both of its recommendations regarding promoting economic empowerment programmes for vulnerable groups such as youth and persons with disabilities by providing vocational training and creating more sustainable job opportunities.

935. Yemen (video statement) expressed gratitude for Iraq’s positive engagement with the universal periodic review process as well as for presenting its comprehensive national report detailing the progress achieved in the legislative, executive and judicial fields, which reflected Iraq's commitment to human rights. Yemen also welcomed Iraq's acceptance of its recommendations related to the implementation of programmes that allow displaced children, refugees and persons with disabilities further access to education.

936. Albania congratulated the delegation of Iraq for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and welcomed its efforts to promote human rights law and the national strategy for the rights of women and children. Albania regretted Iraq's rejection of the recommendation made by Albania for a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition. However, it recognized Iraq’s acceptance of its two other recommendations on taking legislative measures to end the practice of torture in detention centres and adopting the draft law on domestic violence in keeping with international standards.

937. Bahrain welcomed the delegation of Iraq and thanked it for its efforts in preparing the national report. Bahrain commended Iraq for accepting its recommendations and positively noted the legislative measures and national strategies adopted. Bahrain stated that Iraq was working towards improving its practices and wished it progress.

938. Belgium thanked Iraq for accepting its recommendation on the adoption of a law to protect children. Belgium expressed gratitude for Iraq’s partial acceptance of its recommendation to adopt a law protecting women and girls against domestic violence and committing and having committed to end early marriage. Belgium regretted that Iraq did not accept the part of the recommendation on criminalizing early marriage, reiterating that defining child marriage as a criminal offense was key in protecting the rights of girls and boys to live free from violence and force and to combat this practice effectively. Belgium further regretted that Iraq did not accept the recommendation on the adoption of a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty. Belgium remained concerned by the rise in the number of executions as recently emphasized.

939. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended the Iraqi delegation’s constructive participation during the universal periodic review and welcomed Iraq’s human rights-centred approach through the implementation of reforms in the economy, finance, public services, health, and education, among other areas. It also appreciated the progress made by Iraq regarding minority rights, which guaranteed religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms by integrating minorities into decision-making and ensuring their representation in parliament.

940. Brunei Darussalam expressed appreciation for the updates provided by Iraq on the positive steps taken since its last review. Brunei Darussalam commended Iraq’s acceptance of over 180 out of the 263 recommendations it received, including the 2 recommendations submitted by Brunei Darussalam relating to poverty eradication and its healthcare system.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

941. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iraq, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

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942. Humanists International (video statement) expressed concern about the widespread violence faced by women and girls entrenched by legal discrimination, impunity, and the failure of State institutions to ensure protection and justice. It remained gravely concerned that marital rape was not criminalized, reflecting broader impunity for gender-based violence and denying women bodily autonomy and justice. Iraq rejected Denmark's recommendation to repeal article 398 of the Penal Code, which exempts rapists from prosecution if they marry their victims, and also refused to repeal article 41(1), which allows husbands to punish their wives. It was deeply disappointed that the recommendation to reinstate the ban on child marriage under 18 was not accepted. Child marriage remained widespread, as UNICEF reported that nearly one-third of women aged 20–24 were married before 18, with some as young as 12. Although the legal minimum was 18, religious or tribal authorities can permit marriage from age 15. These practices violated Iraq's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

943. The Lutheran World Federation (video statement) welcomed Iraq's support for several recommendations on women's and girls' rights, including legal and policy frameworks, shelters, hotlines, and awareness campaigns. It also welcomed Iraq's backing of an anti-domestic violence law and efforts to improve women's access to justice. However, it expressed deep concern over persistent violence, discriminatory Penal Code provisions, and the gap between Iraq's legal commitments and implementation. It urged Iraq to adopt a comprehensive anti-domestic violence law, criminalize marital rape, repeal Penal Code article 41, and abolish article 8 of the personal status law to ban child marriage and regulate informal marriages; lift reservations to articles 9 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to ensure equal rights in family and nationality matters; expand and fund protection services, ensuring access for rural and marginalized women and girls; strengthen efforts to combat violence and protect women's rights.

944. The Anglican Consultative Council (video statement) urged Iraq to protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the right to change religion or belief and cease to record and store the religion of people in internal databases. It urged greater investment in law, order, and justice to build a trusted legal system with transparent proceedings and non-discriminatory practices. It also called on all States to support efforts to rebuild governance, strengthen institutions, and combat corruption.

945. The International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights expressed concern that Iraq did not adequately address the key issues raised, such as the lack of accountability for enforced disappearances and restrictions on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. The organization also highlighted Iraq's High Commission for Human Rights' loss of "A" status due to concerns about its independence. It called on Iraq to apply a moratorium on the death penalty, ensure the independence and efficiency of the national human rights institution and provide protection to journalists, activists and members of civil society.

946. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association commended the adoption of a general amnesty law, which resulted in the release of more than 19,000 prisoners, as part of efforts to reduce prison overcrowding, strengthen criminal justice, ensure fair trials, and improve the conditions of detainees. However, it expressed concerns on the amendments to the Personal Status Law passed by the Iraqi Parliament, which granted religious authorities powers that could permit the marriage of minors. Although Iraq accepted most recommendations related to promoting gender equality, it still faced an epidemic of domestic violence against women, with 77 per cent of women experiencing violence from their husbands. It recommended the adoption of a national plan to combat violence against women and called on Iraq to review the Personal Status Law.

947. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video statement) commended the eight LGBT+ related recommendations, while expressed disappointment that Iraq had merely noted them. Since April 2024, Iraq has enacted a law criminalizing same-sex relationships, gender expression, and LGBT+ advocacy, which imposed 10 to15 years in prison for same-sex relations, 1 to 3 years for gender-affirming care or "imitating women," and up to 7 years plus heavy fines for promoting LGBT+ rights. LGBT+ Iraqis face death threats, rape, torture, and forced disappearances. It

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was also deeply alarmed by the closure of civil society organizations, media bans on neutral language, the growing alignment between religious militancy and State policy and urged Iraq to immediately repeal the anti-LGBT+ law and media directives that criminalize identity and expression; ensure accountability for violence against LGBT+ persons by State and non-State actors; and guarantee civil society space for organizations defending human rights.

948. The Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited remained concerned that Iraq had rejected recommendations calling for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as all the recommendations to reduce or end the use of death penalty. Whereas Iraq had accepted all recommendations on freedoms of expression, association, assembly, and civil society, the authorities continued to silence critics using Penal Code articles.

949. The Alliance Defending Freedom expressed concern over the continued criminalization of blasphemy and defamation of religion, including in draft laws. While respecting Iraq's views on religious sentiments, such laws conflicted with international obligations on freedom of expression and belief, disproportionately impacted religious minorities, especially converts, and risked heightening social tensions and fuelling violence against the accused. It further noted the discriminatory nature of laws precluding conversion away from Islam and requiring that children be registered as Muslim if they had at least one Muslim parent. These provisions were of particular concern in the context of Yazidi and other women from religious minority groups whose children were born of rape by extremist militants, who faced profound challenges in acquiring accurate legal documentation for them. The organization encouraged Iraq to redouble its efforts to uphold its obligations to protect and promote the equal rights of persons belonging to religious minorities.

950. The Meezaan Center for Human Rights, in a joint statement with International-Lawyers.Org, expressed concern over Iraq's rejection of significant recommendations, including its reluctance on halting executions, acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, upholding the rule of law, ending arbitrary detention, protecting women and criminalising enforced disappearances. The organizations also noticed that the Human Rights Commission was no longer independent and had no commissioners. They expressed concerns over torture, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, violence against women and discrimination.

951. Maloca Internationale, in a joint statement with Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF and Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, positively noted the commitments made by Iraq during the review, including policies for the benefit of women and children through the adoption of the Yazidi Female Survivors' Law. However, the organizations expressed concern over the fact that the repeated suspension of the Kurdistan region's constitutionally mandated share of the national budget by the Federal Government has severely impacted the rights of over six million residents. They further expressed concern over the persistent failure to implement article 140 of the Iraqi Constitution which mandated normalization in the disputed areas. While the universal periodic review report highlighted areas of progress, it failed to address this ongoing socioeconomic crisis caused by punitive political decisions. The weaponization of public sector salaries and delays in budget transfers have plunged thousands of families into poverty and insecurity. The organizations advised the establishment of an international monitoring mechanism to ensure equitable enforcement of Iraq's constitutional obligations and to protect vulnerable populations, particularly women and children.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

952. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 263 recommendations received, 181 had enjoyed the support of Iraq, and 73

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had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 9 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

953. The delegation of Iraq expressed its appreciation to all the States that have participated in the review. The high-level participation and the diverse contributions during the session demonstrated common commitment to the principles of constructive dialogue and international cooperation and reiterated the importance of this framework for exchanging expertise and availing themselves of different views to promote the efforts of States at the national level.

954. The State institutions have dealt with this juncture as a milestone in a process that is characterized by self-assessment and continued development. Iraq will continue to examine the results in a scientific manner in order to achieve best responses within the framework of available resources and specificities.

955. The delegation of Iraq stated that, despite the many challenges at the security and economic levels, or while combating the impact of terrorism, Iraq once again reiterated its determination to continue with enshrining the principles of justice and accountability, expanding freedoms and enabling vulnerable groups. This review was not an end but rather a start of a new stage of international and national work.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

956. The review of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held on 29 January 2025 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina 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;[197]

(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;[198]

(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.[199]

957. At its 26th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see sect. C below).

958. The outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[200] 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.[201]

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

959. The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina began its preliminary statement by reiterating its honour to address the Human Rights Council to summarise the situation of human rights in the country in relation to the recommendations given in the universal periodic review.

960. Bosnia and Herzegovina was a signatory to numerous international treaties in the field of human rights which also formed an integral part of its Constitution. However, despite this

[197] A/HRC/WG.6/48/BIH/1.
[198] A/HRC/WG.6/48/BIH/2.
[199] A/HRC/WG.6/48/BIH/3.
[200] A/HRC/59/17.
[201] See also A/HRC/59/17/Add.1.

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fact, there were still examples of inequality and discrimination, both against the constituent peoples and other citizens, which had been recognised in the recommendations given in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the goal of Bosnia and Herzegovina was to protect the best interests of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which implied amendments to its Constitution and Election Law through the implementation of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

961. Considering the extremely complex decision-making process and multiple levels of Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the legal framework for the protection of human rights had been improved by the adoption of the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, with particular significance given to the recent amendments to the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination. This measure had enhanced the position of persons with disabilities, the LGBTI population, and elderly persons. The criminal legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina prohibited incitement to racial, national, and religious hatred, as well as hatred on other grounds. Initiatives had been launched to harmonise the criminal codes in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the aim of combating hate speech and aligning with the Istanbul Convention and the Lanzarote Convention.

962. Strategic documents in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms were of particular importance. The adoption of the Revised War Crimes Processing Strategy and the Transitional Justice Strategy, as well as the completion of the process of searching for missing persons, was of priority importance.

963. The strategies and policies implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina were aimed at reducing social exclusion. Efforts to prevent segregation and discrimination in education have continued. The number of instances of 'two schools under one roof' has been halved, but the occurrence of discrimination and segregation in education was still present, especially regarding the right to use language and script. Common core curricula have been aligned, and inclusive education for children with disabilities has been introduced.

964. Bosnia and Herzegovina was faced with a great humanitarian challenge due to the influx of migrants. Although, in accordance with their capabilities, the relevant authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina were providing humane and legal conditions for the accommodation of migrants, the assistance of international organizations was necessary to ensure respect for the basic human rights of migrants.

965. Although progress has been made in the implementation of international human rights treaties, Bosnia and Herzegovina was deeply aware of the challenges it faced in building a modern democratic society.

966. In this regard, the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at all levels of Government, will continue activities aimed at ensuring the consistent implementation of the recommendations of the Human Rights Council, and the protection of human rights and freedoms of each individual. The universal periodic review system and monitoring of the situation regarding human rights, as well as the Council that operated in this context, greatly supported efforts for Bosnia and Herzegovina to be part of a modern, democratic, and pluralistic world. The support received from the United Nations office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the delegation of the European Union, the Council of Europe, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) was invaluable in the context of building a democratic society.

967. The delegation thanked the members of the Human Rights Council for the constructive dialogue, the secretariat for the assistance provided and the troika members for the support it has received.

968. The delegation hoped that, during the next universal periodic review meeting, Bosnia and Herzegovina will show a greater level of human rights protection, resulting in a smaller number of recommendations given.

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

969. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 14 delegations made statements.

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970. Morocco expressed satisfaction with Bosnia and Herzegovina's acceptance of most recommendations, particularly those on strengthening the national torture prevention mechanism and implementing the Strategy for Gender Equality in the judiciary.

971. Oman noted Bosnia and Herzegovina's constructive engagement in the review and welcomed its acceptance of recommendations on strengthening healthcare, improving education to support the social integration of children, and addressing the impacts of climate change.

972. The Philippines noted Bosnia and Herzegovina's acceptance of most recommendations, including those on enforcing anti-discrimination laws, advancing women's participation in leadership, and allocating resources for implementing the 2020 roadmap on inclusive education. It further encouraged the effective implementation of the accepted recommendations.

973. The Russian Federation expressed serious concern over negative human rights trends in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It stated that fundamental rights and the Dayton Peace Agreement were being violated and that the people were prevented from governing themselves. It questioned the legitimacy of the High Representative, noting the lack of a United Nations Security Council mandate. It called the arrangement externally imposed and lacking international legal basis and described it as a form of neocolonial policy.

974. Tunisia commended Bosnia and Herzegovina's efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional human rights framework, particularly in health, education, and social care. It further highlighted the State's acceptance of its three recommendations, especially those on protecting children from violence and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities.

975. UNFPA (video statement) commended Bosnia and Herzegovina's efforts to advance human rights and gender equality. It welcomed progress on preventing gender-based violence, including the Law on Gender Equality and opening of crisis centres. It noted support for recommendations on sexual and reproductive health and comprehensive sexuality education, and reaffirmed support for efforts to strengthen human rights-based laws, combat discrimination, and promote social inclusion.

976. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the acceptance of its three recommendations on aligning legal frameworks with international standards to combat racial discrimination, including in education, and on increasing efforts to provide affordable housing for disadvantaged groups.

977. Viet Nam welcomed Bosnia and Herzegovina's acceptance of its recommendation to implement environmental protection measures under the national strategy to reduce the impact of climate change on local communities. It also commended the adoption and implementation of strategies to improve the rights and social position of persons with disabilities.

978. China welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations on freedom of expression, anti-discrimination, criminal justice reform, gender-based violence legislation, and increased investment in education, health, and other public services.

979. Cuba welcomed Bosnia and Herzegovina's acceptance of its four recommendations, including those on strengthening the national anti-corruption strategy, improving the education system, and adopting policies to prevent and address domestic violence, violence against women, and violence against minors. It also highlighted the creation of the Council for Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of a national strategy to improve their social conditions.

980. Eritrea welcomed Bosnia and Herzegovina's acceptance of its two recommendations and expressed hope for their positive impact on human rights. It commended the adoption of the Migration and Asylum Strategy and Action Plan for 2021–2025, as well as the Development Strategy for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2021–2027.

981. India (video statement) welcomed the acceptance of all three of its own recommendations and expressed hope that their implementation would advance human rights in the country.

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982. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed Bosnia and Herzegovina's acceptance of its three recommendations on ensuring non-discriminatory access to support for war victims, universal healthcare, and increasing women's employment. It expressed hope for full implementation and encouraged further action to combat corruption and eliminate discrimination against women.

983. Maldives commended Bosnia and Herzegovina for accepting the majority of recommendations, including its two recommendations, and expressed hope for their successful implementation.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

984. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina, six other stakeholders made statements.

985. The Human Rights House Foundation echoed the concerns of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, who found that defenders faced increasing stigma, legal uncertainty, and political tension, particularly in Republika Srpska. It urged Bosnia and Herzegovina to guarantee a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders by adopting the draft law on citizen initiative and protection of activists in the Federation and developing equivalent protections countrywide. It called for investigations into attacks on defenders and a public campaign to counter harmful narratives. It recommended aligning laws on freedom of association, expression, and peaceful assembly with international standards and repealing regressive measures, such as the recriminalisation of defamation and the foreign agents registry in Republika Srpska. It also urged strengthening national human rights institutions through transparent appointments, performance benchmarks, and an internal focal point to track and respond to reprisals against defenders.

986. The World Jewish Congress expressed deep concern over a marked rise in antisemitism in Bosnia and Herzegovina since October 2023. It stated that political commentary on international events had evolved into open hostility toward Jewish individuals and institutions. It noted a surge in antisemitic hate speech online, including incitement to violence, Holocaust denial, and the spread of harmful stereotypes. It expressed concern that such rhetoric, previously unthinkable in public discourse, was increasingly present and, in some cases, echoed by public figures. It highlighted the lack of institutional response and the resulting sense of exclusion and isolation within the Jewish community. It called for the Human Rights Council to acknowledge and condemn the rise in antisemitic incidents and rhetoric in the country and to encourage authorities to take action to protect minority communities from hate speech and discrimination. It urged that antisemitic acts be treated as serious human rights violations requiring adequate institutional response.

987. The Minority Rights Group, in a joint statement with Human Rights Watch, raised concern over the continued failure of Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement European Court of Human Rights judgments addressing structural discrimination in its electoral system. In 2009, the Court ruled that the Constitution excluded individuals who did not identify as Bosniak, Croat, or Serb from standing for election. Since then, four additional judgments have affirmed this position. Despite a 2023 pledge to implement reforms within six months, no concrete steps have followed, and recent legislative proposals risk reinforcing ethnic exclusion. The consequences of this discrimination extended beyond political participation and included increased vulnerability to targeted violence. Several States have urged immediate reform of the constitution and electoral law. The organizations called for a clear timeline with specific milestones, and for inclusive consultation with minority communities to ensure reforms meet international human rights standards and principles of representative government.

988. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed Bosnia and Herzegovina's acceptance of recommendations to strengthen sexual and reproductive rights but stressed that significant gaps remain, particularly for marginalized groups. To ensure non-discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, sex characteristics, or disability, the State must adopt legislative reforms and policies recognising the rights of same-sex couples, transgender, and intersex persons, including access to healthcare and legal gender recognition. It welcomed support for recommendations on universal access to sexual and reproductive health services,

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including abortion, and urged that contraception and family planning be accessible, affordable, and insured nationwide. It also acknowledged the State's acceptance of recommendations on comprehensive sexuality education and called for a mandatory national programme in schools as well as access to information for out-of-school youth and adults.

989. Franciscans International highlighted the political tensions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the Republika Srpska's rejection of the High Representative's legitimacy, as noted by the Special Rapporteur on the right for peaceful assembly and association. The organization stressed the importance of reinforcing institutions protecting human rights and urged Bosnia and Herzegovina to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman, especially by ensuring systematic and timely enforcement of its recommendations. It welcomed supported recommendations to protect and assist migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, calling for a rights-based approach to ensure humane and lawful treatment. The organization also noted the state's commitment to the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment and addressed the serious problem of air pollution, particularly in cities like Sarajevo. It called for regular public updates on air quality, development of action plans, and enforcement of air quality standards to reduce pollution.

990. The International Bar Association (video statement) expressed deep concern about the growing risk of atrocity crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, nearly three decades after the Srebrenica genocide. It noted early warning signs, including the undermining of State institutions by Republika Srpska's administration, increasing political interference in the judiciary, and stagnation in war crimes prosecutions. It was alarmed by national rhetoric normalizing genocide denial, which is reportedly promoted through education systems, political elites, and media, contributing to hate-based narratives and rising hate crimes. Concerns were also raised about the militarization of Republika Srpska's police, including reported training with Russian operatives. These factors were identified as contributing to the risk of atrocity crimes. It called on the international community to reaffirm the authority of federal institutions, ensure implementation of international human rights obligations across all governance levels, support capacity building and monitoring, assist in prosecuting war crimes, counter hate speech and genocide denial through judicial enforcement, and ensure that victims' voices are heard in decision-making processes.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

991. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 196 recommendations received, 184 had enjoyed the support of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 12 had been noted.

992. The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina thanked the High Commissioner for Human Rights and his office, the secretariat of the Human Rights Council, the representatives of the troika, the representatives of the member States and the representatives of the non-governmental sector for the very constructive and fruitful dialogue resulted in the recommendations received by Bosnia and Herzegovina.

993. The delegation stated that human rights and freedoms belonged to the universal human values, and therefore, the perception and understanding of the situation in this area represented a key prerequisite for being able to work on the implementation of the recommendations for the improvement of the human rights situation.

994. In cooperation with the institutions at all levels of Government, Bosnia and Herzegovina was going to work hard to coordinate the process of implementation of the recommendations received in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review.

995. In that context, the support and understanding of all the bodies and institutions mentioned were very important to ensure that human rights and freedoms were at the forefront of Bosnia and Herzegovina's future priorities and actions.

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B. Update on the consideration of the universal periodic review outcome of Nicaragua

996. At its 26th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the President of the Human Rights Council provided an updated on his efforts to urge Nicaragua to resume its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism.

997. He recalled that, as regards the consideration and adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Nicaragua, the Council had decided, at its 58th session on 26 March 2025, to request the President to take all appropriate measures and steps, in accordance with his mandate, to urge Nicaragua to resume its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and to report on the results of his efforts to the Council at its 59th session and, if appropriate, at its 60th session.[202]

998. For the record, he indicated that Nicaragua was reviewed on 13 November 2024, during the 47th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, receiving 279 recommendations. Nicaragua was subsequently required to present its position on all the recommendations, at the latest, before the consideration of its outcome at the 58th session of the Council. However, on 27 February 2025, a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua announced the country's disengagement from the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary mechanisms.

999. The President informed that, during the past period, he had undertaken, on his own behalf and with the assistance of friendly delegations, various efforts to encourage Nicaragua to resume its cooperation with the Council, however, that those efforts had not yielded concrete results. That said, he stated that he remained seized of the matter and would continue those good offices, hoping to reach a solution.

1000. He reiterated his call on Nicaragua to resume its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and also recalled that the Council had decided to postpone the consideration and adoption of its universal periodic review outcome to the 60th session, while leaving open the possibility of rescheduling it to an earlier date if Nicaragua resumed its cooperation.[203]

C. Presentation of the report on Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review and the report on operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review

1001. At the 26th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of OHCHR presented the reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review[204] and on operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review[205].

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Italy

1002. At its 22nd meeting, on 30 June 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/101 on the outcome of the review of Italy.

[202] See A/HRC/58/2, para. 1062 and 1064.
[203] Ibid., paras.7-9 and 1059-1064.
[204] A/HRC/59/19
[205] A/HRC/59/18

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El Salvador

1003. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/102 on the outcome of the review of El Salvador.

Gambia

1004. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/103 on the outcome of the review of the Gambia.

Plurinational State of Bolivia

1005. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/104 on the outcome of the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Fiji

1006. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/105 on the outcome of the review of Fiji.

San Marino

1007. At its 24th meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/106 on the outcome of the review of San Marino.

Kazakhstan

1007. At its 24th meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/107 on the outcome of the review of Kazakhstan.

Angola

1008. At its 24th meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/108 on the outcome of the review of Angola.

Islamic Republic of Iran

1009. At its 24th meeting, on 1 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/109 on the outcome of the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Madagascar

1010. At its 25th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/110 on the outcome of the review of Madagascar.

Egypt

1011. At its 25th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/111 on the outcome of the review of Egypt.

Slovenia

1012. At its 25th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/112 on the outcome of the review of Slovenia.

Iraq

1013. At its 26th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/113 on the outcome of the review of Iraq.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1014. At its 26th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 59/114 on the outcome of the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

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

1015. At the 27th meeting, on 3 July 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Francesca Albanese, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, her report[206].

1016. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the States concerned.

1017. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, the national human rights institution of the State of Palestine, made a video statement.

1018. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bahrain[207] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Kuwait (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan[208] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania), Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda[209] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Eritrea, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, League of Arab States;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Habitat International Coalition, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS") (video statement), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (video statement), Defence for Children International, European Union of Jewish Students (also on behalf of International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, World Jewish Congress) (video statement), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Jerusalem Institute of Justice (video statement), Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Habitat International Coalition) (video statement), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, United Nations Watch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

1019. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

[206] A/HRC/59/23.
[207] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[208] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[209] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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

1020. Item 8 was not considered at the fifty-ninth session.

Advance unedited version

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

Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1021. At the 27th meeting, on 3 July 2025, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Ashwini K.P., presented her reports[210].

1022. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement as the State concerned.

1023. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 28th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bahrain[211] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Germany, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Mexico, Pakistan[212] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania), South Africa, Spain, Sweden[213] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [214] (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ecuador, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Jordan, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, State of Palestine, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe (video statement), European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (video statement), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Indian Council of South America (CISA), Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos (video statement), International Dalit Solidarity Network (video statement), Minority Rights Group (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Partners For Transparency, World Jewish Congress (also on behalf of European union of jewish students, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists).

1024. At the 28th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

1025. At the same meeting, the representatives of India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

[210] A/HRC/59/62, A/HRC/59/62/Add.1 and A/HRC/59/63.
[211] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[212] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[213] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[214] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Annual panel discussion on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

1026. At its 29th meeting, on 4 July 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 57/32, an annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building, on the theme "The role of technical cooperation and capacity-building in strengthening national structures which play a role in promoting and safeguarding human rights, particularly national human rights institutions and national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up".

1027. At the same meeting, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, made an opening statement for the panel discussion.

1028. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Usana Berananda; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Mario Raúl Cano Ricciardi; President of the National Human Rights Council of Morocco and Chairperson of Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Amina Bouayach; and Head of the Human Rights Unit in the International Political Organizations Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Sara Ágoas.

1029. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[215] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Cabo Verde[216] (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Malawi and Maldives), China (also on behalf of Cuba), Dominican Republic (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vanuatu), Gambia (also on behalf of Austria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Ghana, Malawi, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone and South Africa), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malaysia[217] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Morocco (also on behalf of Paraguay and Portugal), Mozambique[218] (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Portugal[219] (also on behalf of Angola, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Samoa[220] (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Trinidad and Tobago (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Suriname);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Beijing Global Talent Exchange Association (video statement), Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis

[215] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[216] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[217] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[218] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[219] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[220] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco) (video statement), Human Rights Information and Training Center (video statement), International Bar Association (video statement), Maloca Internationale, Sambhali Trust (video statement).

1030. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, El Salvador, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Russian Federation, Timor-Leste, Zambia;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe (video statement);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

1031. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Ukraine and on the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine

1032. At the 28th meeting, on 3 July 2025, the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 53/30, an oral presentation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Right on the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine and, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 79/184, on the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine[221].

1033. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as State concerned.

1034. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland[222] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and European Union), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova,

[221] A/HRC/59/67.

[222] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Slovakia, Slovenia, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (video statement), Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), The Next Century Foundation (video statement), War Resisters International, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

1035. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity-building for Colombia

1036. At the 28th meeting, on 3 July 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 53/22, an interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Technical assistance and capacity-building in Colombia.

1037. At the same meeting, the Director of Global Operations Division at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, presented the report[223].

1038. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Colombia made a statement as State concerned.

1039. During the interactive dialogue, at the 29th meeting, on 4 July 2025, statements were made and questions to Director of Global Operations Division were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Germany, Luxembourg (also behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Spain, Sweden[224] (also behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Honduras, Ireland, New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement), Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad (video statement), IDPC Consortium (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie (video statement), Peace Brigades International.

1040. At the 29th meeting, the Director of Global Operations Division, answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

[223] A/HRC/59/64.

[224] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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D. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the Independent Expert on the Central African Republic

1041. At the 29th meeting, on 4 July 2025, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/35, an oral update on his report on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic.

1042. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1043. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 30th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Independent Expert were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Morocco;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cameroon, Egypt, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Interfaith International, International Bar Association (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF).

1044. At the 30th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

1045. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 July 2025, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/ L.19/Rev.1, sponsored by Ukraine and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Cabo Verde and Ecuador, joined the sponsors.

1046. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

1047. 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.

1048. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and China (also of behalf of Cuba) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1049. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of China (also on behalf of Cuba), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

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In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

Against:

China, Cuba

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam

1050. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 to 2, with 17 abstentions[225].

1051. After adoption of the resolution, San Marino and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Enhancing international cooperation, technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national frameworks for the protection and empowerment of children in the digital space

1052. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 July 2025, the representative of Saudi Arabia and Viet Nam, also on behalf of Algeria, Azerbaijan, Kuwait and Pakistan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/ L.19/Rev.1, sponsored by Algeria, Azerbaijan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Viet Nam and co-sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malaysia and Vanuatu. Subsequently, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Mongolia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania)[226], Russian Federation, Singapore and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1053. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council), Qatar, Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

1054. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[227].

1055. After adoption of the resolution, the Bahamas, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition

1056. At the 34th meeting, on 8 July 2025, the representative of Colombia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/59/L.26, sponsored by Colombia and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Gambia, Georgia, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Mexico,

[225] A/HRC/RES/59/22.

[226] On behalf of the States that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024.

[227] A/HRC/RES/59/23.

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New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1057. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, South Africa and Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

1058. 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.

1059. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[228].

1060. After adoption of the resolution, Andorra, Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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[228] A/HRC/RES/59/24.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Albania
Algeria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte D'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechia
Democratic Republic of Congo
Dominican Republic
Ethiopia
France
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Iceland
Indonesia
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Malawi
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
North Macedonia
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Switzerland
Thailand
Viet Nam

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan
Andorra
Angola
Armenia
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Chad
Croatia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Djibouti
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Fiji
Finland
Gabon
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic

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Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Somalia
South Sudan
Sri Lanka
State of Palestine
Suriname
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Timor-Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Türkiye
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations

Department of Global Communication
Development Coordination Office
International Organization for Migration
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflicts
United Nations at Geneva
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research
United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Specialized agencies and related organizations

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
International Labour Organization
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

Council of Europe
European Public Law Organisation (EPLO)
European Union
Gulf Cooperation Council
Intergovernmental Authority on Development
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
League of Arab States
Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
South Centre
University of Peace

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta

Non-governmental organizations

"ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature
7amleh - The Arab Centre for the Advancement of Social Media
ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together
Action Canada for Population and Development
Action Citoyenne pour l'Information et l'Education au Développement Durable
Action for Development (Suisse)
Actions écologiques françaises
Advocates for Human Rights
Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization
Africa Culture Internationale
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
African Development Association
African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH
AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil
Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights
Al-Basher Foundation for Development
Al-Hakim Foundation
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
American Civil Liberties Union
Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc
Amnesty International
Anglican Consultative Council
Anti-Slavery International
Apex Development Foundation
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL)
ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights
Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The
Asia Pacific Transgender Network
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association)
Asociacion HazteOir.org
Associated Country Women of the World
Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice
Association apprentissage sans frontières
ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE
Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for Women's Rights in Development
Association INMISUISSE (Inter Migrants Suisse)
Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes
Association M'zab prévention routière et développement

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Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration
Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights
Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults
Association of World Citizens
Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale
Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable
Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII
Aula Abierta
Avsi Foundation
BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Baha'i International Community
Bahrain Center for Human Rights
Barzani Charity Foundation/BCF
Beijing Global Talent Exchange Association
Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation
Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges
Belgische associatie voor mensenrechten en ontwikkeling
Best Practices Policy Project, Inc
B'nai B'rith
British Humanist Association
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
Catholic International Education Office
Center for Constitutional Rights Inc.
Center for Economic and Social Rights, The
Center for Global Nonkilling
Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
Center for Justice and International Law
Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
Center for the Human Rights of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry
Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG)
Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)
Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement
Centre Europe - tiers monde
Centre for Adivasee Studies & Peace
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR
Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme
Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS)
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The
Child Rights Connect
Chin Human Rights Organization
China Association for NGO Cooperation
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC)
China Charity Alliance
China Foundation for Human Rights Development
China Great Wall Society
China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)
China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)
Chinese Association for International Understanding
Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development
Christian Solidarity International (CSI)
Christian Solidarity Worldwide
CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue)
CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Colombian Commission of Jurists
Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Committee for Justice
Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)
Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Conectas Direitos Humanos
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)
Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience
Cordoba Peace Institute – Geneva
Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad
David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies
Defence for Children International
Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen e.V.
Dianova International
Digital Democracy Now
Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers
Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation
Earthjustice
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Edmund Rice International Limited
Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights
El Hak Foundation for Freedom of Expression and Human Rights
Elizka Relief Foundation
Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort
Equality Now
Equilibres & populations
Eurazijos žalos mažinimo asociacija
European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme
European Law Students' Association, The (ELSA)
European Union of Jewish Students
Family Health Association of Iran
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland

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FIAN International e.V.
Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)
Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement
Fondazione Marista per la Soldarietà Internazionale
Fortity.Inc
Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief, The
Framework Convention on Global Health Alliance
Franciscans International
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Frontline AIDS LTD.
Fundación Abba Colombia
Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale
Gin ssogie npc
Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc.
Global Action on Aging
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
Global Center on Cooperative Security Inc
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA)
Global Network of Sex Work Projects Limited
Global Rights for Women
Graduate Women International (GWI)
Green and Better World
Groupe d'action pour la promotion socioculturelle et l'alphabetisation : Nouvelle Energie
Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited
Habitat International Coalition
Harm Reduction International
Health and Environment Program (HEP)
Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS"
Human Rights Association for Community Development in Assiut
Human Rights House Foundation
Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International
Human Rights Information and Training Center
Human Rights Now
Human Rights Research League
Human Rights Watch
Humanists International
IDPC Consortium
Il Cenacolo
ILGA Word
Imam Ali Charity Institution
Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society
Improve Your Society Organization for Development and Peace Building
India Water Foundation
Indian Council of South America (CISA)
Ingenieurs du Monde
INHR
Initiatives of Change International
INSHED - International Network for Standardization of Higher Education Degrees
Institut International de l'Écologie Industrielle et de l'Économie Verte
Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement
Institute for Human Rights
Institute for NGO Research
Institute for Policy Studies
Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety
Institute of Sustainable Development
Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos
Interfaith Encounter Association
Interfaith International
International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
International Association of Justice Watch
International Bar Association
International Career Support Association
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Commission of Jurists
International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas
International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)
International Council of Women
International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
International Dalit Solidarity Network
International Educational Development, Inc.
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities
International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation on Ageing
International Foundation For African Children
International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Muslim Women's Union
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)

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International Peace Bureau
International PEN
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Probono Legal Services Association Limited
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Service for Human Rights
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES
International Women's Development Agency Inc.
International Women's Peace Group Corporation
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
International-Lawyers.Org
Iran Autism Association
Iranian Elite Research Center
Iraqi Development Organization
Islamic Human Rights Commission
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
iuventum e.V.
Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian
Jerusalem Institute of Justice
Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule
Jssor Youth Organization
Jubilee Campaign
Juristes pour l'enfance
Just Atonement Inc.
Ken. G. Morka Foundation
Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
Kobia
La Brique
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
Law Council of Australia
Lawyers for Lawyers
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund
Legal Action Worldwide
Liberal International
L'observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie
Lucis Trust Association
Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc.
Lutheran World Federation
Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association
Madre, Inc.
Make Mothers Matter
Maloca Internationale
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
Medecins sans frontières (International)
Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)
Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients
Meezaan Center for Human Rights
MenEngage Global Alliance
Minority Rights Group
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
Mouvement international d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Indépendants
National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms
National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”
New Humanity
Non c'è pace senza giustizia
Nonviolence International
Norwegian Refugee Council
ODI
Oeuvre d'Orient
Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie
Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)
Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
OutRight Action International
Oxfam International
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)
Partners For Transparency
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Patriotic Vision
Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)
Payamavaran hamyari (chatra)
Peace Brigades International
Peace Society in Kenya
Penal Reform International
People for Equality and Relief in Lanka Inc
Physicians for Human Rights
Plan International, Inc.
PRATYEK
Privacy International
Promotion du Développement Economique et Social – PDES
Public Aid Organization
Public Organization "Public Advocacy"
Rainbow Railroad
Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan
Rawsam Human Development Center
Redress Trust
Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme
Rescue the Poor Child
Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG)

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Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF)
Réseau Progrès et développement humanitaire du Niger (REPRODEVH)
Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie
Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights
Rutgers
Sambhali Trust
Save the Children International
Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association
Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization
Shivi Development Society
Sikh Human Rights Group
Silver Lining for the Needy Initiative
Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)
Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Society for Threatened Peoples
Soka Gakkai International
Soroptimist International
Soroptimist International of Europe
Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
Stichting Global Human Rights Defence
Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)
Sveriges Kvinnolobby
Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL
Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale
The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers
The Inclusivity Project, Inc.
The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)
The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders
The Law Society
The Next Century Foundation
The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd
Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust
Transatlantic Christian Council
TRIAL International
Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)
Union of Arab Jurists
United Nations Association of China
United Nations Watch
United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
Universal Peace Federation
Universal Rights Group
VAAGDHARA
Vida y Familia de Guadalajara A.C.
Village Suisse ONG
Vithu Trust Fund
VIVAT International
Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga"
War Resisters International
WJ Mudolo Foundation
Women Deliver, Inc.
Women for Human Rights, single women group
Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling
Women's Federation for World Peace International
Women's Human Rights International Association
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's Network for Change
World Barua Organization (WBO)
World Evangelical Alliance
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Jewish Congress
World Muslim Congress
World Organisation Against Torture
World Peace Council
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
World Vision International
World Youth Summit NPC
Youth Parliament for SDG

Indigenous Peoples Organizations

Pueblo Nacion Mapuche

National Human Right Institutions

Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme de la Mauritanie
Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme de la R.D.C
Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme du Burundi
Commission on Human Rights of The Philippines
Danish Institute for Human Rights
Defensoria del Pueblo de Colombia
Defensoria del Pueblo del Estado Plurinational de Bolivia
Egyptian National Council for Human Rights
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI)
National Human Rights Commission of India
National Human Rights Commission of Korea
National Human Rights Commission of Thailand
National Human Rights Committee of Qatar
National Human Rights Council of the Kingdom of Morocco
Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights
Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

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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.

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Annex III

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A/HRC/59/1	1	Agenda and annotations
A/HRC/59/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its fifty-ninth session
A/HRC/59/3	3, 4, 7, 9 ,10	Communications sent by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council from 1 December 2024 to 28 February 2025 and replies received from 1 February to 30 April 2025
A/HRC/59/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Italy
A/HRC/59/4/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/59/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - El Salvador
A/HRC/59/5/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/59/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Gambia
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A/HRC/59/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Plurinational State of Bolivia
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A/HRC/59/8	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Fiji
A/HRC/59/8/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/59/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - San Marino
A/HRC/59/9/Add.1	6	Addendum
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A/HRC/59/10/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/59/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Angola
A/HRC/59/11/Add.1	6	Addendum
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A/HRC/59/13/Add.1	6	Addendum
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A/HRC/59/14/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/59/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Slovenia
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A/HRC/59/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Egypt
A/HRC/59/16/Add.1	6	Addendum
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A/HRC/59/17/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/59/18		Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/19	2, 6	Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/20	2	Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/21	2	Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women - Note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/59/22	2	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/59/23		Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967
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A/HRC/59/27	2,3	Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/59/29	2,3	Comprehensive report on access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/30	2,3	Seventh intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Chair
A/HRC/59/31	2,3	Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in criminal justice detention - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/32	2,3	The practical application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to the activities of technology companies, including activities related to artificial intelligence - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/59/36	2,3	Implementation and enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/37	2,3	Defining the administrative procedures and budget required to make all Human Rights Council resolutions accessible - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/59/38		Child rights mainstreaming across the United Nations, including the implementation of the Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on Child Rights Mainstreaming - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/39	2,3	Impact of the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/40	3	International solidarity and Indigenous Peoples - Report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity
A/HRC/59/40/Add.1	3	Visit to Denmark and Greenland - Report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity
A/HRC/59/40/Add.2	3	Visit to Suriname - Report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity
A/HRC/59/41	3	Safety in education - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education
A/HRC/59/41/Add.1	3	Visit to the United States of America - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education
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A/HRC/59/43	3	Protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in relation to forced displacement - Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
A/HRC/59/43/Add.1	3	Visit to Albania - Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
A/HRC/59/43/Add.2	3	Visit to Poland - Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
A/HRC/59/44	3	Impact of the 2023–2025 “super election” cycle on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
A/HRC/59/44/Add.1	3	Visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
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A/HRC/59/45	3	Gendered dimensions of care and support systems - Report of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls
A/HRC/59/45/Add.1	3	Visit to the Dominican Republic - Report of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls
A/HRC/59/45/Add.2	3	Visit to Thailand - Report of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls
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A/HRC/59/47/Add.1	3	Visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
A/HRC/59/47/Add.2	3	Visit to the United Arab Emirates - Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences
A/HRC/59/48	3	Health and care workers as defenders of the right to health - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
A/HRC/59/48/Corr.1	3	Health and care workers as defenders of the right to health - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health - Correction
A/HRC/59/48/Add.1	3	Visit to Chile - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
A/HRC/59/49	3	Phenomenon of migrants going missing or subjected to enforced disappearance – human rights analysis - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
A/HRC/59/49/Add.1	3	Visit to Colombia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
A/HRC/59/49/Add.2	3	Visit to Panama - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
A/HRC/59/50	3	Freedom of expression and elections in the digital age - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

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A/HRC/59/50/Add.1	3	Visit to the Philippines - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/59/50/Add.2	3	Visit to Zambia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/59/51	3	Weathering the storm: poverty, climate change and social protection - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/59/51/Add.1	3	Visit to Colombia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/59/52	3	The right of Indigenous Peoples to maintain and develop justice systems - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/59/52/Add.1	3	Visit to Chile - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/59/53	3	Artificial intelligence procurement and deployment: ensuring alignment with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/59/53/Add.1	3	Visit to Colombia - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/59/54	3	Rights of families of victims of unlawful killings - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/59/54/Add.1	3	Visit to Ukraine - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/59/55	3	Strengthening international cooperation and solidarity to protect the rights of persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members
A/HRC/59/56	3	Migrant domestic workers and trafficking in persons: prevention, rights protection and access to justice -

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		Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
A/HRC/59/56/Add.1	3	Visit to Guinea-Bissau - Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
A/HRC/59/56/Add.2	3	Visit to Liberia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
A/HRC/59/57	2,4	Situation of human rights in Myanmar - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/58		Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/59	4	Report of human rights in Belarus - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
A/HRC/59/60	5	Thirteenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/59/61	2,3	Use of digital technologies to achieve universal birth registration - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/62	9	Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/59/62/Add.1	9	Visit to Brazil - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/59/63	9	Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/59/64		Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of

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		Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/65		Role of technical cooperation and capacity-building among States, the Office and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions, to support States' efforts to strengthen national structures which play a role in promoting and safeguarding human rights - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/66	2,10	Cooperation with Georgia - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/67	2,10	Situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/59/CRP1		Situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/59/CRP2		"They are hunting us": systematic drone attacks targeting civilians in Kherson - Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine
A/HRC/59/CRP3		Situation of human rights in Ukraine: 1 December 2024 to 31 May 2025 - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/59/G/1	2	Note verbale dated 3 July 2025 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/59/G/2	3, 4, 8 and 9	Note verbale dated 1 July 2025 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/59/L.1/Rev.1	2	Discontinuation of the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/59/L.2	3	Mandate of Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
A/HRC/59/L.3	10	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights
A/HRC/59/L.4	3	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
A/HRC/59/L.5	3	The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
A/HRC/59/L.6	3	The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights
A/HRC/59/L.7	2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/59/L.8	3	Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
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A/HRC/59/L.10	5	The Social Forum
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A/HRC/59/L.13	3	Civil society space
A/HRC/59/L.14	3	New and emerging digital technologies and human rights
A/HRC/59/L.15	3	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
A/HRC/59/L.16	3	Impact of arms transfers on human rights
A/HRC/59/L.17	3	Human rights and climate change
A/HRC/59/L.18/Rev.1	3	Mandate of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls
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A/HRC/59/L.20	3	The safety of journalists
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A/HRC/59/L.22	3	Elimination of female genital mutilation
A/HRC/59/L.23/Rev.1	3	Empowering women and girls in and through sport
A/HRC/59/L.24/Rev.1	3	Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: prevention through the fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights
A/HRC/59/L.25/Rev.1	3	Accelerating efforts to achieve women's economic empowerment
A/HRC/59/L.26	10	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition
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A/HRC/59/L.29	3	Idem
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A/HRC/59/L.31	3	Amendment to A/HRC/59/L.24/Rev.1
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A/HRC/59/L.33	3	Idem
A/HRC/59/L.34	3	Idem
A/HRC/59/L.35	3	Idem
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A/HRC/59/L.37	1	Implementation of activities mandated by the Human Rights Council in the context of the United Nations liquidity and financial crisis

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A/HRC/59/NI/2	3	Written statement by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
A/HRC/59/NI/3	3	Déclaration écrite de la Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi
A/HRC/59/NI/4	3	Declaración escrita de la Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia

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A/HRC/59/NI/5	3	Declaración escrita de la Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia
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A/HRC/59/NI/7	6	Written statement by the Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina
A/HRC/59/NI/8	6	Written statement by the Human Rights Ombudsman of Slovenia
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A/HRC/59/NGO/1	3	Written statement submitted by International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/2	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/3	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/4	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/5	3	Written statement submitted by Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/6	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/7	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/8	2	Written statement submitted by Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/9	2	Written statement submitted by Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/10	2	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de

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		Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative statu
A/HRC/59/NGO/11	2	Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/12	2	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Action Sri Lanka, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association Des Jeunes Du Village, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Humanitaire Franco-Sri Lankaise, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon, Association Po
A/HRC/59/NGO/13	2	Written statement submitted by Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/14	3	Joint written statement* submitted by Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL), Cairo Foundation for Development and Law, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/15	3	Written statement submitted by Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/16	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/17	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/18	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/19	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/20	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-

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		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/21	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/22	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/23	3	Written statement submitted by Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/24	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/25	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/26	3	Written statement submitted by Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/27	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/28	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/29	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/30	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/31	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/32	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a

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		non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/33	3	Written statement submitted by International Catholic Child Bureau, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/34	2	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Africa Culture Internationale, African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Association apprentissage sans frontieres, Association Dunenyo, Association PANAFRICA, Catholic International Education Office, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Coordi
A/HRC/59/NGO/35	2	Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/36	2	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/37	3	Written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/38	9	Joint written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Institute for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/39	3	Joint written statement submitted by National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms, El Hak Foundation for Freedom of Expression and Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/40	3	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/41	3	Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/42	7	Joint written statement submitted by Initiatives of Change International, The Next Century Foundation, non-

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		governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/43	3	Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/44	3	Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/45	2	Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/47	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/48	6	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/50	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative stat
A/HRC/59/NGO/51	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/52	3	Written statement submitted by Al-Basher Foundation for Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/53	7	Written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/54	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Africa Culture Internationale, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/55	3	Written statement submitted by Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/56	2	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-

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		governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/57	3	Written statement submitted by Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/58	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/59	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/60	2	Written statement submitted by CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/61	3	Joint written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Action Sri Lanka, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Des Jeunes Du Village, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon, Association pour la solidarité France-Afrique,
A/HRC/59/NGO/62	3	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Action Sri Lanka, Actions écologiques françaises, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des
A/HRC/59/NGO/63	3	Exposé écrit présenté par CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/64	3	Written statement submitted by Oromia Support Group in Australia Inc., a non-

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A/HRC/59/NGO/65	3	Written statement submitted by Oromia Support Group in Australia Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/66	3	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/67	3	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/68	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/69	7	Written statement submitted by Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/70	2	Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/71	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Africa Culture Internationale, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/72	3	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/73	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Association PANAFRICA, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/74	6	Joint written statement submitted by Maloca Internationale, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/75	3	Written statement submitted by Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/76	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Victorious Youths Movement, organisation non

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A/HRC/59/NGO/77	6	Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/78	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Alliance of Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Coordination Francaise du Lobby Europeen des Femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/79	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Alliance of Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Coordination Francaise du Lobby Europeen des Femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/80	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/81	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/82	3	Written statement submitted by Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/83	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/84	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/85	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Physicians for Human Rights, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial

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A/HRC/59/NGO/86	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/87	3	Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/88	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/89	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/90	4	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/91	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación Abba Colombia, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/59/NGO/92	3	Written statement submitted by Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/93	3	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/94	3	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/95	3	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/96	3	Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/97	3	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/98	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/99	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-

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		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/100	2	Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/101	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/102	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/103	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/104	3	Written statement submitted by ALNAHDA PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY for WOMEN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/105	3	Written statement submitted by ALNAHDA PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY for WOMEN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/106	3	Written statement submitted by King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/107	3	Written statement submitted by King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/108	3	Joint written statement submitted by submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/109	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/110	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/111	2	Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/112	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/113	6	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/114	2	Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/115	2	Written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/116	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/117	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/118	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/119	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/120	2	Written statement submitted by International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/121	3	Written statement submitted by International Probono Legal Services

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Association Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/122	3	Written statement submitted by International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/123	3	Written statement submitted by International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/124	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/125	3	Written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/126	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/127	3	Written statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/128	3	Written statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/129	2	Written statement submitted by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/130	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/131	2	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/132	3	Written statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/133	2	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/134	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/59/NGO/135	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/136	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/137	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/138	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/139	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/140	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/141	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, ABC Tamil Oli, Action Sri Lanka, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale, Associat
A/HRC/59/NGO/142	3	Written statement submitted by TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/143	3	Written statement* submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/144	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/145	3	Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/146	3	Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/147	6	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/148	3	Joint written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, Corporate Accountability International, Institute of Leadership and Development, SERAC-Bangladesh, Vital Strategies, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/149	3	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/150	3	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/151	3	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/152	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale, ABC Tamil Oli, Action Sri Lanka, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association Pour La Diffusi
A/HRC/59/NGO/153	3	Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/154	3	Joint written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/155	3	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/156	3	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/157	3	Written statement submitted by Peace Track Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/158	3	Written statement submitted by Peace Track Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/159	2	Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/160	3	Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/161	3	Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/162	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/163	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/164	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/165	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/166	2	Written statement submitted by Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC),

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/167	3	Written statement submitted by Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/168	3	Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/169	3	Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/170	2	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/171	3	Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/172	6	Joint written statement submitted by Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/173	3	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/174	10	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Research League, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/175	3	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/176	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/177	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/178	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/179	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/180	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/181	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Research League, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/182	3	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/183	3	Exposé écrit présenté présenté conjointement par Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale, ABC Tamil Oli, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association Thendral, Le Pont, Les Caribous Libérés, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, Tourner La Page, organisation
A/HRC/59/NGO/184	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/185	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/186	4	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/187	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/188	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/59/NGO/189	3	Written statement submitted by Rawsam Human Development Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/190	7	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/191	3	Written statement submitted by Rawsam Human Development Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/192	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/193	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/194	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/195	3	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/196	3	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/197	3	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/198	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/199	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/200	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/201	6	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/202	3	Written statement submitted by Universal Peace Federation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/203	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/204	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Council of Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Coordination Francaise du Lobby Europeen des Femmes, Dianova International, International Association of Youth and Students for Peace, Inc., Silver Lining for the Needy Initiative, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/205	6	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/206	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/207	3	Joint written statement submitted by Universal Peace Federation, Women's Federation for World Peace International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/208	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/209	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/210	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/211	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/212	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/213	2	Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/214	2	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/215	3	Written statement*submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/216	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/217	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/218	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/219	7	Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/220	3	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/221	3	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/222	2	Written statement European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/223	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/224	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/225	2	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/226	3	Joint written statement submitted byPublic Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/227	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/228	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/229	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/230	2	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/231	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/232	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/233	3	Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/234	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/235	3	Exposé écrit présenté par La Manif Pour Tous, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/236		Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/59/NGO/237	2	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/238	3	Written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/239	2	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/240	2	Written statement submitted by INHR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/241	3	Written statement submitted by INHR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/242	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/243	3	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/244	3	Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/245	3	Written statement submitted by Brussels International Center for Research and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/246	3	Written statement submitted by The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/247	3	Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/248	2	Joint written statement submitted by International Alliance of Women, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Women's Human Rights International Association, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Human Rights Research League, Les femmes, la force du changement, WomenNC-NC Committee for

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		CSW/CEDAW, World Without Genocide, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Association of World Citiz
A/HRC/59/NGO/249	3	Joint written statement submitted by Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/250	3	Written statement submitted by Brussels International Center for Research and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/251	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/252	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/253	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/254	2	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/255	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/256	3	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/257	3	Joint written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Institute for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/258	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Oeuvre d'Orient, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/259	3	Written statement*submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/59/NGO/260	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/261	7	Joint written statement submitted by Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/262	3	Written statement submitted by Hong Kong Federation of Women, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/263	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/264	6	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/265	3	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/266	3	Written statement submitted by The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/267	6	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/268	9	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/269	10	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/270	6	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/271	9	Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/272	6	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/273	6	Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/274	7	Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/275	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/276	6	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/277	7	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/278	6	Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Hazrat-e Fatemeh Zahra Charity Institute, Iran Autism Association, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Islamic Research and Information Artistic & Cultural Institute, Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islami
A/HRC/59/NGO/279	6	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/280	7	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/281	10	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		(CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/282	6	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/283	7	Written statement submitted by National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/284	9	Joint written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", Public Organization "Public Advocacy", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/285	7	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/286	7	Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/287	10	Written statement submitted by Maloca Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/288	3	Written statement submitted by by Centre Europe - tiers monde, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/289	7	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/290	6	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/291	9	Written statement submitted by CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/292	9	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/293	9	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/59/NGO/294	9	Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/295	10	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/296	9	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/297	10	Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/298	10	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/299	7	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/300	9	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/301	6	Written statement submitted by Center for Inquiry, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/302	6	Written statement submitted by Center for Inquiry, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/303	6	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/304	7	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/305	7	Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/306	9	Written statement submitted by The Inclusivity Project, Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/59/NGO/307	9	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/308	9	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/309	10	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/310	10	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/311	9	Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/312	6	Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/313	7	Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/314	6	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/315	7	Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/316	9	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/59/NGO/317	6	Written statement submitted by Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/318	10	Exposición escrita presentada por Maloca Internationale, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/59/NGO/319	7	Written statement submitted by Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		du citoyen, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/320	6	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/321	6	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/322	6	Joint written statement submitted by Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/323	6	Written statement submitted by Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/324	6	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/325	3	Joint written statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Sikh Human Rights Group
A/HRC/59/NGO/326	9	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/327	9	Written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/328	7	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/59/NGO/329	9	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/330	10	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Research League, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/59/NGO/331	7	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/332	9	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/333	9	Exposé écrit présenté par Africa Culture Internationale, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/59/NGO/334	9	Written statement submitted by CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/335	9	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/336	9	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative statusChina Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/337	9	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/338	10	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/59/NGO/339	9	Written statement submitted by Maloca Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Annex IV

Mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-ninth session

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, member from Latin American and Caribbean States

Juana María IBÁÑEZ RIVAS (Peru)

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, member from Asia-Pacific States

Hee-Seok SHIN (the Republic of Korea)

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