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Distr.: General
5 February 2026

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Sixtieth session
8 September–8 October 2025
Agenda item 1
Organizational and procedural matters

Report of the Human Rights Council on its sixtieth session

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

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Part One
Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session

I. Resolutions

Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
60/1	Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka	6 October 2025
60/2	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	6 October 2025
60/3	Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan	6 October 2025
60/4	Human rights and Indigenous Peoples: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples	6 October 2025
60/5	Mandate of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	6 October 2025
60/6	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	6 October 2025
60/7	The right to development	6 October 2025
60/8	Arbitrary detention	6 October 2025
60/9	The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	6 October 2025
60/10	The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	6 October 2025
60/11	The human rights of older persons	6 October 2025
60/12	The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights: the rule of law and accountability	6 October 2025
60/13	Human rights and Indigenous Peoples	6 October 2025
60/14	Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities	6 October 2025
60/15	Situation of human rights in Burundi	6 October 2025
60/16	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	7 October 2025
60/17	Question of the death penalty	7 October 2025
60/18	Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights	7 October 2025
60/19	Promotion and protection of the human rights of women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations: ensuring justice, remedies and reparation for victims	7 October 2025
60/20	Sea-level rise and its effects on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights	7 October 2025
60/21	Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation	7 October 2025
60/22	Situation of human rights in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	7 October 2025

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Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
60/23	Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights	7 October 2025
60/24	A world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	7 October 2025
60/25	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons	8 October 2025
60/26	The human rights implications of drug policy	8 October 2025
60/27	Promoting international cooperation to support national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up	8 October 2025
60/28	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	8 October 2025
60/29	Cooperation with Georgia	8 October 2025
60/30	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights	8 October 2025
60/31	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	8 October 2025
60/32	Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya	8 October 2025
60/33	Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia	8 October 2025
60/34	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic	8 October 2025
60/35	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 October 2025

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II. Decisions

Decision	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
60/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kyrgyzstan	25 September 2025
60/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kiribati	25 September 2025
60/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Guinea	25 September 2025
60/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lao People's Democratic Republic	26 September 2025
60/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sweden	26 September 2025
60/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lesotho	26 September 2025
60/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kenya	26 September 2025
60/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Armenia	26 September 2025
60/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Guinea-Bissau	26 September 2025
60/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Spain	26 September 2025
60/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Grenada	29 September 2025
60/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Türkiye	29 September 2025
60/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Guyana	29 September 2025
60/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kuwait	29 September 2025
60/115	Non-cooperation of a State under review with the universal periodic review mechanism	6 October 2025

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III. President's statements

President's statement	*Title*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
PRST 60/1	Reports of the Advisory Committee	6 October 2025	161

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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 sixtieth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 8 September to 8 October 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 sixtieth session was held on 25 August 2025.

3. The sixtieth session consisted of 46 meetings over 22 days (see para. 12 below).

B. Attendance

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

C. Agenda and programme of work

5. At its 1st meeting, on 8 September 2025, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the sixtieth session.

D. Organization of work

6. At its 1st meeting, on 8 September 2025, the Human Rights Council recalled its decision adopted at its organizational meeting of the 59th session, 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 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.

7. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for the inscription of speakers on the lists for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which had been opened on 2 September 2025. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.

8. Also at same meeting, the President noted that the deadline for the submission of draft proposals was 25 September 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.

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9. At the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the general debates, which would be one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

10. At the 8th meeting, on 12 September 2025, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the panel discussions, which was one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

11. During the sixtieth session, the speaking time limit for all interactive dialogues was one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers. The speaking time limit for the urgent debate was five minutes for States concerned and one minute and 30 seconds for all other speakers.

E. Meetings and documentation

12. The Human Rights Council held 46 fully serviced meetings during its sixtieth session.[1]

13. The list of the resolutions, decisions and President's statements adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

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

F. Visits

15. At the 4th meeting, on 9 September 2025, Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Peru, Mr. Juan José Santiváñez, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

16. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2025, Secretary of the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Naser Seraji, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

17. At the 19th meeting, on 19 September 2025, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, Mr. Kęstutis Budrys, delivered a statement (video statement) to the Human Rights Council.

18. At the 20th meeting, on 22 September 2025, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, Ms. Maria Malmer Stenergard, delivered a statement (video statement) to the Human Rights Council.

19. At the 21st meeting, on 22 September 2025, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iceland, Ms. Þorgerður Katrín Gunnarsdóttir, delivered a statement (video statement) to the Human Rights Council.

20. At the 32nd meeting, on 29 September 2025, Vice-Minister of Human Rights of Indonesia, Mr. Mugiyanto Mugiyanto, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the same meeting, Deputy Minster of Legal Affairs and Human Rights of Yemen, Mr. H.E. Fahmi Noaman, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

22. At the 34th meeting, on 30 September 2025, Vice-Minister of Human Rights of Indonesia, Mr. Mugiyanto Mugiyanto, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

23. At the 36th meeting, Minister of Racial Equality of Brazil, Ms. Anielle Franco delivered a statement (video statement) to the Human Rights Council.

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

[2] See A/HRC/60/SR.41, A/HRC/60/SR.42, A/HRC/60/SR.43, A/HRC/60/SR.44, A/HRC/60/SR.45 and A/HRC/60/SR.46.

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G. Urgent debate to "discuss the recent military aggression launched by Israel against the State of Qatar on 9 September 2025"

24. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2025, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that, on 10 September 2025, he had received two letters: one, from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, on behalf of States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation; and the other, from the Permanent Representative of the state of Kuwait on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf. Both letters requested that the Council hold an urgent debate during its sixtieth session.

25. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the urgent debate at its 11th and 12th meetings, on 16 September 2025.

26. At its 11th and 12th meetings, on 16 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate to "discuss the recent military aggression launched by Israel against the State of Qatar on 9 September 2025."

27. At the 11th meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement for the urgent debate.

28. At the same meeting, Jovana Jezdimirovic Ranito, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Mercenaries, made a statement on behalf of the Coordinating Committee of the Special Procedures.

29. During the ensuing discussion, at the 11th and 12th meetings, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco (video statement), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan[3] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, South Africa, South Africa (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and State of Palestine), Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, State of Palestine;

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL), Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute (video statement), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Cap: 23, Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR), Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners For Transparency (video statement), United Nations Watch.

H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

30. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the vacancy for a special procedure mandate holder.

31. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed one special procedure mandate holder in accordance with Council resolution 5/1 (see annex IV).

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

32. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the Human Rights Council elected, pursuant to Council resolution 5/1, seven experts to the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General[4] containing the nomination of candidates for election, in accordance with Council decision 6/102, and the biographical data of the candidates (see annex V).

J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Reports of the Advisory Committee

33. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced a draft President's statement[5].

34. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft President's statement[6].

K. Adoption of the report on the session

35. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its sixtieth session.

36. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report[7] ad referendum and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.

37. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Bahamas, Canada, Egypt, Eritrea, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Paraguay, Russian Federation,

[4] A/HRC/60/90/Rev.1
[5] A/HRC/60/L.7
[6] A/HRC/PRST/60/1
[7] A/HRC/60/2

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Singapore, Türkiye, and United Arab Emirates made statements as observer States on the adopted decisions and resolutions.

38. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, and International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), CIVICUS, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Europe Brazil Office, FIDH (International Federation for Human Rights), Gulf Centre for Human Rights, Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos) made statements on the session.

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

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

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

40. At the 1st meeting, on 8 September 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an oral update of the activities of the Office.

41. At the 32nd meeting, on 29 September 2025, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 31/36 and 53/25, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the database of business enterprises[8].

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

43. At its 4th meeting, on 9 September 2025, and at its 5th meeting, on 10 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 2, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic [9] (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Chad, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia), Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Lithuania (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Pakistan[10] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda [11] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), United Republic of Tanzania [12] (Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [13] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine), Viet Nam.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic

[8] A/HRC/60/19.
[9] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[10] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[11] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[12] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[13] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine.

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Republic of Moldova); European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action for Development (Suisse), Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme (also on behalf of Association Des Jeunes Du Village) (video statement), Africa Culture Internationale, African Green Foundation International, Agence internationale pour le développement, Al-Basher Foundation for Development, Al-Hakim Foundation, Alliance Creative Community Project (video statement), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (also on behalf of Alsalam Foundation) (video statement), Amnesty International, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video statement), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (video statement), Association Culture Femmes (also on behalf of Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme) (video statement), Christian Council International (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (video statement), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights, Fondation Secours Humanitaire, Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video statement), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Amnesty International and Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network (video statement), Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, International Bar Association (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Service for Human Rights, International Women's Muslim Union (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Madre, Inc, Maloca Internationale, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES (video statement), Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena (video statement), The Inclusivity Project, Inc (video statement), United Nations Watch, Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International, War Resisters International (video statement), WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress (video statement).

44. At the 6th meeting, on 10 September 2025, the representatives of Bahrain, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, and United Republic of Tanzania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

45. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Arab Emirates made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

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B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar

46. At the 1st meeting, on 8 September 2025, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/2, the Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, Nicholas Koumjian, presented the annual report[14].

47. At the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 53/26 and 56/1, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar[15].

48. Also at the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: human rights defender from Myanmar, Moon Nay Li (video statement); Executive Director of Refugee Women for Peace and Justice (RWJ), Lucky Karim; and human rights defender from Myanmar, Za Uk.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia[16] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gambia, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Pakistan[17] (on behalf of Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam.

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Edmund Rice International Limited, Fortify, Inc. (video statement), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Humanists International (video statement), International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists, Law Council of Australia, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, The Law Society) (video statement) International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement) Legal Action Worldwide.

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

[14] A/HRC/60/18.
[15] A/HRC/60/20.
[16] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[17] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka

51. At the 1st meeting, on 8 September 2025, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/1, the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka[18].

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Burundi, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Maldives, North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[19] (also on behalf of Canada, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia), Viet Nam.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, European Union, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Montenegro, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe.

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Green Foundation International, Association Culture Femmes (also on behalf of Actions écologiques françaises, Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Des Jeunes Du Village, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon, Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes], Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L'homme) (video statement), ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE (also on behalf of Actions écologiques françaises, Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Des Jeunes Du Village, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon, Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes], Centre de La Sorbonne pour le droit international et les relations internationales, Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L'homme, Tamil-Style), Franciscans International, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Harm Reduction International (video statement), Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Amnesty International and Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), Minority Rights Group (video statement), People for Equality and Relief in Lanka Inc.

At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

[18] A/HRC/60/21.

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

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D. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

54. At the 2nd meeting, on 8 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to the Council resolution 57/3, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan[20].

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

56. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Bennett; Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Nahla Haidar; Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Nasir Ahmad Andisha; Researcher and founder of the Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies, Mariam Safi; and Afghanistan Program Manager at Femena (NGO), Zubaida Akbar.

57. During the ensuing enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 3rd meeting, on 9 September 2025, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner and the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Pakistan[21] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation); Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden[22] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway), Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: 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, Amnesty International (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement), Madre, Inc, United Nations Watch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video statement).

58. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 September 2025, the Deputy High Commissioner and the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

[20] A/HRC/60/23.
[21] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[22] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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E. Interactive dialogue on the report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan

59. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to the Council resolution 57/2, an interactive dialogue on the report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan [23].

60. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Members of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, Mohammed Chandi Othman, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo and Mona Rishmawi.

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

61. During the ensuing enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 4th meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Japan, Kuwait, North Macedonia, Norway[24] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden), Qatar, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[25] (also on behalf of Germany, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands (Kingdom of the));

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia;

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

(d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Committee for Justice, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights, International Service for Human Rights, Jubilee Campaign (video statement), Legal Action Worldwide, The Next Century Foundation, VIVAT International.

62. At the 3rd meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

63. At the 6th meeting, on 10 September 2025, the representative of the United Arab Emirates made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

F. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

64. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions S-37/1 and 57/34, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report 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,[26] the final report of the team of international experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo,[27] and the comprehensive

[23] A/HRC/60/22.
[24] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[25] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[26] A/HRC/60/80.
[27] A/HRC/60/83.

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report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[28]

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

66. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Minister of Justice, Guillaume Ngefa Atondoko; Minister of Human Rights, Samuel Mbemba Kabuya Tanda; Minister of Communications, Patrick Muyaya Katembwe; Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Bintou Keita; Chair of the Team of International Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marie-Thérèse Keïta-Bocoum; Member of the Team of International Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bessolé René Bagoro; and President and Co-founder of the Lotus Group, Dismas Kitenge Senga.

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

68. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, the National Human Rights Commission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo), made a statement (video statement).

69. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 4th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Burundi, China, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden[29] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway), Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Cameroon, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Togo, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia;

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

(d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, Defence for Children International, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (video statement), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), Minority Rights Group (video statement), 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) (video statement), United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Organisation Against Torture.

70. At the 4th meeting, the High Commissioner and presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

71. At the 1st meeting, on 8 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/2, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of

[28] A/HRC/60/84.

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

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human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar (see chapter II, section B).

72. At the 1st meeting, on 8 September 2025, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/1, the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka (see chapter II, section C).

73. At the 2nd meeting, on 8 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to the Council resolution 57/3, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (see chapter II, section D).

74. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions S-37/1 and 57/34, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report 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 the final report of the team of international experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the comprehensive report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see section II, chapter F).

75. At the 16th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolution 56/8, the synthesis report of the Secretary-General on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to a just transition and the full realization of human rights for all people (see chapter III, section D).

76. At the 16th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 54/22, an interactive dialogue on the summary report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the panel discussion held at its fifty-seventh session on the reinforcement of the work to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities (see chapter III, section E).

77. At the 17th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 54/21 and 55/115, an interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on challenges and risks with regard to discrimination and unequal enjoyment of the right to privacy associated with the collection and processing of data, to identify and clarify related human rights principles, safeguards and best practices (see chapter III, section F).

78. At the 21st meeting, on 22 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 55/21, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see chapter IV, section D).

79. At the 22nd meeting, on 23 September 2025, the Director of the Global Operations Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua (see chapter IV, section E).

80. At the 26th meeting, on 24 September 2025, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolutions 36/21, 48/17 and 54/24, the report of the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals against those who seek to cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms (see chapter V, section C).

81. At the 36th meeting, on 1 October 2025, the High Commissioner and a member of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement, Tracie L. Keesee, each presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21, reports on the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality (see chapter IX, section A).

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82. At the 38th meeting, on 2 October 2025, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 56/16, presented the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical cooperation and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya (chapter X, section B).

83. At the 39th meeting, on 3 October 2024, the High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 59/22, an oral update on the findings of the periodic reports of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine (chapter X, section C).

84. At the 40th meeting, on 3 October 2024, the Deputy Director of the Global Operations Division at OHCHR presented the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Yemen, and the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of resolution 51/33, all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10 (see chapter X, section E)

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promoting Reconciliation, Accountability and Human Rights in Sri Lanka

85. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Canada, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.1/Rev.1, sponsored by Canada, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland. Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

86. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus (speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Japan, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives and Republic of Korea made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

88. At the same meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka made a statement as the State concerned.

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

90. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

91. In the statement in explanation of vote, the representative of Cuba disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

92. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[30].

Situation of Human Rights in Afghanistan

93. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.9, co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland,

[30] A/HRC/RES/60/1.

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Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Colombia, Costa Rica, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

94. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

95. At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement as the State concerned.

96. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

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

98. In the statement in explanation of vote, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

99. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[31].

Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan

100. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Germany, Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.18, sponsored by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Norway, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Belgium withdrew its sponsorship. Thereafter, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Japan, Republic of Korea and Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

101. At the same meeting, the representatives Algeria, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Germany, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, Sudan and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution.

102. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

103. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, and Kyrgyzstan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

[31] A/HRC/RES/60/2.

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Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Thailand.

105. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 24 votes to 11, with 12 abstentions[32].

106. At the same meeting, the representatives of Indonesia and Sudan made statements in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 2.

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[32] A/HRC/RES/60/3.

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

A. Panel discussions

Biennial panel discussion on the unilateral coercive measures and human rights

107. At the 8th meeting, on 12 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 27/21 and 58/3, a biennial panel discussion on the right to development on the theme “Impact of unilateral coercive measures and overcompliance on the right to food and food security”.

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

109. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Alena Douhan; Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Attiya Waris; Associate Professor in the Department of International Development Studies at Dalhousie University, Robert Huish; Ambassador and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, H.E. Ms. Anayansi Rodríguez Camejo (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Uganda[33] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[34] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (also on behalf of Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal, National Union of Jurists of Cuba, The, Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba), Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The (also on behalf of Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute) (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, United Nations Watch.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Malawi, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, United Republic of Tanzania;

[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.

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(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute (also on behalf of Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The) (video statement), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Human Rights Research League (video statement), Indian Council of South America (CISA) (also on behalf of International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

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

113. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2025, the representative of Cuba made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Panel discussion on combating discrimination, violence and harmful practices against intersex persons

114. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 55/14, a panel discussion on discriminatory laws and policies, acts of violence and harmful practices against persons with innate variations in sex characteristics in all regions of the world, and their root causes, including misconceptions and inaccurate information, and also examining best practices, especially when addressing the realization of their right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

115. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, made opening statements for the panel.

116. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ms. Tlaleng Mofokeng, Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Tlaleng Mofokeng (video statement); Executive Director at Intersex Philippines and Board Member at Intersex Asia, Jeff Cagandahan; Undersecretary of Public Health of Chile, Andrea Albagli Iruretagoyen; and Chair of an Expert Committee of the Steering Committee on Anti-discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion at the Council of Europe, Yuri de Boer.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Chile, Chile (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay), Colombia, Finland[35] (also on behalf of Australia, Chile, South Africa), Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden) (video statement), Luxembourg[36] (also on behalf of Belgium, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria (also on behalf of Croatia, Slovenia), Canada, Malta;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNDP (also on behalf of UN Women, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA), World Health Organization;

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission on Human Rights (The Philippines) (video statement), Human Rights Commission (Zimbabwe)

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of ILGA

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

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World), Frontline AIDS LTD, International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of ILGA World), Women Deliver, Inc (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Cuba, Cyprus, Germany, Mexico, Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Human Rights Watch, ILGA World, OutRight Action International, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Sambhali Trust (video statement).

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

Biennial panel discussion on youth and human rights

120. At the 11th meeting, on 16 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/17 and 57/30, a biennial panel discussion on youth and human rights on the theme "Role of youth in fostering peaceful societies and creating an enabling environment for the enjoyment of human rights by all".

121. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Assistant Secretary-General For Youth Affairs, Mr. Felipe Paullier (video statement), made opening statements for the panel discussion.

122. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Coordinator of the Nab'il Project and Secretary of the non-governmental organization Young Artists for Social Justice, Nelly Monzón; Member of the Scottish Youth Parliament, Hamish Nott; Global Advocacy and Programs Advisor at the Norwegian Students' and Academics' International Assistance Fund (SAIH), Palak Rao; and Co-Founder and National Programmes Coordinator of Peace Hub The Gambia, Bakary D. Sonko (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of Groupe des États Membres de la Francophonie), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Qatar, Romania (video statement), Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Dominica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Ecuador, El Salvador, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia (also on behalf of Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain)[37];

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Cameroon Human Rights Commission (Cameroon), Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco).

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for Women's Rights in Development (video statement), Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Edmund Rice International Limited, Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES), Plan International, Inc. (video statement).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso, Italy (video statement), Mongolia, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (also on behalf of Organization for Defending Victims of Violence), Christian Council International (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Iranian Thalassemia Society (video statement).

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

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

126. At the 6th meeting, on 10 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Bernard Duhaime, presented his reports[38].

127. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium (also on behalf of Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Luxembourg), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Gambia, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Libya, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland, Ukraine), Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uruguay, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia), Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Ethiopia);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (video statement), Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations,

[38] A/HRC/60/32 and A/HRC/60/32/Add.1.

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Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie (video statement), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression.

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

Special Rapporteur on right to development

130. At the 6th meeting, on 10 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on right to development, Surya Deva, presented his reports[39].

131. At the same meeting, the representative of Honduras made a statement as the State concerned.

132. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 7th meeting, on 12 September 2025, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kenya, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Lithuania[40] (also on behalf of Denmark, Latvia, Estonia, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Finland), Malawi, Pakistan[41] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, South Africa, Uganda[42] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Chile), Venezuela[43] (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, Holy See;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil (video statement), Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement), British Humanist Association (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of ILGA World), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., ILGA World), Make Mothers Matter, Sikh Human Rights Group.

133. At the 6th meeting, and at the 7th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

[39] A/HRC/60/25 and A/HRC/60/25/Add.1.
[40] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[41] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[42] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[43] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

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

134. At the 7th meeting, on 12 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, Tomoya Obokata, presented his reports[44].

135. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia[45] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Gambia, Germany, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Japan, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malawi, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Ecuador, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Libya, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See;

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

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

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

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Anti-Slavery International (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Dreikönigsaktion - Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar (video statement), International Dalit Solidarity Network (video statement), International Presentation Association (video statement), International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Iraqi Development Organization (also on behalf of Alsalam Foundation) (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Salvation Army, The).

137. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

138. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2025, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

[44] A/HRC/60/28 and A/HRC/60/28/Add.1.

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

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

139. At the 8th meeting, on 12 September 2025, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, George Katrougalos, presented his report[46].

140. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2025, and at the 10th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Qatar, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (video statement), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Egyptian Youth Council for Development (video statement), Indian Council of South America (CISA) (also on behalf of International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group, United Nations Watch, World Muslim Congress (video statement).

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

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

142. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Alena F. Douhan, presented her report[47].

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, South Africa, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[48] (on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zambia, State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mozambique (video statement), Russian Federation, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Human Rights Commission (Zimbabwe).

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte (also on behalf of Actions écologiques françaises, AJIS

[46] A/HRC/60/31.
[47] A/HRC/60/36.
[48] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI) --Association Des Jeunes Du Village, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes], Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit) (video statement), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (also on behalf of Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal, National Union of Jurists of Cuba, The, Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba), Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children (video statement), Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute (also on behalf of Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The) (video statement), Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The (also on behalf of Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute) (video statement), Family Health Association of Iran (video statement), Iran Autism Association (video statement), Iranian Thalassemia Society (video statement), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

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

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

145. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2025, a member of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, Jovana Jezdimirovic Ranito, presented the reports[49] of the Working Group.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[50] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine), South Africa, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video statement), Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights, Egyptian Youth Council for Development (video statement), Il Cenacolo, Iranian Thalassemia Society (video statement), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), Sustainable Development Enablement.

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

[49] A/HRC/60/27 and A/HRC/60/27/Add.1.

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

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149. At the 19th meeting, on 19 September 2025, the representative of Sudan made a statement in the exercise of the right of reply.

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

150. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, Pedro Arrojo-Agudo, presented his reports[51].

151. At the same meeting, the representative of Guinea-Bissau made a statement as the States concerned.

152. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th meeting, on 16 September 2025, and at 13th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Benin (also on behalf of Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Sovereign Order of Malta), Estonia[52] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Germany (also on behalf of Spain), Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives (also on behalf of Barbados, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu), Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Portugal[53] (on behalf of Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Djibouti, Dominica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Egypt, El Salvador, Iraq, Lesotho, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique (video statement), Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco), Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes (video statement), Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video statement), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Institute of Sustainable Development (video statement), Iranian Elite Research Center (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), PRATYEK (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video statement), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited).

153. At the 13th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

[51] A/HRC/60/30 and A/HRC/60/30/Add.1

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

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

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154. At the 13th meeting, on 16 September 2025, the representative of India made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

155. At the 13th meeting, on 16 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Marcos Orellana, presented his reports[54].

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, El Salvador, India, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Environment Programme (video statement);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil, Center for Global Nonkilling, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad, Earthjustice, FIAN International e.V. (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), PRATYEK (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video statement), The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena (video statement).

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

159. At the 13th meeting, on 16th September 2025, the representative of Japan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

160. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances

161. At the 13th meeting, on 16 September 2025, the Chair of the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances, Gabriella Citroni, presented the reports[55] of the Working Group.

162. At the same meeting, the representative of Lithuania made a statement as the State concerned.

163. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th meeting, on 17 September 2025, the following made statements and asked the Chair questions:

[54] A/HRC/60/34, A/HRC/60/34/Add.1 and A/HRC/60/34/Add.2.
[55] A/HRC/60/35, A/HRC/60/35/Add.1, A/HRC/60/35/Add.2 and A/HRC/60/35/Add.5.

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(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Australia[56] (also on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay), Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Gambia, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden), Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Ukraine[57] (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Spain);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, El Salvador, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Togo, Türkiye, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement), Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Ethiopia) (video statement), Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement), Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ukraine) (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), European Union of Jewish Students, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND) (also on behalf of Franciscans International), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists (video statement), Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie (video statement), Peace Brigades International, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's Network for Change (video statement), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video statement), World Jewish Congress (video statement).

164. At the 14th meeting, the Chair answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

165. At the 19th meeting, on 19 September 2025, the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

166. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan and Türkiye statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

167. At the 14th meeting, on 17 September 2025, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Ganna Yudkivska, presented the reports[58] of the Working Group.

168. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada made a statement as the States 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/60/26 and A/HRC/60/26/Add.1.

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

170. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 15th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Germany, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Malawi, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Chad, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Poland (also on behalf of Lithuania, Ukraine), Rwanda, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi), Human Rights Commission (Zimbabwe), Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement).

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Defence for Children International, European Union of Jewish Students, Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement), International PEN, Redress Trust, World Organisation Against Torture.

171. At the 15th meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

172. At the 19th meeting, on 19 September 2025, the representatives of Armenia, China, Lithuania, Thailand and Türkiye made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

173. At the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Japan and Türkiye made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

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

174. At the 15th meeting, on 17 September 2025, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, Claudia Mahler, presented her reports[59].

175. At the same meeting, the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Malaysia made statements as the States concerned.

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

177. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 15th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malawi, Mexico, North Macedonia, Qatar, Thailand, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Austria, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gabon, Italy, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Holy See;

[59] A/HRC/60/24, A/HRC/60/24/Add.1 and A/HRC/60/24/Add.2.

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission on Human Rights (The Philippines) (video statement), Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Ethiopia) (video statement), National Human Rights Commission (Nigeria) (video statement).

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen (also on behalf of International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse and International Federation on Ageing) (video statement), China Great Wall Society (video statement), Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, HelpAge USA (also on behalf of International Federation on Ageing, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse) (video statement), International Federation on Ageing, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen, HelpAge USA, International Federation on Ageing), Make Mothers Matter (also on behalf of International Federation on Ageing) (video statement), New Humanity (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Sambhali Trust.

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

Working Group on rights of peasants

179. At the 15th meeting, on 17 September 2025, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, Carlos Duarte, presented the report[60] of the Working Group.

180. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 16th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Malawi, Mexico, Spain, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Mali, Paraguay, Portugal, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal (video statement), Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, Centre Europe - tiers monde, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement), FIAN International e.V., Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Peace Brigades International, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement).

[60] A/HRC/60/33.

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181. At the 16th meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

182. At the 24th meeting, on 23 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Albert K. Barume, presented his report[61].

183. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 25th meeting, on 24 September 2025, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark[62] (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Kenya, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Botswana, Canada, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Malaysia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Togo, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia;

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

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

(e) Observers for Indigenous Peoples: Bukidnon Tagoloanon Tribe, confederacion indigena bolivariana de amazonas (COIBA), Crimean Tatar Youth Center (video statement), Dewran, Malaita Provincial Youth Council, Ontario Native Women's Association (video statement), Project Sepik Inc., The Union of Indigenous Peoples «SOYUZ» (video statement), Wandara Collective, Winnemem Wintu Tribe.

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi), Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement), Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ukraine) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (video statement), Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement), Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), International Indian Treaty Council, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Law Council of Australia (video statement), Peace Brigades International.

184. At the 25th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

185. At the 28th meeting, on 25 September 2025, the representatives of Argentina and Burkina Faso made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

186. At the 7th meeting, on 12 September 2025, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the right to development, Bonny Ibhawoh, presented his reports[63].

[61] A/HRC/60/29

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

[63] A/HRC/60/38, A/HRC/60/94, and A/HRC/60/95.

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187. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Expert Mechanism questions.

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, Marshall Islands, Sudan, Uganda[64] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[65] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute (video statement), Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of ILGA World) (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Chunhui Children's Foundation (video statement), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC) (video statement), Il Cenacolo, India Water Foundation, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Shivi Development Society (also on behalf of People's Cultural Centre).

188. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the synthesis report of the Secretary-General on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to a just transition and the full realization of human rights for all people

189. At the 16th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolution 56/8, the synthesis report of the Secretary-General on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to a just transition and the full realization of human rights for all people[66].

190. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States),

[64] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[65] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[66] A/HRC/60/52.

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Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Kenya, Kuwait, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives (also on behalf of Bahamas, Barbados, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu), Marshall Islands, Samoa[67] (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Vanuatu), Saint Kitts and Nevis[68] (also on behalf of Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Nepal, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates;

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi), Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco), Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Ethiopia) (video statement), National Human Rights Commission (Nigeria) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Earthjustice, FIAN International e.V., Franciscans International (video statement), Friends World Committee for Consultation, INPUD Limited (video statement), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement), United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation.

191. At the same meeting, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue on the summary report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the panel discussion on promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities

192. At the 16th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 54/22, an interactive dialogue on the summary report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the panel discussion held at its fifty-seventh session on the reinforcement of the work to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities[69].

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

194. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 17th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, South Africa, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[70] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's

[67] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[68] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[69] A/HRC/60/46.
[70] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bahrain, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi), Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco), Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement).

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, British Humanist Association (video statement), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement), Frontline AIDS LTD., INPUD Limited (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba.

195. At the 17th meeting, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

F. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age

196. At the 17th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the Director of Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolutions 54/21 and 55/115, an interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on challenges and risks with regard to discrimination and unequal enjoyment of the right to privacy associated with the collection and processing of data, to identify and clarify related human rights principles, safeguards and best practices[71].

197. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Georgia, Germany (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Liechtenstein), Kenya, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Liechtenstein, Russian Federation, Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video statement), Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND), Humanists International (video statement), Il Cenacolo, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement),

[71] A/HRC/60/45.

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Partners For Transparency, Privacy International (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

198. At the same meeting, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

G. General debate on agenda item 3

199. At the 17th meeting, on 18 September 2025, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development, Zamir Akram, presented the report[72] of the Working Group.

200. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, relating to the activities of private military and security companies, Mxolisi Sizo Nkosi, presented the progress report[73] of the Working Group on its sixth session.

201. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Economic and Social Council briefed (video statement), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/25, the Human Rights Council on the discussions of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

202. At the same meeting, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division presented thematic reports[74] submitted by the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office under agenda item 3.

203. At the same meeting, at the 18th meeting, on 19 September 2025, and at the 19th meeting, also on 19 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held a general debate under agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belgium (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, 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, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, China (also on behalf of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine), Estonia[75] (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Türkiye, Ukraine), Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Germany (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,

[72] A/HRC/60/37.
[73] A/HRC/60/39.
[74] A/HRC/60/40, A/HRC/60/41, A/HRC/60/43, A/HRC/60/47, A/HRC/60/51, A/HRC/60/55, A/HRC/60/56, A/HRC/60/57, and A/HRC/60/50.
[75] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Iceland (also on behalf Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu), Indonesia, Italy[76] (also on behalf of League of Arab States, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, State of Palestine, Sovereign Order of Malta), Indonesia (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Uganda), Kuwait, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malawi (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Kenya, Lithuania, Namibia, Nigeria, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania), Maldives, Mongolia[77] (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Switzerland), Pakistan[78] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Romania, South Africa, Spain, Spain (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda[79] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Chile), Viet Nam (also on behalf of Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain,

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

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Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Egypt, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine (also on behalf Lithuania, Poland), United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute (video statement), Advocates for Human Rights, African Green Foundation International, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte (video statement), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (video statement), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, VIVAT International), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux (video statement), Association Des Jeunes Du Village (video statement), Association Droit et Talents de Femmes (video statement), Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children (video statement), Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video statement), Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI) (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation (video statement), Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen (also on behalf of International Federation on Ageing) (video statement), Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, ILGA World, OutRight Action International), Centre de La Sorbonne pour le droit international et les relations internationales, Centre Europe - tiers monde, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video statement), CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme - CFDH, Comité International De Coordination Humanitaire (video statement), Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), Defence for Children International, Development of the Local Community Association at Gazirat Beba (video statement), Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, VIVAT International), Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights, Egyptian Youth Council for Development (video statement), Elizka Relief Foundation, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (video statement), Etudiants Pour Une Societe Durable Paris (video statement), Family Health Association of Iran (video statement), Franciscans International (video statement), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Harm Reduction International (also on behalf of Advocates for Human Rights, Dianova International, Eurazijos žalos mažinimo asociacija, IDPC Consortium, INPUD Limited, International Bar Association) (video statement), Hong Kong Federation of Women, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Research League, Human Rights Watch, INHR (video statement), Institute for Human Rights, Institute of Sustainable Development (video statement), International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation on Ageing, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen, International Federation on Ageing), International Probono Legal Services Association

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Limited, International Support For Human Rights, Iran Autism Association (video statement), Iranian Elite Research Center (video statement), Iranian Thalassemia Society (also on behalf of Organization for Defending Victims of Violence), Iraqi Development Organization (also on behalf of Alsalam Foundation) (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers, The Law Society) (video statement), Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc., Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V) (video statement), Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran (video statement), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners For Transparency, payamavaran hamyari (chatra) (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF), Rutgers (video statement), Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Society for Threatened Peoples, Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)), Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh" (video statement), The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (also on behalf of International Association of Justice Watch), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement), Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's Network for Change, Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN) (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

204. At the 19th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Thailand and Türkiye made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

205. At the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Japan and Türkiye made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Human rights and Indigenous Peoples: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples

206. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of the Guatemala, also on behalf of Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.2, sponsored by Mexico and Guatemala, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Botswana, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Latvia, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, New Zealand, Philippines, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

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

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

209. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[80].

[80] A/HRC/RES/60/4.

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

210. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of the Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.3, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, State of Palestine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, the Plurinational State of Bolivia withdrew its sponsorship. Thereafter, Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

211. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Colombia, Kenya, South Africa and Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

212. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council) and Japan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

214. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Cyprus, 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, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marshall Islands.

215. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to 17, with 2 abstentions[81].

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

216. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of the Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.4, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Russian Federation, State of Palestine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, the Plurinational State of Bolivia withdrew its sponsorship. Thereafter, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

217. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

218. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cyprus, Japan and Qatar made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

[81] A/HRC/RES/60/5.

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

220. 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, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Marshall Islands, Mexico.

221. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 24 votes to 17, with 6 abstentions[82].

The right to development

222. At the 41st meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of the Uganda, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.5, sponsored by Uganda, and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Chile withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, South Africa and Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

224. At the 42nd meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Chile, China, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico and Spain made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

[82] A/HRC/RES/60/6.

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225. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

226. At the 42nd meeting, at the request of the representative of Cyprus, 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, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Chile, Costa Rica, Iceland, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea.

227. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to 14, with 5 abstentions.[83]

Arbitrary detention

228. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of the France introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.6, sponsored by France, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Maldives, Republic of Korea and Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

229. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, South Africa and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

231. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

232. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[84].

The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

233. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representatives of Germany and Spain introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.10, sponsored by Germany and Spain, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco,

[83] A/HRC/RES/60/7.
[84] A/HRC/RES/60/8.

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Mozambique, Namibia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

234. At the same meeting, the representatives of Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Kenya and Mexico made general comments on the draft resolution.

235. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

236. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[85].

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

237. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of Brazil introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.19, sponsored by Brazil, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Australia, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Latvia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Türkiye and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

238. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Ghana made general comments on the draft resolution.

239. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

240. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[86].

The human rights of older persons

241. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of Argentina, also on behalf of Brazil, Gambia, Philippines and Slovenia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.15, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Gambia, Philippines and Slovenia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

242. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia and Mexico made general comments on the draft resolution.

[85] A/HRC/RES/60/9.
[86] A/HRC/RES/60/10.

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

244. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[87].

The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights: the rule of law and accountability

245. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of Ukraine, also on behalf of Australia, Hungary, Maldives, Morocco, Poland and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.21, sponsored by Australia, Hungary, Maldives, Morocco, Poland, Ukraine and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Andorra, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Canada, Ecuador, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone and Thailand joined the sponsors.

246. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Germany, Kenya and Morocco 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

248. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[88].

Human rights and Indigenous Peoples

249. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Guatemala, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Sweden. Subsequently, Colombia withdrew its sponsorship. Thereafter, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Philippines, Samoa and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

250. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

252. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Colombia and Japan made statements in explanation of position before the decision.

253. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[89].

[87] A/HRC/RES/60/11.
[88] A/HRC/RES/60/12.
[89] A/HRC/RES/60/13.

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Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities

254. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of China, also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Pakistan, South Africa, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.27/Rev.1, sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Egypt, Pakistan and South Africa, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malawi, Singapore, Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

255. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Cyprus (on behalf of on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, South Africa and Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

256. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

257. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of position before the decision.

258. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[90].

Question of the death penalty

259. At the 43rd meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representatives of the Republic of Moldova (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia and Switzerland) and Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.12, sponsored by Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Namibia, Nepal, Timor-Leste and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

260. At the same meeting, the representative of Singapore introduced proposed amendments contained in documents A/HRC/60/L.36, A/HRC/60/L.58 and A/HRC/60/L.59, and the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced a proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.39.

261. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.36 was sponsored by Singapore, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Belarus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Indonesia withdrew its sponsorship. Thereafter, Algeria, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda joined the sponsors.

262. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.58 was sponsored by Singapore. Subsequently, Brunei Darussalam, China, Egypt, Gambia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Uganda joined the sponsors.

[90] A/HRC/RES/60/14.

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263. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.59 was sponsored by Singapore, and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of). Subsequently, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Gambia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Uganda joined the sponsors.

264. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.39 was sponsored by Algeria, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Brunei Darussalam, China, Gambia and Nigeria joined the sponsors.

265. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the main sponsors of the draft resolution, made a statement on the proposed amendments.

266. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Human Rights Council), and Iceland made general comments on the draft resolution and on the proposed amendments.

267. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

268. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Chile, and Indonesia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.36.

269. At the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.36. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Morocco, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Thailand.

270. The proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.36 was rejected by 22 votes to 15, with 10 abstentions.

271. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia and France made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.39.

272. At the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.39.

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

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Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Republic of Korea.

273. The proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.39 was rejected by 24 votes to 16, with 7 abstentions.

274. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and Romania made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.58.

275. At the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.58.

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Morocco, Republic of Korea.

276. The proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.58 was rejected by 25 votes to 13, with 9 abstentions.

277. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.59.

278. At the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.59.

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kuwait, Maldives, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Morocco, Republic of Korea.

279. The proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.59 was rejected by 26 votes to 11, with 9 abstentions[91].

280. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Ghana, Japan and Kuwait (on behalf of a cross-regional group of 27 States, including 7 members of the Council) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

281. At the request of the representative of Kuwait, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution.

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

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In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland.

Against:

China, Ethiopia, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Qatar, Sudan.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Thailand, Viet Nam.

282. Draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.12 was adopted by 31 votes to 7, with 8 abstentions[92].

Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights

283. At the 43rd meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representatives of New Zealand (also on behalf of Colombia and Estonia) and Estonia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.20/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Colombia, Estonia and New Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Chile withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Malta, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Sierra Leone and Thailand joined the sponsors.

284. The President announced that the proposed amendments contained in documents A/HRC/60/L.35, A/HRC/60/L.52 and A/HRC/60/L.53 had been withdrawn.

285. At the same meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced the proposed amendments contained in documents A/HRC/60/L.40, A/HRC/60/L.41 and A/HRC/60/L.42.

286. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.40 was sponsored by Algeria, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Gambia, Nigeria and Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

287. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.41 was sponsored by Algeria, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Gambia, Nigeria and Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

288. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.42 was sponsored by Algeria, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Eritrea, Gambia, Nigeria and Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

289. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the main sponsors of the draft resolution, as orally revised, made a statement on the proposed amendments.

[92] A/HRC/RES/60/17. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

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290. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Human Rights Council), Kenya, Marshall Islands, South Africa and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised, and on the proposed amendments.

291. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

292. At the same meeting, the representatives of Iceland and Chile made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.40.

293. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.40. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Viet Nam.

294. The proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.40 was rejected by 26 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions[93].

295. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.41.

296. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.41. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Viet Nam.

297. The proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.41 was rejected by 26 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions[94].

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

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298. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Spain made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.42.

299. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.42. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Viet Nam.

300. The proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.42 was rejected by 26 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions[95].

301. At the same meeting, the President announced that Chile had withdrawn its sponsorship of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

302. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Ethiopia, Gambia, and Ghana made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

303. In their statements, the representative of the Gambia disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on language meant to broaden the concept of sexual and reproductive rights beyond the scope of internationally agreed frameworks, in particular the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of Arab States that were members of the Council, disassociated the respective member States from the consensus on the eighth, twelfth, fifteenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 9, 12, 17, 18 and 19.

304. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.20/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote[96].

Promotion and protection of the human rights of women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations: ensuring justice, remedies and reparation for victims

305. At the 44th meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representative of Qatar, also on behalf of Costa Rica, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.28, sponsored by Costa Rica and Qatar, and co-sponsored by Guatemala, Kuwait and Monaco. Subsequently, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen joined the sponsors.

306. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

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

[96] A/HRC/RES/60/18.

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307. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Gambia, Indonesia (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Japan, Kenya, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Kyrgyzstan (on behalf of the members of the Organization of Turkic States), Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, South Africa, Sudan and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution.

308. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.28 without a vote[97].

Sea-level rise and its effects on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights

309. At the 44th meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representative of the Dominican Republic, also on behalf of the Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Cyprus, Ecuador, Maldives and Malta, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.38/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Maldives and Malta, and co-sponsored by Barbados, Dominica, Peru and Suriname. Subsequently, Armenia, Benin, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Montenegro, Mozambique, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Timor-Leste and Trinidad and Tobago joined the sponsors.

310. At the same meeting, the representative of Vanuatu introduced the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.51, sponsored by Vanuatu. Subsequently, Colombia, Fiji, Nauru and Samoa joined the sponsors. Thereafter, Colombia withdrew its co-sponsorship.

311. In the statement, the representative of Vanuatu withdrew the proposed amendment.

312. The President announced that the proposed amendments contained in documents A/HRC/60/L.60 and A/HRC/60/L.61 had also been withdrawn.

313. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Gambia, Iceland, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives, and Marshall Islands (also on behalf of a group of small island countries in the Pacific) made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

314. In their statements, the representative of Brazil disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, and the representative of Iceland disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

315. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

316. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia and Japan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

317. In their statements, the representative of Colombia disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the sixth and twenty-first preambular paragraphs and paragraph 2 and 7 of the draft resolution, and the representative of Japan disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

318. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.38/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote[98].

[97] A/HRC/RES/60/19.
[98] A/HRC/RES/60/20.

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Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons

319. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representatives of the United Kingdom, (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Germany, Jordan and the Philippines) and the Philippines, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.8, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Germany, Jordan, Philippines and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

320. At the same meeting, the representatives of Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Thailand made general comments on the draft resolution.

321. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

322. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.8 without a vote[99].

The human rights implications of drug policy

323. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Colombia, also on behalf of Albania, Brazil, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Portugal, Switzerland and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.31/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Albania, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Portugal, Switzerland and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Canada, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

324. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced the proposed amendments contained in documents A/HRC/60/L.54, A/HRC/60/L.55, A/HRC/60/L.56 and A/HRC/60/L.57.

325. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.54 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Singapore joined the sponsors.

326. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.55 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Iraq, Singapore and Sudan joined the sponsors.

327. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.56 was sponsored by Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Singapore joined the sponsors.

328. Amendment A/HRC/60/L.57 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Pakistan and Singapore joined the sponsors.

329. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia made a statement on the proposed amendments.

[99] A/HRC/RES/60/25.

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330. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council) and Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution and the proposed amendments.

331. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

332. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico and the representative of Spain made statements in explanation of vote before the voting on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.54.

333. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.54. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Thailand.

334. The proposed amendment was rejected by 26 votes to 8, with 13 abstentions.

335. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in explanation of vote before the voting on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.55.

336. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.55. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Maldives, Republic of Korea, Thailand.

337. The proposed amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions.

338. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.56.

339. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.56. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Maldives, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Thailand.

340. The proposed amendment was rejected by 24 votes to 13, with 10 abstentions.

341. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.57.

342. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment contained in document A/HRC/60/L.57. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Republic of Korea, Thailand.

343. The proposed amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.

344. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational state of), China, Cuba and Ethiopia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

346. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.31/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote[100] .

347. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representatives of Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and Sudan made statements in explanation of vote after the vote on a resolution adopted under agenda item 3.

[100] A/HRC/RES/60/26.

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

A. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the Group of Independent Experts on the Situation of Human Rights in Belarus

348. At the 19th meeting, on 19 September 2025, the Chair of the Group of Independent Experts on the Situation of Human Rights in Belarus, Karinna Moskalenko, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/19, an oral update of the Group of Independent Experts.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Germany, Lithuania[101] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden) (video statement), Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium, Luxembourg), Romania, Switzerland;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, International Bar Association (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, National Human Rights Civic Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee" (video statement), The Law Society (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), War Resisters International, World Organisation Against Torture.

351. At the same meeting, the Chair and members of the Group of Independent Experts, Suzanne Bazili and Monika Stanisława Płatek, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine

352. At the 20th meeting, on 22 September 2025, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, Erik Møse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/24, an oral update of the Commission of Inquiry.

353. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned (video statement).

354. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ukraine), made a statement (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Albania (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,

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

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Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden[102] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway) (video statement), Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Research League, Institute for Human Rights, International Bar Association (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, United Nations Watch.

356. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Commission of Inquiry answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

357. At the 20th meeting, on 22 September 2025, the Chair of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Marta Valiñas, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/36, a report of the independent international fact-finding mission[103].

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

359. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 21st meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the independent international fact-finding mission questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina[104] (also on behalf of Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay), Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Cuba, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Japan, Norway[105] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden), Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Zimbabwe[106] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao

[102] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[103] A/HRC/60/61.
[104] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[105] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[106] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of American States - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (video statement);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org, Aula Abierta (video statement), Center for Justice and International Law (video statement), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (video statement), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement), World Organisation Against Torture (video statement).

360. At the 21st meeting, the members of the independent international fact-finding mission, Francisco Cox Vial and Patricia Tappatá Valdez, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

361. At the 21st meeting, on 22 September 2025, and at the 22nd meetings, on 23 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 55/21, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea[107].

362. At the 21st meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement (video statement).

363. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Elizabeth Salmón (video statement); the Chair of the former Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr. Michael Kirby (video statement), and former resident of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea living abroad, Hyosim Maeng (video statement).

364. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 22nd meeting, on 23 September 2025, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Burundi, China, Cuba, Czechia, Estonia[108] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Ethiopia, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (on behalf of Belgium, Luxembourg), Republic of Korea, Sudan, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[109] (on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Cambodia, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB) (also on behalf of International Federation for

[107] A/HRC/60/58.
[108] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[109] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Human Rights Leagues) (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Bar Association (video statement), United Nations Watch.

365. At the 22nd meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner and presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

366. At the 24th meeting, on 23 September 2025, the representatives of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua

367. At the 22nd meeting, on 23 September 2025, the Director of the Global Operations Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua[110].

368. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Chile, Chile[111] (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Georgia, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium, Luxembourg), Norway[112] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden), Romania, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Austria, Burkina Faso, Italy, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Aula Abierta, Center for Justice and International Law (video statement), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Ingenieurs du Monde (video statement), International Bar Association (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development.

369. At the same meeting, the Director of the Global Operations Division answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

F. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi

370. At the 19th meeting, on 19 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi, Fortuné Gaetan Zongo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/22, a report on the human rights situation in Burundi[113].

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

372. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, Commission Nationale Indépendante des droits de l'homme, made a statement.

[110] A/HRC/60/92.
[111] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[112] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[113] A/HRC/60/60.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Kenya, Sudan, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Uganda, 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) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Research League, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Union of Arab Jurists), World Organisation Against Torture.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation

375. At the 21st meeting, on 22 September 2025, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, Mariana Katzarova, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/20, her report on the human rights situation in the Russian Federation[114].

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

377. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden) (video statement), Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Romania, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland;

378. Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

379. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

380. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Baptist World Alliance (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, The Law Society) (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of The Law Society), War Resisters International.

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

[114] A/HRC/60/59.

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G. General debate on agenda item 4

382. At the 22nd meeting, on 23 September 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 Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic.

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

384. At the 22nd meeting, on 23 September 2025, the Chair of the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua, Jan-Michael Simon, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/18, an oral update of the Group.

385. At the 22nd meeting, on 23 September 2025, and at the 23rd meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)[115] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan[116] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda[117] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Chile and Ecuador), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[118] (also on behalf of Netherlands (Kingdom of the), France, Germany, Türkiye, Qatar), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[119] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, State of Palestine, Russian Federation, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Nicaragua, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[120] (also on behalf of On behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore and Sudan), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lithuania, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the European Union (also on behalf of Montenegro and North Macedonia);

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Instiutions, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute (video statement), Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Africa Culture Internationale, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte (also on behalf of Actions écologiques françaises, Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative

[115] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[116] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[117] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[118] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[119] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[120] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes], Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Conseil national des droits de l'homme et du citoyen, Etudiants Pour Une Societe Durable Paris, Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L'homme, Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon) (video statement), Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance Defending Freedom, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (also on behalf of Alsalam Foundation) (video statement), Amnesty International, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association Culture Femmes, Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux (video statement), Association Des Jeunes Du Village (video statement), Association Droit et Talents de Femmes (video statement), Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement), Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children (video statement), Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video statement), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI) (video statement), Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Inquiry, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement), Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, FIAN International e.V, Institute for Policy Studies, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, ECO-FAWN (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Edmund Rice International Limited, Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights (video statement), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (video statement), Family Health Association of Iran (video statement), Fondation Secours Humanitaire, Franciscans International, Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Fundación Abba Colombia (video statement), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Research League, Humanists International (video statement), Indian Council of South America (CISA), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (video statement), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video statement), International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), International Service for Human Rights, Iranian Thalassemia Society (video statement), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian (video statement), Jssor Youth Organization, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s., Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (video statement), MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (video

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statement), Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran (video statement), Observatoire du Crime Organisé, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (video statement), payamavaran hamyari (chatra) (video statement), Peace Brigades International, Physicians for Human Rights (video statement), Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Sambhali Trust, Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization, Shivi Development Society (also on behalf of People's Cultural Centre), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Society for Threatened Peoples, The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (video statement), Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU) (video statement), Union of Arab Jurists (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org), Universal Peace Federation, Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International, Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", Women's Network for Change (video statement), WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity International (CSI)), World Muslim Congress, Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN) (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG, Zero Pauvre Afrique.

386. At the 23rd meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and Sudan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

387. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Republic of Korea made statement in exercise of the second right to reply.

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Burundi

388. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.13, sponsored by sponsored by Denmark, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Canada, New Zealand, Republic of Moldova and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

389. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Iceland and North Macedonia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

391. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

392. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Burundi, 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, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland.

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Against:

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Morocco, Sudan.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam.

393. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions[121].

Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation

394. At the 44th meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.23, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Iceland withdrew its sponsorship. Thereafter, Georgia, Iceland, Japan and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

395. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, France, Japan, Romania and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

396. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

397. At the same meeting, the President announced that Iceland had withdrawn its sponsorship of the draft resolution.

398. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba and Iceland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

399. At the request of the representative of China, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland.

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand.

400. Draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.23 was adopted by 20 votes to 8, with 18 abstentions[122].

[121] A/HRC/RES/60/15.

[122] A/HRC/RES/60/21. The delegation of Colombia did not cast a vote.

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Situation of human rights in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

401. At the 44th meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.32/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Democratic Republic of the Congo. Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Croatia, Ireland, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

402. Amendments A/HRC/60/L.43, A/HRC/60/L.44, A/HRC/60/L.45, A/HRC/60/L.46 and A/HRC/60/L.47 were not considered by the Human Rights Council in the absence of co-sponsorship by members of the Council.

403. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Kyrgyzstan, Qatar and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

404. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Rwanda made a statement as the other State concerned.

405. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

406. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.32/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote[123].

407. At the 44th meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote on a resolution adopted under agenda item 4.

[123] A/HRC/RES/60/22.

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V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

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

408. At the 25th meeting, on 24 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 18/8 and 57/15, an annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of Indigenous Peoples on the theme "Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of a just transition to sustainable energy systems, including in relation to critical minerals".

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

410. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: President of the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation of Brazil (FUNAI), Joenia Wapichana; Secretary of the Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples and representative of Indigenous Peoples' Rights International, Shankar Limbu; Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council, Sara Olsvig; Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Anexa Alfred Cunningham.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cameroon, Finland[124] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Guatemala, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Russian Federation, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Marshall Islands, Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Images for Inclusion, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

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

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

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

414. At the 26th meeting, on 24 September 2025, the Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Anexa Alfred Cunningham, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/25, the reports of the Expert Mechanism[125].

415. At the same meeting, a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, Dev Kumar Sunuwar, made a statement (video statement).

416. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism questions:

417. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Indonesia, Mexico (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay);

(a) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia (video statement), Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observers for Indigenous Peoples: Bukidnon Tagoloanon Tribe, Collectif Justice 13 Mai, confederacion indigena bolivariana de amazonas (COIBA), Crimean Tatar Youth Center (video statement), LOKICHAR ACTION NETWORK-LAN, Panel of African Experts on Indigenous Affairs, Public Organization of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug-Yugra "Saving Yugra" (video statement), Uru, Wandara Collective, Winnemem Wintu Tribe;

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC), China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Indian Treaty Council, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Inuit Circumpolar Council.

418. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

419. At the 28th meeting, on 25 September 2025, the representatives Indonesia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

420. At the 26th meeting, on 24 September 2025, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolutions 36/21, 48/17 and 54/24, the report

[125] A/HRC/60/65, A/HRC/60/67, and A/HRC/60/66.

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of the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals against those who seek to cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms[126].

421. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Czechia, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Ireland[127] (also on behalf of Fiji, Ghana, Hungary and Uruguay), Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg[128] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Maldives, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Slovenia), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Liechtenstein, Mauritania, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [129] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe), State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Human Rights House Foundation, Humanists International (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

422. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

423. At the 28th meeting, on 25 September 2025, the representatives of China and Djibouti made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Interactive dialogue with the Advisory Committee

424. At the 27th meeting, on 25 September 2025, the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, Nadia Amal Bernoussi, presented the reports of the Advisory Committee[130].

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil, China, Cuba, France, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Austria, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Poland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

[126] A/HRC/60/62.
[127] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[128] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[129] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[130] A/HRC/60/63 and A/HRC/60/64.

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(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Privacy International, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group.

426. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Complaint Procedure

427. At the 24th meeting, on 23rd September 2025, and at the 34th meeting, on 30 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held closed meetings on the complaint procedure.

428. At the 35th meeting, on 1 October 2025, the Vice President of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the outcome of the meetings, stating that the Council had, in closed meetings, examined the situation of human rights in Tajikistan, under the complaint procedure established pursuant to Council resolution 5/1, and that it decided to keep the situation of human rights in Tajikistan under review and requested the Government of Tajikistan to provide further information at the sixty-second session of the Human Rights Council.

F. General debate on agenda item 5

429. At the 27th meeting, on 25 September 2025, and at the 28th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium (on behalf of Groupe des États Membres de la Francophonie), China, China (also on behalf of Cuba), Colombia, Cuba, Egypt[131] (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Latvia[132] (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal[133] (also on behalf of Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia), Ethiopia, Indonesia, Pakistan [134] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sudan, Uganda[135] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Chile); Uruguay[136] (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia,

[131] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[132] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[133] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[134] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[135] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[136] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye and State of Palestine), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [137] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe).

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, African Green Foundation International, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, Al-Hakim Foundation, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE (video statement), Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (AESFE), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (video statement), Broad National Movement (BNM) Limited Ltd (video statement), Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (video statement), Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme - CFDH, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Development of the Local Community Association at Gazirat Beba (video statement), ECO-FAWN (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (video statement), Etudiants Pour Une Societe Durable Paris, Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video statement), Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom (video statement), Images For Inclusion Inc, India Water Foundation (video statement), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Irada Organization against Torture and Enforced Disappearance, Japan Society for History Textbook (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of The Law Society), Maloca Internationale, Model European Parliament Italia (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Sambhali Trust, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment (video statement), Society for Threatened Peoples (video statement), Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, VIVAT International, World Muslim Congress, Zero Pauvre Afrique.

430. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Sudan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

431. At the 44th meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representatives of Hungary (also on behalf of Fiji, Ghana, Ireland and Uruguay) and Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.25, sponsored by Fiji, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland and Uruguay, and co-sponsored

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

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by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ecuador, Gambia, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

432. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

433. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

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

435. In the statement, the representative of China indicated that the respective member State would not join the consensus on the draft resolution.

436. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.25 without a vote[138].

[138] A/HRC/RES/60/23.

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VI. Universal periodic review

437. 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-ninth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 28 April to 9 May 2025.

438. 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

439. 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.[139]

Kyrgyzstan

440. The review of Kyrgyzstan was held on 28 April 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 Kyrgyzstan 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;[140]

(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;[141]

(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.[142]

441. At its 28th meeting, on 25 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan (see sect. C below).

442. The outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[143] 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.[144]

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

443. Kyrgyzstan expressed its sincere appreciation to the members of the troika – Cuba, Ethiopia and Maldives – as well as to the universal periodic review Secretariat for their strong

[139] https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/60/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx
[140] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/1.
[141] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/2.
[142] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/3.
[143] A/HRC/60/4.
[144] See also A/HRC/60/4/Add.1.

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support throughout the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. The delegation also thanked States and civil society organizations for the concrete ideas and suggestions submitted in relation to the assessment of the human rights situation in Kyrgyzstan.

444. The delegation indicated that 299 recommendations had been received, of which 249 had been supported - representing 83.3 per cent of the total-, and 50 had been noted. Kyrgyzstan specified that the supported recommendations had either been implemented, were in the process of being implemented, or were planned for implementation.

445. Kyrgyzstan highlighted that the recommendations had been the subject of broad consultations with civil society organizations, United Nations agencies, and the regional office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Central Asia, in Bishkek.

446. The delegation stated Kyrgyzstan's commitment to constructive engagement with the international community within the framework of the universal periodic review and the fundamental values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, emphasizing the importance it attaches to the universal periodic review mechanism and to the systematic promotion of human rights in the future.

447. Kyrgyzstan further expressed its readiness to cooperate with the Human Rights Council, United Nations agencies, and civil society representatives to jointly advance the promotion of human rights in the country. The delegation reiterated Kyrgyzstan's strong commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights, and willingness to continue cooperation with the Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

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

448. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan, 18 delegations made statements.

449. Jordan welcomed the efforts made by Kyrgyzstan and its cooperation with the Human Rights Council in the context of the universal periodic review, noting Kyrgyzstan's determination to engage in international partnerships and to benefit from shared experiences in the field of human rights. Jordan welcomed the efforts undertaken by Kyrgyzstan in the areas of sustainable development, health, gender equality, women's empowerment and the protection of disadvantaged groups, including children and persons with disabilities.

450. Kazakhstan highly valued Kyrgyzstan's commitment to the universal periodic review process. Kazakhstan noted positively that Kyrgyzstan had supported most of the recommendations received, including all recommendations made by Kazakhstan, and welcomed Kyrgyzstan's efforts to promote and protect human rights, in particular its ongoing reforms in the fields of education and digital governance.

451. Kuwait noted that Kyrgyzstan had accepted a substantial number of recommendations aimed at strengthening its human rights framework, including those supporting the continuation of the national programme on women's leadership by 2030 and supporting the implementation of the crime prevention policy for the period 2022–2028.

452. The Lao People's Democratic Republic congratulated the delegation of Kyrgyzstan on its participation in the constructive dialogue during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Kyrgyzstan for the progress made in advancing human rights in the country through investment in the national programme, including in education development, the National Sustainable Development Strategy, and the Family Support and Child Protection Programme. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of the majority of recommendations received during the constructive dialogue, including two recommendations made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

453. Malawi congratulated Kyrgyzstan on undergoing its review and appreciated its cooperation throughout the universal periodic review process. Malawi welcomed Kyrgyzstan's demonstrated political will to strengthen democracy and the rule of law through

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reported political, legal and institutional changes. Malawi stated that those developments reflected Kyrgyzstan's commitment to implementing the recommendations.

454. Maldives commended Kyrgyzstan for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and for having accepted the majority of the recommendations received, including the two recommendations Maldives had made during the Working Group session.

455. Morocco acknowledged Kyrgyzstan's active participation in the universal periodic review process, which it stated demonstrated Kyrgyzstan's determination to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights. It welcomed, in particular, Kyrgyzstan's endorsement of its recommendations, including those aimed at strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman in line with the Paris Principles and advancing inclusive education for children with disabilities. Morocco further noted that these commitments highlight Kyrgyzstan's willingness to reinforce democratic institutions and foster a more equitable society.

456. Nepal thanked the delegation of Kyrgyzstan for its constructive engagement with the human rights mechanisms and appreciated Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of both recommendations made by Nepal and its efforts to prevent gender-based violence and promote gender equality.

457. Oman welcomed the cooperation of Kyrgyzstan with United Nations human rights mechanisms, as well as its commitment to strengthening its legal system to protect democracy and the rule of law. Oman noted that the review took place in a context of constructive dialogue and welcomed Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of Oman's recommendations on digitizing the judicial system, supporting low-income families and improving the legislative framework for drinking water management.

458. Pakistan commended Kyrgyzstan for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by Pakistan. It further welcomed the progress achieved by Kyrgyzstan in various areas of human rights.

459. The Philippines commended Kyrgyzstan's constructive approach to the universal periodic review process through its acceptance of the majority of recommendations. The Philippines also appreciated Kyrgyzstan's support for its three recommendations which focused on strengthening the independence and capacity of the Office of the Ombudsman in line with the Paris Principle, combating trafficking in persons, and addressing gender-based violence through awareness-raising campaigns and capacity building for law enforcement and the judiciary.

460. Qatar noted that a significant number of recommendations received had been accepted by Kyrgyzstan, reflecting its commitment to human rights. Qatar welcomed the acceptance of its two recommendations concerning family protection as well as the enhancement of quality and inclusive education. Qatar also welcomed Kyrgyzstan's cooperation with the international community for the implementation of the recommendations.

461. The Russian Federation noted that the majority of recommendations, including those it had made, were accepted, reflecting Kyrgyzstan's commitment to promoting human rights and cooperating with international monitoring mechanisms. It welcomed the progress achieved in modernizing legislation and in safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the population, including children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and women. It further welcomed efforts to improve living standards, eradicate poverty, enhance financial support for persons living in poverty, and promote the participation of women in government.

462. Saudi Arabia acknowledged Kyrgyzstan's strong cooperation with human rights bodies and welcomed its openness to international monitoring bodies. Saudi Arabia commended Kyrgyzstan's efforts in the field of human rights and noted its acceptance of the majority of recommendations.

463. Sierra Leone noted that Kyrgyzstan had accepted the majority of the recommendations received, including all those made by Sierra Leone. It wished Kyrgyzstan success in implementing the supported recommendations.

464. Singapore commended Kyrgyzstan's engagement with the universal periodic review process and its consideration of the recommendations received. Singapore thanked

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Kyrgyzstan for accepting both of its recommendations, on improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and on combating domestic and gender-based violence and promoting women's representation in leadership.

465. The Sudan welcomed the progress achieved by Kyrgyzstan in the protection of human rights and commended its constructive engagement in the universal periodic review process. The Sudan also expressed appreciation for Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of recommendations, including its recommendations calling for the strengthening of human rights legislation and encouraging continued efforts to economically empower women, to promote their participation in decision-making roles and ensure their representation within Parliament.

466. Tajikistan noted positively that Kyrgyzstan had supported the majority of recommendations received and welcomed steps taken to empower women and eliminate all forms of discrimination. Tajikistan commended the adoption and implementation of the national strategy to achieve gender equality by 2030 and the programme supporting women's leadership and entrepreneurship.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

467. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kyrgyzstan, four other stakeholders made statements.

468. ILGA World (video statement) thanked the States that issued 17 recommendations to Kyrgyzstan on the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer/Questioning, and other identities (LGBTIQ+) persons. It welcomed the acceptance of two recommendations on strengthening anti-discrimination measures and adopting protections against discrimination on all grounds. However, it voiced concern that the recommendations calling for comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, explicit inclusion of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC) as protected grounds in the Criminal Code, and the criminalization of hate crimes, were merely noted. It also raised concerns about the lack of implementation of recommendations from previous cycles, warning that this continued inaction risks leaving LGBTIQ+ persons in situations of vulnerability. It urged Kyrgyzstan to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation covering all grounds and to strengthen the Criminal Code to ensure that hate crimes are explicitly criminalized, investigated and punished. It further expressed its readiness to collaborate with the Government and international partners.

469. United Nations Watch welcomed the review of Kyrgyzstan's human rights record but expressed alarm over recent developments. Those include the dissolution of the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and the adoption of restrictive media laws mandating all media outlets to register with the State. It raised concerns about the imprisonment of journalists and the erosion of press freedom. The organization called on Kyrgyzstan to repeal repressive laws, release imprisoned journalists, and reinstate independent safeguards against torture, stating that failure to do so would undermine its treaty obligations and the rights of its citizens.

470. Human Rights Watch welcomed Kyrgyzstan's support for the majority of recommendations, including those aimed at combating domestic violence, protecting the rights and persons with disabilities, and strengthening anti-corruption measures. However, it expressed regret that Kyrgyzstan did not support recommendations to repeal the "foreign representatives" law, nor those related to freedom of expression and media freedom. It stated that the failure to release imprisoned journalists contradicted Kyrgyzstan's constitutional guarantees and international human rights obligations. The organization expressed concern over the closure of Kloop Media and the conviction of its staff for allegedly participating in the production of YouTube videos critical of the Government, as well as the lack of support for recommendations concerning the rights of LGBT persons and the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The organization urged Kyrgyzstan to reconsider its positions on recommendations it has yet to support and called on the United Nations human rights system and States to continue advocating for the implementation of supported recommendations.

471. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed Kyrgyzstan's support for recommendations aimed at implementing further measures to prevent and eliminate all forms

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of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. It expressed concern over pressing matters requiring further actions, including the continued prevalence of violence against women and girls despite legislative amendments addressing domestic violence, bride kidnapping and forced marriage. It regretted that Kyrgyzstan had noted all recommendations calling for the repeal or amendment of legislation concerning foreign representatives and mass media. It stated that such laws curb the legitimate activities of human rights defenders, non-governmental organizations and journalists, and significantly restrict the rights to freedom of association and expression. It voiced particular concern over the ongoing imprisonment of human rights activists and journalists for their peaceful attempts to hold the authorities accountable for human rights violations. It urged Kyrgyzstan to uphold the rights to freedom of expression and association. Finally, the organization encouraged Kyrgyzstan to submit a mid-term report on the progress of implementation of supported recommendations and to use the general debate under item 6 to inform States accordingly.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

472. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 299 recommendations received, 249 had enjoyed the support of Kyrgyzstan, and 50 had been noted.

473. The delegation of Kyrgyzstan thanked all delegations that took the floor during the consideration and adoption of its universal periodic review outcome. It expressed appreciation to the delegations of non-governmental organizations that either voiced support or raised concerns regarding certain circumstances and stated that it had taken note of all comments made.

Kiribati

474. The review of Kiribati was held on 28 April 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 Kiribati 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;[145]

(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;[146]

(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.[147]

475. At its 28th meeting, on 25 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kiribati (see sect. C below).

476. The outcome of the review of Kiribati comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[148] 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.[149]

[145] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/1.
[146] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/2.
[147] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/3.
[148] A/HRC/60/5.
[149] See also A/HRC/60/5/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

477. Kiribati expressed gratitude to the troika and the 65 delegations for their active participation in its fourth cycle universal periodic review, which demonstrated the international community's commitment to and interest in Kiribati's human rights journey.

478. Kiribati stated that it had received a total of 183 recommendations during the review, of which 120 were supported. Those supported recommendations would guide Kiribati's ongoing efforts to promote and protect human rights in prioritized areas such as climate change policy integration, protection of vulnerable groups, and gender equality.

479. Kiribati also stated that the Kiribati National Human Rights Taskforce, led by the Ministry of Justice, would coordinate the implementation of those supported recommendations in close collaboration with external partners, including relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations and civil society. In this regard, Kiribati emphasised that the engagement of the OHCHR Pacific Regional Office and the Pacific Community would be instrumental in ensuring progress.

480. As for the 63 noted recommendations, Kiribati would continue to consult with domestic stakeholders as well as regional and international partners to carefully assess its capacity and determine the feasibility of implementation. This inclusive approach would help ensure that decisions are both well-informed and responsive to national priorities.

481. Kiribati emphasized that it attached great value to the universal periodic review process. It also recognized the role played by the universal periodic review in fostering cooperation, strengthening peer learning, and promoting best practices among States. As such, Kiribati deeply appreciated the constructive recommendations provided by peer States and remained committed to building on such a spirit of cooperation. It would prioritize the implementation of the supported recommendations in partnership with stakeholders with a view to advancing its human rights agenda and safeguarding the rights and dignity of all its citizens.

482. Kiribati stated that it would focus its efforts on building an inclusive and resilient society where all people could thrive. These efforts would include ensuring access for persons with disabilities to government facilities, improving access to clean water and sanitation in outer islands to promote public health and ease the burden on women and girls, and integrating human rights considerations into climate change policies. Kiribati would also continue strengthening legislation to protect groups in vulnerable situations while advancing gender equality and sustainable development through a holistic, human rights-based approach.

483. Kiribati called upon donor partners to collaborate with it, particularly in areas where financial and technical support would be crucial to achieving meaningful progress. With the continued partnership of its development partners, Kiribati would be confident in its ability to successfully implement the supported recommendations.

484. Kiribati reiterated its commitment to working diligently to implement the supported recommendations where appropriate. Accordingly, it emphasized that it would greatly value and welcome continued support from the international community.

485. Kiribati expressed heartfelt thanks to the troika, namely Albania, Costa Rica and Viet Nam, for their dedicated efforts in ensuring the smooth conduct of the fourth cycle universal periodic review of Kiribati. It further extended its appreciation to OHCHR for its invaluable assistance in Geneva and for facilitating the remote participation of experts in Kiribati.

486. Kiribati further emphasized that it would remain steadfast in its commitment to ensuring that all citizens of Kiribati fully enjoy their human rights.

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

487. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kiribati, 19 delegations made statements.

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488. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the acceptance of the four recommendations made on access to drinking water, sanitation, the right to health, and the implementation of national programmes to ensure access to housing and food, particularly for people living in rural areas. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela also highlighted the importance of cooperation with United Nations specialized agencies in line with their needs and national realities and encouraged Kiribati to intensify its efforts to promote, protect, and ensure the enjoyment of human rights by its people upholding the right to development for all.

489. Viet Nam commended Kiribati for integrating gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches into its national climate policies, as well as for expanding its social protection system to support senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and the unemployed. It appreciated Kiribati's acceptance of the recommendation to further consolidate and expand the social protection system to ensure sustainable coverage and accessibility for all, including those living in remote areas. It also encouraged Kiribati to continue strengthening efforts to enhance climate change community resilience by promoting inclusive adaptation strategies for diverse groups' needs.

490. The Bahamas noted with appreciation Kiribati's acceptance of 120 recommendations, including those recommendations to expand technical assistance to support treaty implementation and future ratifications. It also appreciated Kiribati's commitment to strengthening health systems, addressing gender-based violence, and confronting the significant threats posed by climate change. The Bahamas further encouraged Kiribati to continue its efforts to expand access to education, improve childhood nutrition, and enhance digital infrastructure for students in remote and outer islands.

491. China recognized Kiribati's efforts to promote equality, combat discrimination, address climate change, strengthen adaptation measures, improve health care and education, protect the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities, and advance social and economic development to raise living standards. It encouraged Kiribati to continue increasing investment in education, healthcare, and other public services, and to take effective measures to address the barriers faced by women, children, and other vulnerable groups.

492. Cuba applauded the efforts made by Kiribati to strengthen its institutional and legal framework on human rights, despite the structural challenges faced, especially those linked to climate change and limited resources. It welcomed the measures adopted to expand access to education and improve health services, including maternal health care. Cuba also welcomed Kiribati's progress in promoting human rights and its work to align national laws and government policies with human rights standards. It further commended Kiribati for expanding protection programmes, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and promoting women's full participation in all spheres of political and social life.

493. The Dominican Republic appreciated Kiribati's acceptance of its recommendations, which represented a valuable contribution to strengthening national policies and advancing the promotion of human rights. It reiterated its solidarity with Kiribati and its commitment to building a United Pacific and Caribbean area in defence of human rights and climate justice.

494. India congratulated Kiribati for the acceptance of 120 recommendations, including those recommendations that it had made.

495. Kazakhstan noted with appreciation Kiribati's acceptance of most recommendations received, including those it had recommended. It further welcomed Kiribati's efforts to promote gender equality, strengthen social protection and address the serious humanitarian and environmental consequences of nuclear weapon testing.

496. Maldives applauded Kiribati's acceptance of most of the recommendations received, including those it had recommended.

497. Morocco commended Kiribati for efforts to continue improving access to education for children with particular attention to girls, recognizing them as essential to advancing equality and protecting them from all forms of rights violations.

498. Nepal welcomed Kiribati's acceptance of its recommendations. It also appreciated Kiribati's efforts towards climate change mitigation and adaptation.

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499. New Zealand commended Kiribati for its ongoing efforts to reduce violence against women and children, including by improving access to legal protection and support services in outer island communities. It also encouraged Kiribati to continue advancing media freedom and freedom of expression and reiterated its willingness to continue working in partnership with Kiribati on human rights issues.

500. The Philippines thanked Kiribati for supporting its recommendations: first, to intensify efforts to eliminate child labour; and second, to strengthen measures to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including through prompt investigation and prosecution of cases and the provision of comprehensive support for survivors.

501. The Russian Federation welcomed Kiribati's support for its recommendations and applauded the country's policies, including the new legislation aimed at strengthening national capacity to protect and promote human rights. The Russian Federation further noted Kiribati's constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights bodies and its status as a signatory to key international treaties, as well as the fact that, in 2023, Kiribati became the first Pacific Island State to present its report under the Committee against Torture.

502. Samoa applauded Kiribati's support for its recommendations on strengthening the national human rights framework and improving climate adaptation and mitigation measures. Samoa also commended Kiribati for its broader efforts to implement universal periodic review recommendations on women's empowerment and participation, climate change and displacement, education and health services, including sexual and reproductive health. Recognizing Kiribati's unique vulnerabilities as a low-lying island State and its limited resources, Samoa recognized Kiribati's need of international assistance and cooperation on climate change to implement its recommendations.

503. Singapore congratulated Kiribati for the acceptance of the recommendations made by Singapore. First, to enhance efforts to ensure gender equality in society, including the inclusion of women in leadership positions. Second, to continue efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for its people, especially those in the outer islands. Third, to continue its efforts to safeguard maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

504. UN Women applauded Kiribati's renewal of the Eliminating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Policy (2023–2032) and the implementation of the Family Peace (Te Rau N Te Mwenga) Act. It welcomed ongoing efforts to deliver life-saving essential services and expressed commitment in working with Kiribati's Government on sustainable approaches to prevent and respond to violence, including through a costed national framework. It encouraged Kiribati to sustain efforts to review and implement the National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development to strengthen women's labour and social protections and expand their access to finance, training and markets. Acknowledging women's underrepresentation in Parliament with 11.1 per cent of seats following the 2024 general elections, it also encouraged the exploration of temporary special measures on the elimination of gender discriminatory norms, prevention of violence against women in politics and equal participation in elections. It further commended Kiribati for initiatives to strengthen women's resilience to climate change and disasters, including the adoption of inclusive disaster risk reduction frameworks and gender-responsive planning. It affirmed its readiness to deepen collaboration to promote women's leadership, integrate gender-based violence protection into response protocols, and safeguard women's access to resources and livelihoods in the face of escalating climate impacts.

505. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated Kiribati for its revision of the Family Life Education (FLE) and its Family Planning curriculum in line with international standards. It expressed support for the implementation of in-school and out-of-school FLE and the expansion of health services. It also expressed its willingness to address social norms, working with men and boys, youth, religious and community leaders and counter harmful gender stereotypes, promoting gender equality, and prevent violence against women and girls. UNFPA also expressed solidarity with Kiribati in its climate justice challenges.

506. UN-Habitat welcomed Kiribati's support of the recommendations addressing adequate housing and women's equal access to land rights. It welcomed the steps taken, including through the South Tarawa Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy. It expressed concern about the standard of living in the capital's informal settlements, due to

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overcrowding, lack of adequate access to safe water and sanitation, public health, tsunamis and coastal flooding risks. It underlined that women, girls and marginalized groups were disproportionately impacted, exacerbated by the gender wage gap, and women's work in the informal economy that excluded them from national labour protections. Their exclusion also entailed unequal access with customary law provision favouring men including heritance, leaving them at a much higher risk of extreme poverty, homelessness and abuse. It applauded Kiribati's efforts to address inequalities in inheritance, ownership and use rights to land but it affirmed that legal, policy and cultural practices reforms are needed. It further expressed support to Kiribati for advancing inclusive, sustainable and rights-based urbanization.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

507. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kiribati, five other stakeholders made statements.

508. Edmund Rice International Limited, in a joint statement with Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS, highlighted that Kiribati faced an existential crisis where climate change and overpopulation were linked. The organizations commended the Government for efforts to advance the Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (2019–2028) while raising concerns about rising sea levels that threatened Kiribati's territory, traditions, culture, and identity, as well as about climate-induced displacement, which was depleting resources on Tarawa Island. They called for a Joint UN–Kiribati Action Plan to address climate migration, protect cultural rights, and improve living conditions on outer islands, stressing the need for international solidarity, climate justice, and a global response.

509. The Union of Arab Jurists, in a joint statement with the Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and International-Lawyers.Org, commended Kiribati for its constructive engagement with international treaties and mechanisms, including reporting to the Committee against Torture and cooperation through the universal periodic review. The organizations welcomed the steps taken to translate international commitments into national action while respecting customary practices. They encouraged further progress through accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. They emphasized the importance of strengthening climate change resilience, to avoid undermining social and economic rights, including access to food and water, housing, health, work, education, culture, and collective rights such as self-determination. In this regard, the organizations underlined that human rights protection was closely linked with climate calling for international solidarity and cooperation on addressing those climate crisis challenges.

510. Advocates for Human Rights expressed concern about Kiribati's ambiguous stance on capital punishment, noting that while it was absent from the Penal Code, the Constitution still provided for its possibility, thus creating legal uncertainty. It regretted that Kiribati noted recommendations to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It urged Kiribati to remove all references to the death penalty from the Constitution. It encouraged abolitionist States to engage with Kiribati on the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol and called on all States to work toward its universal ratification and join the Friends of the Second Optional Protocol to extend support and technical assistance.

511. International-Lawyers.Org, in a joint statement with the Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and the Union of Arab Jurists, commended Kiribati for its legislative progress to protect marginalized groups, including the amendments to the Family Peace Act and initiatives such as the Peaceful Village Project. The organizations welcomed efforts to combat child labour and prostitution, and the joint work with the International Labour Organization to protect migrant workers, as well as Kiribati's accession to the Rome Statute and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, becoming the first Pacific Island State to report to the Committee against Torture. They also welcomed measures addressing climate change such as the Joint Implementation Plan and the Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Act. They also raised concerns about persistent sexual and gender-based violence, limited constitutional safeguards for women, restrictions in citizenship law, and the climate change's threats on the

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rights to water, health, and food security. They urged Kiribati to strengthen civil rights, promote non-violent policing, expand donor networks for human rights mechanisms, and prioritize transparent engagement with civil society.

512. The Center for Global Nonkilling applauded Kiribati's constitutional absence of military forces as a foundation for living human rights in peace. It urged stronger constitutional protection of the right to life, emphasizing the duty of Kiribati to safeguard life, prevent death and ensure participation in public affairs. It further encouraged Kiribati to urgently ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as it would reaffirm the right to life and identity for all and strengthen global efforts to prevent genocide.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

513. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 183 recommendations received, 120 had enjoyed the support of Kiribati, and 63 had been noted.

514. Kiribati concluded by expressing its gratitude to OHCHR for the support provided through the OHCHR UPR Advisor for the Pacific, based in the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific in Fiji.

Guinea

515. The review of Guinea was held on 29 April 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 Guinea in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[150]

(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;[151]

(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.[152]

516. At its 28th meeting, on 25 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Guinea (see sect. C below).

517. The outcome of the review of Guinea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[153] 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.[154]

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

518. The delegation of Guinea transmitted the gratitude of the Government for the support rendered to Guinea in its challenging but exhilarating march towards building a society that is democratic and respectful of human rights. The Government was committed to active cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

[150] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/1.
[151] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/2.
[152] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/3.
[153] A/HRC/60/6.
[154] See also A/HRC/60/6/Add.1.

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519. Since 2010, the Republic of Guinea has regularly engaged with international human rights mechanisms by submitting for consideration its achievements in protecting and promoting human rights.

520. Guinea has worked tirelessly and with courage to implement the recommendations formulated by States because those recommendations are contributions which shape the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

521. During the review of Guinea, in April 2025, 257 recommendations were made for Guinea not just to consolidate its achievements, but also to allow continuing progress towards the construction of a State based on the rule of law. Guinea also decided to defer positions on all recommendations received to have the opportunity to engage with all local institutional, political and social actors and stakeholders to hear their views on the various recommendations. A national workshop was organized by the Government to raise awareness of the recommendations received by Guinea during its review to allow all stakeholders to better understand them and contribute in the implementation of those recommendations.

522. Following this exercise, 246 recommendations were accepted of the 257 while 11 others were noted. The Government of the Republic of Guinea took note of the recommendations accepted and was committed to implementing them.

523. The challenges in human rights deserved to be met because they were imperatives which were vital for the work of all Governments. The absolute condition of peace and justice remained the focus of human rights and the fight for their effectiveness was a fight for human dignity, freedom and justice for every citizen.

524. The delegation stressed that the Government would wage this battle counting on the valuable support of all parties and reiterated its gratitude to all the countries which through recommending new actions for Guinea have demonstrated the interest and attention to the country.

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

525. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea, 18 delegations made statements.

526. Cameroon noted with satisfaction that Guinea has accepted 246 and noted 11 out of the 257 recommendations received during its review, including the acceptance of the recommendations formulated by Cameroon.

527. Chad hailed the commitment and measures taken by the Government of Guinea aimed at shoring up its legal framework for protecting and promoting human rights and to create several institutions and bodies aimed at defending human rights. Chad also welcomed legal reforms conducted by Guinea on the laws on access to public information, the protection and promotion of the rights of people with albinism, the fight against human trafficking, gender-based violence and the implementation of an institution supporting reparations for victims and access to justice. Chad encouraged Guinea to continue those efforts towards fully promoting and protecting freedoms and human dignity.

528. China commanded Guinea's constructive participation in the universal periodic review and welcomed the progress made by the country in the promotion and protection of all types of human rights. This included implementing national development strategy to reduce poverty, to enhance public services such as healthcare, education and public security and to strengthen constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and the treaty bodies. China also commended Guinea for accepting the recommendations made by China and expressed hope that Guinea will continue to increase input in healthcare, advance the implementation of relevant poverty reduction policies and measures and better safeguard the rights and interests of specific groups.

529. The Congo welcomed the acceptance by Guinea of most of the recommendations presented to it, notably those of the Congo on overpopulation of prisons and reforms related to diversifying professional and technical training offers available. The Congo noted that

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Guinea was determined to shore up and consolidate its achievements in protecting and promoting human rights.

530. Côte d'Ivoire commended the significant progress achieved by Guinea in protecting and promoting human rights notably by the adoption of a new code of the child banning corporal punishment as well as measures aimed at driving down poverty amongst vulnerable groups, including people with albinism. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged the Guinean authorities to continue those efforts to eradicate violence against women and girls and to ensure better protection for human rights defenders.

531. Cuba welcomed progress made by Guinea in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the strengthening of its institutional and legal framework, measures taken to extend access to education and health services focusing on rural areas. Cuba highlighted the voluntary commitments by Guinea to continue to improve the human rights situation of its people, including in the areas of justice, combating impunity and protecting civil and political rights. Cuba encouraged Guinea to continue efforts in implementing accepted recommendations.

532. UNFPA (video statement) highlighted the revision and adoption of several legal texts for vulnerable groups, notably people with HIV/AIDS, victims of gender-based violence and other harmful practice focusing on women and girls. UNFPA expressed readiness to stand with Guinea and its institutions, civil society, the population, the most vulnerable isolated people to see an accelerated implementation of measures to achieve new progress in sexual and reproductive rights, gender equality, equity, in line with the country's commitments under the Human Rights Council and the programme of action in the international conference on the population and development. It stressed that more money was needed to strengthen the prevention of violence against women and girls, including against female genital mutilations and child marriages which are still widely practiced despite being criminalized.

533. Gabon expressed its recognition and gratitude to Guinea for accepting the recommendations formulated by Gabon. Gabon noted with satisfaction progress achieved by Guinea in protecting and promoting human rights, notably shoring up the legislative and institutional framework as well as positive measures taken to better fight gender-based violence and female genital mutilation.

534. India (video statement) noted that the review of Guinea showed substantive participation with 87 delegations taking the floor and making a total of 257 recommendations. India appreciated that as many as 246 recommendations have been accepted by Guinea, including the 4 recommendations made by India.

535. Maldives commended Guinea for accepting most of the recommendations it received during its review, including the two recommendations made by Maldives.

536. Mali congratulated Guinea for accepting many recommendations, notably those of Mali on strengthening access to health care and improving its quality to better fight maternal infant mortality, strengthening access to drinking water, particularly in rural areas and prioritizing investment in rural areas where there is a great disparity, notably in education.

537. Morocco commended Guinea for its commitment to ensuring the implementation of the recommendations accepted in the universal periodic review process. Morocco welcomed the acceptance by Guinea of the recommendations that it had made, in particular with regard to the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the continued strengthening of the capacity of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and monitoring, as well as the acceleration of efforts to provide a better living environment for persons deprived of their liberty, in particular, by putting in place implementation of the programme for the construction, renovation and expansion of detention centres.

538. Nepal welcomed the constructive engagements of Guinea with human rights mechanisms and commended Guinea for accepting all three recommendations offered by Nepal. Nepal took good note of the legislations adopted and institutions established by Guinea to further protect and promote human rights in the country.

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539. Oman commended Guinea for its cooperation with all human rights mechanisms and for taking measures aiming at the protection and welfare of children. It expressed appreciation for Guinea's acceptance of the recommendations submitted by Oman on improving education in rural areas, the empowerment of women in economic activities and the integration of persons with disabilities in development programmes.

540. The Philippines appreciated Guinea's favourable consideration of its recommendations to step up efforts to effectively address persistent discrimination against women and girls and promote equitable access to economic opportunities and education in line with international obligations of the State, conduct awareness raising campaigns against gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, and ensure prompt impartial investigations and hold perpetrators accountable and enhance efforts to combat child labour through stricter law enforcement and expanded support services for affected children.

541. The Russian Federation noted that all of its three recommendations were accepted by Guinea for implementation. It stressed that, despite some progress in protecting human rights, the human rights situation in the country continued to be highly complex. It noted that the Government of Guinea is applying some efforts to overcome negative trends in the human rights arena. However, this was not yet enough. It expressed hope that, by the next cycle of the universal periodic review, Guinea will report on measures taken to overcome torture and poor conditions of detention in prisons which are traditional problems.

542. Senegal took note of progress achieved by Guinea in implementing its commitments to protect and promote human rights. Senegal commended the ratification by Guinea of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

543. Sierra Leone commended Guinea for its continued commitment to the universal periodic review process and the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. Sierra Leone noted with satisfaction that Guinea has accepted a majority of the recommendations received during the review, including all the recommendations that it had made. It considered Guinea's remarkable efforts as a show of faith in and commitment to the universal periodic review process.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

544. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea, eight other stakeholders made statements.

545. Equilibres & Populations, in a joint statement with the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, welcomed Guinea's acceptance of the recommendations calling for a strengthening of the fight against gender-based discriminations and violence, and the recommendations aiming at protecting human rights defenders. The organizations highlighted the preoccupying shrinkage of the civic space, the sexist and sexual violence against women, and the systemic discriminations faced by the LGBTQI+ community. They regretted that recommendations linked to their protection were not accepted by the Government. They called for Guinea to implement a functioning and transparent mechanism to follow up with the recommendations, to adopt the draft law on the protection of human rights defenders and to apply a real zero-tolerance policy against impunity for perpetrators of gender-based violence. They stressed the need to respect freedom of expression, association and reunion.

546. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) emphasized that LGBTI+ people in Guinea experience violence and discrimination from both State and non-State actors and mentioned the ongoing criminalization of consensual same-sex sexual activity. It highlighted that individuals face violence and harassment based solely on their actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or gender expression. It pointed out the acceptance of Chile's recommendation to establish a legal prohibition on discrimination but noted that Guinea did not accept similar recommendations to enact comprehensive anti-discrimination measures or to repeal the law criminalizing same-sex sexual activity. It urged Guinea to follow the recommendations of ten States to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual activity and establish comprehensive anti-discrimination protections for LGBTI+ people. It

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hoped Guinea will work with civil society to implement those changes to the anti-discrimination legislation.

547. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video statement) mentioned the murder or arrest of peaceful protesters; the censoring or threatening of journalists; the detention of political prisoners without judgement and in inhumane conditions; the mutilation of women and the justice system deemed corrupt and incapable of protecting fundamental freedoms. It pointed out the lack of respect for fundamental freedoms; the persecution of opposition parties: the repression against peaceful protests; the arbitrary detentions and the censorship against journalists. It asked for the end of State violence and impunity; the immediate release of political prisoners; the effective protection of women's and children's rights and an in-depth reform of the justice system. It demanded the reinstatement of political pluralism, the protection of public liberties, and a reform of security forces. It insisted on the right of the Guinean people to freedom, dignity and justice.

548. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation highlighted the importance of cooperation between countries of the Global South as an essential way to reinforce national capacities, share expertise and build responses adapted to their own realities. It noted Guinea's initiatives in agriculture, natural resources, energy and education sectors, illustrating how South-South partnerships favour economic autonomy and social and environmental resilience. It reaffirmed the need to support and amplify South-South cooperation to build a fairer, more inclusive and more durable development for all.

549. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, in a joint statement with Réseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF) and Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video statement), pointed out the enforced disappearances of political opponents and the criminalization and repression by transitional authorities, of all opposition, including peaceful protests. The organizations highlighted the trial of the 28 September 2009 events and the compensation for victims but noted the normalization of the restriction of the freedom of the press and of the public space. They asked Guinea to elucidate the situation of the victims of enforced disappearances, to free the political prisoners and to give justice to the victims of abduction and torture.

550. Réseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF) noted issues in the Guinean society such as poor administration of justice and of governance, corruption, injustices, poverty, bureaucracy, rampant insecurity and the incapacity of the State to maintain solid and durable institutions. It also regretted systemic repression of any contestation, particularly the targeted killing of hundreds of civilians and officers by the Security and Defence Forces; the enforced disappearances of civil society activists and political actors; the suspicious deaths in custody of several civilian and military figures; the legal proceedings and arbitrary convictions of political leaders and the stifling of the press.

551. Africa Culture Internationale noted notable steps made by Guinea, such as institutional reforms, ratifications of international conventions, initiatives in education, health and social protection, which illustrating Guinea's will to align itself with universal standards. It highlighted the remaining challenges, including restrictions of fundamental freedoms, violence against women and vulnerable groups, limited access to justice and deep social inequalities threatening national cohesion, as well as structural poverty, particularly in rural zones. It called on the Guinean government to translate recommendations into tangible actions.

552. Guinée Humanitaire noted the important institutional reforms, the ratification of international conventions, the application of bold initiatives in areas of education, health and social protection, and a new draft Constitution. It stressed the economic difficulties and the climate damages, as well as the persistence of social inequalities, weighing on national cohesion, and it mentioned the structural poverty and the vulnerability of rural populations. It added that such factors limit the impact of reforms and make the realization of true equality before the law, impossible.

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4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

553. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 257 recommendations received, 246 had enjoyed the support of Guinea, and 11had been noted.

554. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Guinea took note with satisfaction of the recommendations and the views expressed by various stakeholders and reiterated the unshakable and unconditional support of the Government of Guinea to ensure that the country is based on the rule of law.

555. The delegation stressed that the reality on the ground was completely different from the description made by some non-governmental organizations in their statements and took due note of the requirement to implement the accepted recommendations and to report on them during the next cycle of the universal periodic review.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

556. The review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was held on 29 April 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 Lao People's Democratic Republic 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;[155]

(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;[156]

(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.[157]

557. At its 29th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (see sect. C below).

558. The outcome of the review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[158] 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.[159]

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

559. The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic highlighted that the universal periodic review mechanism was one of the most important mechanisms of the Human Rights Council for the promotion and protection of human rights. It expressed its appreciation to the members of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the troika members, Burundi, Chile and the Marshall Islands, and the secretariat for their support and facilitation throughout this process.

560. The delegation stated that, after the fourth cycle review with 257 recommendations received, the Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, serving as the Secretariat of the National Committee on Human Rights, conducted briefings and

[155] A/HRC/WG.6/49/LAO/1.
[156] A/HRC/WG.6/49/LAO/2.
[157] A/HRC/WG.6/49/LAO/3.
[158] A/HRC/60/7.
[159] See also A/HRC/60/7/Add.1.

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consultations with Ministries, embassies, international organizations, mass organizations and civil society organizations in the country.

561. The Lao People's Democratic Republic supported 189 recommendations, partially supported 7 and noted 61.

562. The 189 recommendations represented more than 70 per cent of all recommendations endorsed.

563. The 7 partially supported recommendations included proposals which the Lao People's Democratic Republic either did not fully concur or disagreed with specific wordings or supported in principle but could not fully implement.

564. The 61 noted recommendations were considered inconsistent with the Constitution, laws and existing legal framework or based on inaccurate assumption or were not appropriate within the specific national context of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

565. The delegation explained its position on several noted recommendations.

566. Regarding the ratification of treaties, the delegation stated that the Lao People's Democratic Republic was not yet in a position to ratify certain optional protocols to core human rights treaties, and the Arms Trade Treaty due to limited institutional capacity and the significant reporting obligations involved.

567. Concerning a standing invitation to United Nations special rapporteurs, the Lao People's Democratic Republic would continue cooperating with them and reaffirmed its policy and practice of considering invitations on a case-by-case basis.

568. On a national human rights institution (NHRI), the delegation highlighted the establishment of national mechanisms consistent with its current national circumstances, including the National Committee on Human Rights (NCHR), the National Commission for the Advancement of Women, Mothers and Children (NCAWMC), the National Committee for Persons with Disabilities, the National Committee on Anti Trafficking in Persons, and the National Assembly's complaints mechanism. Current efforts and priorities focused on strengthening their effectiveness.

569. Regarding anti-discrimination, Indigenous Peoples, and gender identity, the delegation referred to the official recognition of 50 ethnic groups, none classified as Indigenous, and the legal acknowledge of only male and female genders. It declared that all individuals regardless of ethnicity or gender were guaranteed equal rights under the Constitution and domestic laws. The Government remained committed to the principles of non-discrimination and dignity for all.

570. As to the abolition of death penalty, the delegation explained that death penalty remained enshrined in the Penal Code as a deterrent for the most serious crimes, in line with article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, a de facto moratorium had been in place since 1989. The Government undertook legislative reforms by reducing the number of offenses subject to capital punishment from 18 to 12 crimes in 2018, strengthening procedural safeguards, and expanding access to justice, including legal aid and judicial review mechanisms. Furthermore, the application of policies on amnesty and commutation of sentences reflected the State commitment to ensuring proportionality and fairness in the administration of criminal justice.

571. The delegation emphasized its strong commitment to multilateralism and to the universal periodic review process, while national contexts should always be taken into account in the implementation of human rights.

572. It stated that the progress achieved in socio-economic development and in advancing the rights and well-being of the Lao multi-ethnic people during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review would not have been possible without sound government policies and the invaluable support and cooperation of the international community.

573. The Lao People's Democratic Republic expressed its appreciation to OHCHR, United Nations agencies, international organizations, development partners and all stakeholders involved for their continued support and cooperation, particularly in the field of human rights.

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

574. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 18 delegations made statements.

575. Belgium thanked the Lao People's Democratic Republic for taking into account its recommendation to eliminate child and early marriage, and other forms of gender-based violence against adolescent girls. Belgium regretted that other two recommendations were not accepted: the investigation of all cases of intimidation, assault, disappearance, and killing of human rights defenders; and a *de jure* moratorium on the death penalty pending its abolition, including for drug-related offenses, or at least to abolish the mandatory death penalty and limit its application to the most serious offenses under international law.

576. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended the constructive dialogue held in the context of the fourth universal periodic review of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the support by the troika. The State accepted 189 recommendations, including those from the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It commended the work of the National Human Rights Committee when revising and reviewing the recommendations with the participation of all administrative, legislative and judicial bodies, including civil society organizations.

577. Brunei Darussalam commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic for its continued efforts and noted that it accepted 189 out of the 257 recommendations received. This included the two made by Brunei Darussalam in the areas of poverty alleviation and health. Brunei Darussalam also recognized the country's commendable stewardship as ASEAN Chair last year, including its chairmanship of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, and its active role in advancing the promotion and protection of human rights within ASEAN.

578. Cambodia commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process and for its spirit of openness and cooperation. Cambodia also welcomed the progress made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic in strengthening the protection of human rights, including efforts to improve access to education and health care, promote gender equality, and advance socio-economic development for the benefit of all.

579. China commended achievements by the Lao People's Democratic Republic in recent years in the field of protection and promotion of human rights and the country's efforts to graduate itself from the group of Least Developed Countries and improve the standard of living of its population. It also welcomed progress achieved in combating climate change, addressing natural disasters and improving the rule of law and the protection of vulnerable groups. China welcomed the fact that the State was actively fulfilling its human rights obligations under international law and collaborated in a constructive way with international human rights institutions.

580. Côte d'Ivoire commended the progress by the Lao People's Democratic Republic in promoting human rights, particularly the establishment of a national human rights institution and the adoption of legislation protecting children from all forms of violence, including corporal punishment. Côte d'Ivoire noted with satisfaction the integration of issues related to climate change and sustainable development into national policies and encouraged the Government to redouble its efforts to prevent child marriage and combat forced disappearances and human trafficking.

581. Cuba commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic's commitment shown by its acceptance of 189 recommendations, including 3 from Cuba, out of the total of 257 recommendations received. This reflected the country's genuine will to continue moving forward with the protection and promotion of human rights. Cuba acknowledged the efforts of the State and positive results regarding the integration of human rights in the socioeconomic development plans, particularly the desire to incorporate accepted recommendations in the 10th National Plan for Socioeconomic Development. These efforts would contribute to meeting the population needs and ensuring the full exercise of fundamental rights by its multi-ethnic people.

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582. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic's efforts to reduce poverty and advance rural development, thereby improving the standard of living, and its initiatives to expand education and health services. Noteworthy were the concrete measures to ensure the rights of women and children and to promote ethnic minority communities' wellbeing. It supported the Government's constructive approach in accepting recommendations and improving policies and institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expected that the country would continue to make achievements in protecting the rights of its people on the principle of respect for sovereignty.

583. Egypt commended the positive efforts to promote and protect human rights, including the implementation of the Ninth National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025), and the adoption of new laws and regulations aimed at creating an enabling environment for the Lao people to fully enjoy their political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights. It commended the measures taken to implement accepted recommendations during the previous cycle and the acceptance of recommendations by Egypt.

584. Eritrea appreciated the acceptance by the Lao People's Democratic Republic of Eritrea's recommendations, the continued commitment of the State to reducing poverty and narrowing development disparities and, the further strengthening of the health sector with special attention to maternal and child health, reducing mortality and improving nutrition. It welcomed the adoption of the Health Sector Reform Strategy 2021- 2030, which provided a clear and comprehensive framework for advancing public health and ensuring better outcomes for women, children and vulnerable communities.

585. Ethiopia commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic's constructive engagement throughout the universal periodic review process. It appreciated the country's acceptance of the majority of the recommendation received, including those by Ethiopia. Ethiopia encouraged the State to continue its effort to effectively implement the accepted recommendation.

586. India (video statement) appreciated the constructive engagement of the Lao People's Democratic Republic during the entire review, reflecting its commitment to the universal periodic review process. As many as 189 recommendations had been fully supported by the country, including the 3 recommendations made by India.

587. Indonesia welcomed the Lao People's Democratic Republic's decision to fully support 189 out of 257 recommendations received during the fourth review. It appreciated that all 3 recommendations by Indonesia were accepted, namely on the implementation of the national action plan on combating human trafficking, the promotion of human rights education and awareness, and the advancement of the right to development. Indonesia stood ready to work closely with the country on the human rights agenda, particularly in advancing economic growth and development to ensure that its people fully enjoy economic, social, and cultural rights.

588. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated that its three recommendations enjoyed the support of the Lao Government and encouraged it to fully implement them by boosting regional cooperation and prioritizing South-South complimentary collaboration. The Islamic Republic of Iran positively acknowledged that the Lao People's Democratic Republic fully supported 189 of recommendations received during its fourth review. While considering the great importance of economic development and state unity, it inspired Lao officials to take appropriate steps in line with their national frameworks to guarantee cultural diversity.

589. Kuwait commended the Lao People's Democratic Republic for accepting a significant number of recommendations that will strengthen human rights protection. These included the two recommendations by Kuwait: one encouraging public awareness of the importance of gender equality, and the other urging continued efforts to protect women and girls from all forms of violence by strengthening prevention and protection mechanisms and building the capacity of relevant stakeholders.

590. Malaysia appreciated the Lao People's Democratic Republic's constructive engagement and commended its decision to support many of the recommendations, including three by Malaysia, namely on an inclusive and participatory constitutional amendment

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process; strengthened regional cooperation to address cross-border transnational crimes; and enhanced support for community livelihood and nutrition initiative.

591. Maldives commended the acceptance by the Lao People's Democratic Republic of the majority of the recommendations it received, including two by Maldives. It wished the Government success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

592. Morocco acknowledged the constructive engagement of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the universal periodic review process and its consideration of the recommendations addressed by Morocco. This reflected the country's commitment to advancing the protection and promotion of human rights. It welcomed the decision by the State to continue efforts aimed at strengthening the right to education, particularly for girls, an essential step in ensuring equal opportunities and fostering inclusive development.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

594. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues considered that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association continued to be restricted and criminalized. Numerous cases of enforced disappearances, often involving transnational repression against human rights defenders, remained unaddressed. While welcoming the acceptance by the Lao People's Democratic Republic of recommendations on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, it noted the lack of a timeframe. It stated that the Government's refusal to accept a recommendation to investigate the enforced disappearance of civil society leader, Sombath Somphone, was disturbing. It was disappointed by the Government's failure to accept most recommendations on the death penalty. The refusal to establish an independent national human rights institution and to issue a standing invitation to United Nations special procedures reflected the lack of political will to allow independent scrutiny of the human rights situation.

595. Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale considered that, by denying the existence of Indigenous Peoples despite recommendations from United Nations mechanisms, the State deprived these communities of legal protections, erased cultural identity and perpetuated structural human rights violations. It requested the Lao People's Democratic Republic to: formally recognize the Hmong as an Indigenous People, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and adopt legal frameworks for their protection; end land confiscations and forced displacements targeting Indigenous communities; grant international observers and humanitarian agencies full access to Xaisomboun Province; end military violence and abuses against the Hmong, including the ChaoFa community.

596. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development noted that the State supported 189 of 257 recommendations, including on ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Ratification and implementation of the Convention were long-overdue, given cases such as the enforced disappearance of human rights defender, Sombath Somphone. It regretted that the Government failed to support recommendations on freedoms of expression, assembly, association, and protection of defenders. It was further alarmed by the Government's reported involvement in transnational repression. The organization called on the State to bring its legislation and practice in line with international standards.

597. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement) reported that Decree N° 315 instructed religious adherents to promote "the beautiful culture of the nation", endangering converts of being accused of undermining "harmony". The decree also required government approval for various religious activities, and for internal management. Religious minorities, particularly Protestant Christians, in rural areas were subjected to arbitrary detention, forced eviction, confiscation of land and livestock, destruction of property, harassment and discrimination. It called on the Lao People's Democratic Republic to ensure that freedom of religion or belief was fully protected in accordance with international standards and to improve the rule of law locally by combatting impunity.

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598. The International Commission of Jurists considered that, despite accepted recommendations on combating gender-based violence, measures to counter harmful gender stereotypes, strengthen training for justice professionals, and provide for adequate survivor-protection services were necessary. The repeal of Decree No. 84 on Compensation and Resettlement Management and its replacement by the Land Law reportedly led to the approval of mining projects, without transparent oversight or meaningful community participation. The organization deplored the country's refusal to accept recommendations to protect human rights defenders while the latter faced killings, enforced disappearances, and harassment, while perpetrators enjoyed impunity. Decree No. 536 on Associations granted sweeping powers to authorities, enabling undue restrictions on civil society activities, and should be repealed.

599. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation considered that the Government failed to implement recommendations on civic space from the previous cycle. It urged to take concrete steps to implement the fourth cycle recommendations by repealing or amending the Decree on Associations that imposed undue restrictions on civil society organizations, and Decree No. 327, the Cybercrime Law and article 117 of the Penal Code so they comply with international law. It called on the Government to release all detained human rights defenders, ensure accountability for attacks on activists, halt acts of transnational repression and undertake full independent investigations into all unresolved cases of alleged enforced disappearances, including that of Sombath Somphone.

600. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) was concerned that the State noted several recommendations on death penalty. It urged authorities to provide heightened due process safeguards in cases involving women defendants at risk of the death penalty. It encouraged them to ensure that judges and attorneys have training on gender-specific mitigation, gender-based discrimination, and coercive control relationships. It urged to fully abolish the death penalty. In the interim, it recommended the Lao People's Democratic Republic to implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee to maintain the moratorium on executions and undertake a comprehensive review of laws to ensure the death penalty applies only to the most serious crimes, and to ensure respect for fair trial rights.

601. United Nations Watch acknowledged steps taken by the Lao People's Democratic Republic to advance human rights protection. However, enforced disappearances persisted, including regarding Sombath Somphone. It urged the country to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to conduct immediate independent investigations into all cases. It called on the country to safeguard journalists, human rights defenders, and peaceful critics from punishment. Decree No. 238 on Associations, the Cybercrime Law, and article 117 of the Penal Code on "propaganda against the State" should be repealed. It called on the country to promptly declare a moratorium on death sentences. Due process and detention conditions should guarantee the presumption of innocence and access to independent legal counsel. Finally, anti-trafficking efforts should be transparent, and victim centered.

602. Human Rights Watch welcomed the State support of 189 recommendations of the 257 received during its fourth cycle, including to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It regretted the dismissal of recommendations to conduct credible investigations into cases of enforced disappearance, including that of activist Sombath Somphone. This case was emblematic of the impunity for rights violations against critics. It regretted that the Government rejected several recommendations on fundamental civil and political rights, including freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly and to protect human rights defenders, journalists, and critics of the Government from harassment, arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and enforced disappearance.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

603. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 257 recommendations received, 189 had enjoyed the support of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and 61 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 7 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted

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604. The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic expressed its appreciation to all member and observer States and relevant stakeholders for their participation, support and encouragement extended to the Lao People's Democratic Republic during its universal periodic review.

605. At the same time, the delegation considered that some interventions were based on inaccurate, unverified and incorrect information which did not reflect the reality on the ground. Such misperceptions overlooked the progress and the efforts undertaken by the Lao Government to advance human rights and the well-being of the country's multi-ethnic people. The State remained open to constructive dialogue and cooperation based on the principle of mutual respect, equality and respect for national independence and sovereignty.

606. The delegation reiterated that the Lao People's Democratic Republic recognized 50 ethnic groups in the country without any classification of any ethnic group as "indigenous people", and that all individuals regardless of ethnicity or gender were considered equal under the Constitution and enjoyed the same rights and obligations.

607. The delegation expressed the will of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to continue to work with the international community, United Nations agencies, and relevant stakeholders to implement the accepted recommendations which will be integrated into the forthcoming Plan of Action in a manner consistent with the Constitution, laws, and socio-economic development priorities. Furthermore, disseminations will be conducted to line ministries, relevant organizations, human rights focal points at the central and provincial levels and other stakeholders to raise awareness and make contribution to the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Sweden

608. The review of Sweden was held on 5 May 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 Sweden 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;[160]

(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;[161]

(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.[162]

609. At its 29th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Sweden (see sect. C below).

610. The outcome of the review of Sweden comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[163] 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.[164]

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

611. The delegation of Sweden underlined the importance it attached to the universal periodic review as a unique State-to-State peer review and as a valuable tool to promote and

[160] A/HRC/WG.6/49/SWE/1.
[161] A/HRC/WG.6/49/SWE/2.
[162] A/HRC/WG.6/49/SWE/3.
[163] A/HRC/60/13.
[164] See also A/HRC/60/13/Add.1.

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uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law both globally and nationally. It highlighted the consultations held with civil society and other stakeholders as a critical part of the universal periodic review. Sweden indicated it will continue to actively consult and collaborate with civil society and other stakeholders in monitoring the human rights situation and to implement the accepted recommendations.

612. Sweden considered that the 315 recommendations it received were valuable contributions to ensure the full respect for the country's international human rights obligations. The country accepted 203 recommendations based on the approach that the Government could implement measures before the next review or measures had already been or were being implemented.

613. Sweden stressed the establishment of the Swedish National Human Rights Institute as an independent national human right institution, a universal periodic review recommendation received in previous reviews. The delegation highlighted the A-status accreditation of the Institute.

614. Sweden stated that it had signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in 2007, and further analysis was required prior to the ratification of the Convention. Regarding the ratification of the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization, the delegation indicated that Sweden would consider its ratification once the analysis of its compatibility with the national legislation is concluded.

615. Sweden underlined the entry into force, in July 2025, of a proposal to add gender as an aggravating circumstance for hate crimes. It also highlighted the adoption, in 2024, of a national action plan to combat racism and hate crimes focused particularly on anti-Muslim racism, antisemitism, anti-Black racism, anti-gypsyism and racism against the Sami people.

616. On combating antisemitism, the delegation underlined the knowledge-enhancing initiatives and the establishment of a Task force for Jewish life. On 15 May 2025, the Government adopted the first national strategy to foster Jewish life and to combat anti-semitism. A national coordinator for the strategy should be appointed shortly. The delegation indicated that the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and to demonstrate were protected in the Constitution of Sweden. However, it stressed that these freedoms were not unlimited and several court cases involving Quran burnings had resulted in convictions for the crime of agitation against a population group. Furthermore, Sweden had strengthened its criminal law on protection against racist hate speech. Individuals who were victims of this offence could be granted the status of injured party and be entitled to damages. Denying, condoning or grossly trivialising the Holocaust and other serious international crimes were also being criminalised in Sweden.

617. The delegation highlighted the role of the Equality Ombudsman in combating discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin, religion or belief. Sweden's Discrimination Act prohibited discrimination in the workplace and in healthcare. The Education Act and the Discrimination Act also prohibited discrimination in education on the grounds of religion or beliefs. The delegation announced the Government's intent to prepare a draft legislative proposal to extend the protection against discrimination to public sector activities.

618. The delegation stressed that the gender pay gap persisted and that the objective of closing it has not yet been achieved despite significant efforts.

619. The delegation underscored that the Sami people were recognised as Indigenous people and a national minority under the Swedish Constitution and Swedish law. Sweden reiterated its commitment to strengthening the Sami People's access to influence, participation and livelihoods. It highlighted the Act on Consultation with Issues Concerning the Sami People that entered into force in March 2022. Under that Act, Government agencies, regions and municipalities were obliged to consult the Sami Parliament, and in certain circumstances reindeer herding communities and Sami organizations were also consulted, before making decisions on matters that could significantly affect them. The delegation stressed the appointment of the Truth Commission for the Sami People at the request of the Sami Parliament. The mandate of that Commission was extended until 1 October 2026 and

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funds were allocated to continue the reconciliation process initiated with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for the Tornedalians, Kvens and Lantalaiset.

620. To ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, the delegation highlighted the need for the approval from the Parliament (Riksdag) after an analysis of all questions regarding the legal consequences of acceding to the Convention.

621. Sweden stated it was reforming its migration and integration policy. In the new integration policy, foreign-born women and men who reside in Sweden should be self-sufficient, learn the Swedish language and become part of Swedish society, with the same obligations, rights and opportunities as the rest of the population.

622. Regarding combatting organised crime, the delegation highlighted the reform of the criminal policy in compliance with human rights legislation while respecting the rights and dignity of victims.

623. Sweden reaffirmed its commitment to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based and sexual violence, domestic violence, honour-based violence, and oppression as well as prostitution and human trafficking. The delegation indicated that several authorities had been tasked to strengthen the cooperation between the police, prosecutors, correctional services, social services, and healthcare to support victims of violence.

624. Sweden stated that the Convention of the Rights of the Child was incorporated into Swedish law on 1 January 2020. Furthermore, the Government had commissioned the Swedish Agency for Public Management to analyse the Government's strategic work on the rights of the child and to strengthen its efficiency and impact at the national, regional and municipal levels.

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

625. The Swedish Institute for Human Rights (video statement) acknowledged the Government’s engagement with the Institute and civil society throughout the process. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on hate speech, hate crimes and discrimination. However, the Institute regretted that Sweden had noted or partially accepted recommendations referring to the need to adopt a new human rights strategy. The Institute considered the current strategy as outdated and stalled. It expressed concern because the recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Tornedalians, Kvens and Lantalaiset requesting a formal apology, the promotion of the language and the repatriation of remains were still unaddressed two years after they were made. The Institute also expressed concern because Sweden had only noted the recommendations concerning free, prior and informed consent despite having accepted to align the national legislation with the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. As well, the Institute expressed concern about the Government’s unwillingness to commit to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, despite strong recommendations from several States, civil society actors and independent institutions.

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

626. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sweden, 16 delegations made statements.

627. Maldives welcomed the acceptance by Sweden of the majority of the recommendations received, including the recommendation it had made, and wished Sweden success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

628. Morocco expressed appreciation to Sweden for its constructive engagement in the universal periodic review process, which demonstrated the commitment of Sweden to upholding and promoting human rights. Morocco also commended Sweden for accepting a majority of the recommendations made, reflecting its dedication to strengthening human rights protection at the national level.

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629. Nepal welcomed the efforts made by Sweden to strengthen measures to increase women's participation in decision-making bodies.

630. The Philippines commended Sweden's commitment to gender equality, the ongoing efforts to combat domestic violence and trafficking in persons as well as to uphold the human rights of national minorities.

631. The Russian Federation expressed serious concern about incidents of racial discrimination, xenophobia, harassment and other forms of intolerance including on political or religious grounds. It expressed deep concern about the Russophobia, sometimes deployed at the government level, against Russian citizens, media, diplomatic personnel and Swedish citizens advocating for the normalization of relations with Russia. The Russian Federation hoped that the implementation of the UPR recommendations will help Sweden to overcome the human rights difficulties in these areas.

632. Sierra Leone acknowledged Sweden's migration policy and welcomed the assurance that these measures remained consistent with European Union legislation and international obligations, including the right to seek asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Sierra Leone urged Sweden to continue its reformative and progressive strides in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the protection of migrants.

633. The Syrian Arab Republic appreciated Sweden's serious consideration of the accepted recommendations, embodying them in a national human rights strategy achieved through the active participation and consultation of civil society and stakeholders. It commended the national efforts made to continue reviewing legislation and measures taken in the areas of organized crime, migration, asylum, and child welfare, as well as in combating discrimination, exclusion, racism and hatred.

634. Tunisia commended Sweden's commitment to strengthening national human rights legislation, aligning it with international treaties, the adoption of laws to promote gender equality in the workplace, as well as the adoption of a disability policy and follow-up strategy for the period 2021-2031.

635. UN-Habitat regretted that Sweden had noted the recommendations on prevention of evictions. It highlighted that housing cost overburdens were particularly significant for the poorest sections of society in urban areas and impacted 20 per cent or more of households and challenges in the fulfilment of the right to adequate housing disproportionately affected women and children. UN-Habitat noted Sweden's reservations regarding the recognition of Indigenous rights to free, prior and informed consent. It encouraged Sweden to limit any proposed restrictions to this right to the minimum necessary and only to address overwhelming public interest.

636. UNHCR appreciated Sweden's robust asylum system for forcibly displaced and stateless persons. However, it noted that Sweden had implemented a series of restrictive measures to curtail migration after 2015, some of which became permanent. UNHCR offered support to Sweden to: 1) ensure that stable and secure residence permits are granted to refugees to avoid prolonged temporariness of protection, and to facilitate effective integration; 2) facilitate family reunification for refugees and remove legal, practical and financial obstacles to reunification of families; 3) establish a dedicated statelessness determination procedure and incorporate the definition of a stateless person in all relevant legislation pursuant to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Person; 4) amend the Swedish Aliens Act to prohibit the detention of children for immigration related purposes; and 5) continue to invest in quality assurance of the asylum procedure, and to ensure that credibility assessments in asylum claims are undertaken with due consideration for the applicant's individual circumstances and in a manner that is both fair and sensitive.

637. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with concern existing human rights violations in Sweden, especially those against migrants, who were widely affected by discrimination in the labour market, as well as the use of racial profiling by police forces in racially segregated neighbourhoods.

638. Viet Nam commended Sweden for its efforts to combat hate crimes, intolerance, tackle domestic violence and trafficking in persons and to promote gender equality.

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639. Yemen (video statement) welcomed the establishment of the Swedish Institute for Human Rights with A status and the adoption of the national strategy for combatting racism and hate crimes.

640. Albania welcomed Sweden's acceptance of the majority of the recommendation made at the review. It added that the implementation of these accepted recommendations will bring improvements, in particular in Sweden's institutional and legal human rights frameworks.

641. Algeria noted Sweden's position on the recommendations from the universal periodic review.

642. Armenia commended Sweden's dedication to the promotion of gender equality, the protection of children's rights, the fight against discrimination and hate crimes. It also commended the support for Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities. It welcomed Sweden's active engagement in international platforms to promote human rights, equality and sustainable development.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

643. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sweden, nine other stakeholders made statements.

644. The Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement) acknowledged Sweden's measures to counter terrorism, including the adoption of the Terrorist Crime Act to criminalize participation in and financing of terrorist organizations. It expressed concern about terrorist groups active in other countries yet taking refuge in Sweden, where they sought to influence government decision-making. It recommended that Sweden refrain from selective implementation of the Terrorist Crime Act, refuse to grant asylum to members of terrorist organizations and revoke asylum from criminals based on the provisions of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, provide appropriate conditions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of those not guilty of grave crimes, and cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism and human rights.

645. The World Evangelical Alliance urged Sweden to respect parents' rights to educate their children based on their religious traditions. It called on Sweden to withdraw its proposed ban on faith-based private schools and refrain from disproportionately targeting independent Christian schools. It requested that Sweden provide non-discriminatory public funding for religious communities without interference with their religious beliefs or doctrines. It expressed concern about the proposal to ban conversion therapy, while condemning all forms of violence against LGBTQ+ persons. It encouraged Sweden to refrain from reintroducing new blasphemy laws and to take stronger steps to protect asylum seekers' rights to leave their religion or convert to another, especially for those fleeing from persecution. It underlined the need to guarantee freedom of expression and religion both in law and in practice.

646. Partners For Transparency (video statement) expressed concern about the continued discrimination faced by migrants in employment, education and healthcare. It also raised concern about hate crimes and hate speech targeting Muslim minorities, including attacks on Islamic schools and public Quran burnings. It welcomed judicial decisions that overturned bans on wearing hijabs and niqabs in schools as violations of religious freedom. It called on Sweden to enhance its efforts in combating discrimination, protecting freedom of religion and belief, and ensuring that migrants and religious minorities are not discriminated.

647. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) regretted that Sweden received no recommendations on sex workers' rights but instead several recommendations contrary to WHO, UNAIDS and special procedures' guidance on decriminalization of consensual adult sex work. It expressed concern because Sweden's approach conflates sex work with trafficking, indirectly criminalized sex workers, and exposed them to violence and exclusion, alongside stricter migration laws. It highlighted sex workers' precarious conditions and called on Sweden to decriminalize sex work, ensure protection for migrant sex workers at risk of trafficking, and to recognize and support their organizations.

648. The Union of Arab Jurists, in a joint statement with the Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org and the International

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Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (video statement), expressed concern about the persistent racism, Islamophobia and minority discrimination. They encouraged Sweden to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the ILO Conventions 190 and 169. The organizations urged Sweden to strengthen its action plan through awareness-raising, establish an independent body to address discrimination complaints, adopt a legal definition of torture aligned with international standards, criminalise femicide, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It also raised concern about harassment of pro-Palestinian activists and called on Sweden to align with the conclusions of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry.

649. International-Lawyers.Org, in a joint statement with the Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (video statement), congratulated Sweden for its efforts to combat racism and hate speech and protect minority rights. The organizations encouraged the advancement of gender equality, the safeguard of disability rights, the inclusion of migrants and refugees and the protection of Sami culture. They also urged the Swedish Government to address the repression of pro-Palestinian activists and protect them from intimidation, while expressing deep concern over the decision to withdraw funding from UNRWA and the restrictions placed on Palestinian human rights organizations.

650. Interfaith International welcomed the establishment of the Swedish Institute for Human Rights, the adoption of the national action plan against racism and hate crime, progress on the rights of Sami people and Sweden's strong commitments to gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and LGBTIQ rights. It encouraged Sweden to implement the action plan against racism, addressing anti-Black, anti-gypsyism, and discrimination against Sami people. It also urged Sweden to strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, ensure full protection for victims of trafficking, and guarantee effective consultation and participation of Indigenous Peoples in decisions that affect their lands. It also encouraged Sweden to balance freedom of expression with protection from hate speech and intolerance considering the Quran's burning incidents, and to combat incitement to religious and ethnic hatred on the internet.

651. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) expressed deep concern over Sweden's recent measures on refugees and asylum seekers. It highlighted that some of those measures could indirectly pressure migrants to renounce their right to seek asylum under article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also underlined a proposed bill reducing legal assistance in asylum procedures to just one hour of general advice, leaving asylum seekers without adequate support and increasing the risk of unjust decisions. It recommended Sweden to guarantee full legal assistance throughout the asylum process and implement the recommendations received on refugee protection.

652. Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement) valued Sweden's efforts to promote gender equality, protect refugees and migrants and strengthen anti-discrimination policies, as well as its positive cooperation with civil society. The organization encouraged Sweden to further strengthen child protection, in particular, digital safety and inclusive education, and to continue investing in measures to prevent gender-based violence and ensure equal pay for equal work.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

653. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 315 recommendations received, 201 had enjoyed the support of Sweden, and 108 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 6 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

654. In its concluding remarks, Sweden indicated that, although the adoption of the Working Group report was the formal wrap-up of the Human Rights Council proceedings, the success of the universal periodic review relied on the commitment from all States that it was an on-going process. Sweden will continue to listen to the views and inputs from all

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concerned stakeholders and will continue to address challenges and emerging issues as well as to improve the human rights situation for everyone and everywhere in Sweden.

Lesotho

655. The review of Lesotho was held on 30 April 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 Lesotho 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;[165]

(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;[166]

(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.[167]

656. At its 29th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Lesotho (see sect. C below).

657. The outcome of the review of Lesotho comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,168 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.169

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

658. The delegation of Lesotho recalled that Lesotho had received a total of 247 recommendations, of which 230 enjoyed their support. These supported recommendations were in line with government laws and policies and were already being implemented. Examples of them include; a call to incorporate provisions from international treaties into domestic laws, particularly those already ratified; to expedite establishment of the Human Rights Commission; an appeal to combat more effectively acts of human trafficking which mostly affect women and girls by taking all necessary legal measures against perpetrators; efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality rates; a call to prevent early child marriages and poverty reduction to mention a few.

659. With respect to the 17 recommendations that were noted, they were found to be inconsistent with national laws, government policies, and the culture and traditional values of Basotho people. These include calls for the abolition of the death penalty and legalizing same-sex marriages.

660. Lesotho has already started implementing some of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review, and these efforts will yield tangible benefits for the rights holders at the national level. These include: the promulgation of the 10th amendment to the Constitution which marked a significant milestone, as it includes provisions for the establishment of the Human Rights Commission. The Government was committed to ensuring that this important Institution becomes a central pillar for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. The Government was committed to addressing the backlog of State Party reports. In this regard, Lesotho has now submitted responses to the List of Issues on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from

165 A/HRC/WG.6/49/LSO/1.
166 A/HRC/WG.6/49/LSO/2.
167 A/HRC/WG.6/49/LSO/3.
168 A/HRC/60/9
169 See also A/HRC/60/9/Add.1.

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Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) in July and September 2025. These were in addition to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), which were submitted in February 2025.

661. To address the backlog of cases in the High Court and improve access to justice, five Acting Judges were appointed to the High Court at the beginning of this month (September 2025). This measure will further decentralize judicial services and enhance judicial efficiency.

662. To address poverty and reduce food insecurity, Lesotho was implementing in a multi-pronged strategy. This included strengthening social protection programmes for vulnerable populations, improving the education and business environments to create jobs and boost incomes, and promoting resilient and commercial agriculture.

663. The Government has also developed a Long-Term Vision on climate change aimed at achieving carbon neutrality while ensuring equitable socio-economic growth towards 2050. The aim was to enhance climate resilience and limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across all sectors of the economy, in line with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

664. On the improvement of healthcare services, in 2025, Lesotho was focused on improving healthcare through strategic initiatives. These include implementing the new Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) guidelines; developing a national Digital Health Strategy revitalizing the *m-mama* transport service; strengthening primary healthcare systems and enhancing community health worker management with the use of a new Geo-referenced Master List. Further, Lesotho has developed an HIV and TB Sustainability Roadmap 2025, which reaffirms the Government's commitment to ending HIV and TB as a public health concern.

665. To safeguard extractive industries, Lesotho was accelerating reforms in its mining sector. These include introducing new data systems, issuing exploration licenses, and pursuing regional collaborations to broaden its natural resource base beyond diamonds. In this regard, mining laws were under review to make them more investor-friendly, including simplified licensing for artisanal miners.

666. These initiatives were guided by the extended National Strategic Development Plan II and the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS), which aim to build resilience and support for the poorest and most vulnerable. In addition, the Government was focused on transforming rural livelihoods, improving climate resilience, and facilitating private sector involvement to foster economic growth through programmes like the Community Development Model (CDM).

667. The delegation of Lesotho stated that the universal periodic review was not a one-time event but a continuous process. In this regard, Lesotho was committed to engaging all relevant stakeholders together to ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations received. To facilitate this, Lesotho intended to strengthen the national mechanism for reporting, implementation, and follow-up (NMRIF), which tracks the recommendations and assists in State party reporting. Also, Lesotho intended to submit a mid-term voluntary report on the implementation of the recommendations. The report will assist in gauging and tracking implementation not only of the universal periodic review but from all other treaty monitoring bodies. These efforts will go a long way towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.

668. COVID-19 pandemic hindered and disrupted the implementation of the recommendations from the third cycle of universal periodic review. The pandemic reminded the importance of the indivisibility of human rights, which are key to the success of the public health emergency response.

669. In conclusion, as Lesotho continues its journey in the implementation of the accepted recommendations, its ambition is to move expeditiously towards best practices in the field of human rights. Despite the setbacks and challenges, including a decline in agricultural production due to deteriorating rangeland conditions, soil erosion, and periodic droughts, food insecurity, unemployment, a high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS that has increased child

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mortality as well as maternal health, there continues to be progress on many fronts, irrespective of the pace.

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

670. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lesotho, 18 delegations made statements.

671. Maldives complimented Lesotho's commitment to the universal periodic review process and commended the government of Lesotho for accepting many of the recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Maldives during the universal periodic review Working Group.

672. Mali congratulated Lesotho for accepting an important number of recommendations from the universal periodic review, and for considering Mali's recommendation on strengthening the supply and relating to the reinforcement of the measures of prevention of violence in penitentiaries.

673. Morrocco noted Lesotho's acceptance of the recommendations made by Morrocco, in particular the acceleration of efforts to ensure the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, the continuation of efforts to implement the national social protection strategy, as well as the intensification of efforts to combat domestic violence, by establishing shelters for victims and strengthening the capacities of law enforcement agencies.

674. Mozambique commended Lesotho for its continued engagement with the universal periodic review process and other human rights mechanisms, which it considered to be demonstrated by Lesotho's acceptance of most of the recommendations received, including the two recommendations made by Mozambique.

675. Nepal appreciated Lesotho's acceptance of its recommendations, reflecting the commitment of the State to promoting and protecting human rights. It noted the progress made by Lesotho towards establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris principles.

676. The Philippines commended Lesotho for accepting most of the recommendations received, including those presented by the Philippines, on the institution of a mandatory human rights training for law enforcement and judicial personnel regarding human trafficking; the provision of sufficient resources for the effective operationalization of the trafficking in persons data collection system; and for ensuring the full implementation of the Counter Domestic Violence Act.

677. The Russian Federation noted that most of the recommendations, including those it has made have been accepted, which is evidence of the work done in promoting human rights, and of Lesotho's willingness to cooperate with human rights mechanisms. It noted the positive trend in the field of human rights and welcomed the efforts made to guarantee the constitutional rights and freedoms of its citizens.

678. Sierra Leone commended Lesotho for its acceptance of 93.1 per cent of the 247 recommendations it received, and for its progress in expanding access to quality education, including free primary schooling and strengthening all child learning, both of which are in line with SDG 4. Sierra Leone noted that one of its recommendations was noted and invited Lesotho to reconsider that recommendation.

679. Singapore commended Lesotho's consideration of the various recommendations put forward. Singapore thanked Lesotho for accepting its recommendations on continuing to strengthen efforts to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation for people, of Lesotho especially in rural areas, and on continuing efforts in combatting gender discrimination, as well as gender-based violence.

680. The Sudan welcomed Lesotho's acceptance of the recommendations made, including those by the Sudan, which are to continue national policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and impacts of climate change,

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improving the livelihoods of local communities and continuing to strengthen the legal framework and policies for the care and protection of the elderly.

681. Tunisia welcomed Lesotho's acceptance of most of the recommendations, including the two made by Tunisia, concerning strengthening maternal and child health, and securing reproductive health services for women, particularly in rural areas, as well as to continue efforts to secure the right to safe drinking water and sanitation services, particularly in rural areas. It acknowledged Lesotho's efforts to consolidate national legislation in line with international conventions.

682. UN Women commended Lesotho's progress in advancing gender equality, through political participation, the Gender and Child Protection Unit and the Countering Domestic Violence Act. It highlighted the remaining challenges: women's representation, gender-based violence and child marriage, lack of adequate shelters and of legal aid for survivors of gender-based violence. It mentioned school dropout among girls, intersectional discrimination and called for the full implementation of the Counter Domestic Violence Act, the expansion of access to health services, and increased financing for gender equality programmes. It urged Lesotho to address unpaid care, strengthen social protection, remove structural barriers, and ensure participation of women in development decisions.

683. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated Lesotho for the important progress made in advancing human rights and sustainable development. It commended the ratification of all nine core human rights treaties, and the enactment of progressive laws. It noted notable progress in maternal and child health, and the achievement of the UNAIDS 90-90-90 target. It highlighted the remaining challenges: high maternal mortality, widespread violence against women and children, limited access to education and high youth unemployment. It reaffirmed its commitment to work with Lesotho on expanding access to health services, protecting women and children from violence, investing in education and promoting equality and inclusion.

684. UN-Habitat welcomed recommendations to secure the right to safe drinking water and sanitation services in Lesotho and noted investments in infrastructure. It welcomed Lesotho's efforts to review housing-related policy. It noted that the lack of adequate housing remains a challenge and highlighted that dependence on ownership and lease tenure is not sustainable for both rural and urban poor. It noted recommendations relating to climate adaptation projects and highlighted that climate adaptation measures needed to respect and protect land and related rights.

685. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Lesotho for accepting 230 recommendations made during its review and for the measures taken in promoting and protecting the rights of its citizens, as well as in improving the human rights situation in the country.

686. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated Lesotho's acceptance of the three recommendations made by it, which aimed at continuing to develop training and awareness-raising workshops on human rights with all national institutions; promoting initiatives in support of the right to education, including higher education and basic career guidance and continuing to implement public policies that guarantee the right of the people of Lesotho to development.

687. Viet Nam commended the Labour Act 2024, the disability protection efforts, the investments into education and the commitment to combatting gender violence and overcoming climate challenges. It thanked Lesotho for accepting both recommendations it made on strengthening national social protection systems to better support vulnerable population and on access to inclusive and quality education. It took note of the initiatives taken to combat child labour and discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, to promote primary education, and to provide healthcare for people living with HIV-AIDS.

688. Zambia welcomed Lesotho's positive response towards most of the recommendations received including both recommendations made by Zambia and stated that the constructive engagement shown in the universal periodic review process demonstrated Lesotho's commitment to cooperate with Human Rights Council mechanisms.

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3. General comments made by other stakeholders

689. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lesotho, five other stakeholders made statements.

690. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Lesotho for not having carried out an execution since 1995 but highlighted that the death penalty was still in law, and that the legal system did not sufficiently protect people from the risk of torture and cruel punishment. It emphasized Lesotho's acceptance of the recommendation to adopt measures to prevent torture and strengthen accountability. It welcomed Lesotho's acceptance of recommendations addressing gender-based violence and detention conditions and urged Lesotho to collaborate with civil society organizations on implementing the recommendations. It regretted that Lesotho noted without explanation many recommendations to formally abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It also highlighted that no execution had been carried out for 30 years and that the Government showed no intention to resume executions and as such, urged Lesotho to fully abolish the death penalty both in practice and in law. It encouraged the international community, particularly the growing number of abolitionist countries in the region, to take concrete steps to welcome Lesotho into the fold as a next step toward eradication of the death penalty from Southern Africa.

691. International Lawyers.Org commended Lesotho's commitment to the upholding of human rights and its compliance with international law. It commended the Government for the progress made in enhancing access to education for children by granting free education and in facilitating access to healthcare across different regions. It highlighted remaining challenges such as gender-based violence, since women and girls continue to face risks that undermine their safety, dignity and equality. It urged Lesotho to take concrete steps to strengthen their legal protections, ensure prompt investigations and prosecutions and expand survivor-centred support services. On the death penalty, it highlighted Lesotho's de facto abolishment of the active practice but its failure to abolish it in law and urged Lesotho to do so. It emphasized the shrinking space for civil society and the lack of meaningful opportunities for independent actors to engage across the country. The organization concluded by pointing out that Lesotho had a critical opportunity to make transformative progress in strengthening its human rights framework and fully honouring its international obligations, especially pertaining to women and girls as human rights are never fully fulfilled if women and girls are not afforded their basic human rights. The organization encouraged Lesotho to take a gender-based approach in its implementation of the recommendations given during the session.

692. The Center for Global Nonkilling highlighted the fact that Lesotho had the highest suicide rate worldwide, and a high homicide rate, as well as a high number of traffic casualties. It pointed out that no recommending States expressed concern about these aspects of the right to life in Lesotho. It mentioned Lesotho's ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and General Comment 36 of the Human Rights Committee on the duty of States to preserve life and to prevent death. The organization expressed that abolishing the death penalty was a living example of life valuation for all, in all situations, by institutions and asked Lesotho which measures it would take in these domains to protect the lives of its inhabitants.

693. Amnesty International (video statement) highlighted Lesotho's acceptance of 230 out of 247 recommendations and urged the Government to take effective measures to urgently implement these recommendations into actions, as well as to submit a midterm report on progress towards implementation. It pointed out that Lesotho had noted 17 recommendations, including the entire cluster on the abolition of the death penalty, and called on Lesotho to immediately establish a moratorium, move towards full abolition, and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It asked Lesotho to urgently investigate all incidents of torture and other ill-treatment and unlawful killings by both the police and the Lesotho Defence Force, in fair trials and to adequately compensate the victims and their families. It noted Lesotho's acceptance of recommendations to curb unnecessary and excessive use of force and reinforce independent oversight to address security sector accountability. It stated that, to end the culture of impunity, Lesotho must

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operationalise an independent oversight mechanism empowered and resourced to investigate abuses by the police and the Lesotho Defence Force and to report publicly on the outcomes. It called on Lesotho to enact a rights compliant access to information law and amend the cybercrime cybersecurity framework, which should include requiring high judicial warrants for interception, applying necessity and proportionality test, protecting encryption and journalistic sources, and providing a clear public-interest defence for journalism and human rights.

694. Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme congratulated Lesotho for the efforts made in the domains of healthcare, education, food, and the fight against forced labour. It also highlighted the measures taken to better the education of Ebaphutis and Xhosas children. It also emphasized the worrying human rights situation, notably on torture in detention, ongoing sexual violence against women, discrimination, increase in unemployment, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, and poor administration of justice. It pointed out the excessive use of force by law enforcement, extrajudicial killings, intimidation against political opponents and human rights defenders, as well as the slowness of the constitutional and judicial reforms, which perpetuate a worrying climate of impunity. It asked Lesotho to accelerate institutional reforms, to guarantee accountability for law enforcement, to protect human rights defenders and journalists and strengthen the fight against gender-based violence. The organization encouraged Lesotho to allocate additional resources to the national human rights commission to allow it to fulfil its mandate, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

695. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 247 recommendations received, 230 had enjoyed the support of Lesotho, and 17 had been noted.

696. Lesotho appreciated the open, objective and constructive way in which the dialogue during its universal periodic review took place; a dialogue which provided an opportunity for critical self-assessment and reflecting on the meaning, significance and indispensable need for promotion and protection of human rights.

697. Since Lesotho's first review under the universal periodic review in 2010, there has always been some recommendations on the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission that is compliant with the Paris Principles. Following Lesotho's fourth cycle review, steps are being taken with support of the development partners and civil society organizations to operationalize the Human Rights Commission.

698. Lesotho remained committed to engage and work with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by welcoming more visits of the experts and to implement the National Voluntary Pledges that the country undertook during the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2023.

699. The universal periodic review process has helped to start the discussions on the rights of sexual minorities. This has gradually softened the ground promoting societal tolerance, acceptance and partnership in promoting equal and equitable enjoyment of human rights by sexual minorities.

700. Notwithstanding the challenges regarding the implementation of recommendations, some of them will be addressed by co-opting them in the already continuing national reforms process.

701. Lesotho has been removed from the list of countries that the Southern African Development Community (SADC) troika on political affairs was closely monitoring on account of political instability. This development marks a significant milestone on the path towards achieving sustainable peace and security.

702. Respect for human rights is an inherent part of Lesotho's traditional, social, cultural and political fabric. Despite the challenges, Lesotho was determined to work tirelessly in pursuit of the realization of the full range of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with its international human rights obligations.

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Kenya

703. The review of Kenya was held on 1 May 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 Kenya 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;[170]

(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;[171]

(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.[172]

704. At its 30th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kenya (see sect. C below).

705. The outcome of the review of Kenya comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review[173] 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.[174]

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

706. The delegation recalled that at the review, Kenya had received 339 recommendations, of which 232 had been supported, 106 had been noted, and 1 recommendation relating to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women had been deferred on procedural grounds. The delegation communicated that Kenya had supported the deferred recommendation and stated that this Convention had been ratified on 9 March 1984 and its provisions had continued to be implemented with commitment and resolve. Kenya was currently preparing to submit its 9th periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2026.

707. Kenya recognized that implementation of the recommendations was the true measure of commitment and was determined to translate recommendations into tangible outcomes for its people. Since the review, Kenya had taken proactive steps to disseminate the recommendations to key stakeholders, including civil society organizations. These steps had laid the groundwork for the development of a comprehensive national implementation plan, which would guide the implementation of the supported recommendations.

708. Kenya had made legislative strides in key areas aligned with the supported recommendations. In that regard, the Conflict-of-Interest Act and the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025, were assented into law, the Whistle Blower Protection Bill and the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, were before Parliament for consideration, and the Public Participation Bill, 2025, was under review. These reforms reflected the commitment of Kenya to strengthening democratic institutions, safeguarding human rights, and promoting inclusive development.

709. In accordance with a relevant supported recommendation, Kenya had strengthened the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights by appointing a new chairperson, following the untimely demise of the former chairperson. This appointment had restored full leadership to the Commission and had reinforced its mandate as an independent institution.

170 A/HRC/WG.6/49/KEN/1.
171 A/HRC/WG.6/49/KEN/2.
172 A/HRC/WG.6/49/KEN/3.
173 A/HRC/60/10.
174 See also A/HRC/60/10/Add.1.

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710. Kenya had supported recommendations covering a wide spectrum of human rights. They included civil and political rights, areas in which Kenya had made significant strides and had continued to invest robustly, including in combat trafficking in persons, protecting freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly, investigating allegations of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, strengthening anti-corruption mechanisms, enhancing training for law enforcement agencies, and preventing torture and ill-treatment. The supported recommendations aligned with ongoing national efforts and reflected the commitment to a democratic society governed by the rule of law and respect for human dignity.

711. Kenya had also supported recommendations that reinforced the Government's pursuit of economic, social, and cultural rights. In that regard, expanding access to quality healthcare and education, strengthening social protection systems, promoting food security and nutrition, and advancing gender equality and inclusive development, were priorities that have been embedded in the national development agenda.

712. The recommendations that Kenya had noted related to areas that required further national dialogue, legal review, or cultural consideration. However, the Government remained open to revisiting and implementing some of those recommendations during the current cycle, where feasible and appropriate.

713. Recommendations had also been noted because of their use of absolute language on subjects that were under ongoing national dialogue. Recommendations pertaining to judicial independence had been noted as Kenya maintained full confidence in the independence and competence of its judiciary, while recommendations on decriminalization of same-sex unions had touched on deeply rooted cultural and social norms.

714. The noting of recommendations relating to free birth registration and certification for all children, as well as timely issuance of identity cards, was not a dismissal of the underlying concerns, but rather a reflection of the need for further consultation with the relevant government agencies, including the Directorate of Civil Registration Services and the National Registration Bureau. These institutions were currently undergoing reform aimed at digitizing and streamlining registration processes. While birth registration was free, a small administrative fee was charged for the issuance of a birth certificate. This fee supports operational costs and system maintenance. The practicality of waiving this fee, especially within the four-year implementation cycle, required careful assessment of budgetary implications, infrastructure readiness, and stakeholder consensus.

715. Similarly, the issuance of national identity cards was governed by a multi-agency framework under the Integrated Population Registration System, which was being modernized to improve efficiency, reduce delays, and enhance data integrity. Kenya was committed to ensuring that all citizens could access identity documents in a timely and equitable manner.

716. Kenya reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to the universal periodic review process, which it considered to be a dynamic platform for reflection, accountability, and shared learning.

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

717. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kenya, 18 delegations made statements.

718. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the positive step taken by Kenya in addressing gender-based violence, including the measure to provide greater protection to victims. It noted that Kenya had supported most of the recommendations, including the two recommendations made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

719. Lesotho commended Kenya for cooperating with the special procedure mechanisms and welcomed steps taken to reform the security sector. It called on Kenya to continue to strengthen the implementation of the anti-torture law through training programmes for all justice sector actors.

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720. Malawi commends Kenya for its commitment to advancing human rights and welcomed the support by Kenya of the majority of the recommendations, particularly those relating to combating corruption and promoting good governance, strengthening oversight and accountability mechanisms, and promoting gender equality and education.

721. Maldives commended Kenya for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and for supporting the majority of the recommendations received, including two of the recommendations made by Maldives. It wished Kenya success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

722. Mali congratulated Kenya for having supported a significant number of the recommendations received, including those made by Mali. It wished Kenya success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

723. Morocco welcomed the continued engagement of Kenya with the universal periodic review process. It noted that Kenya had supported two of the recommendations made by Morocco and wished Kenya success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

724. Mozambique commended Kenya for its engagement with the universal periodic review process and for supporting 233 of the 339 recommendations received. It noted that Kenya had not supported two recommendations made by Mozambique on sexual and reproductive health and on the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and encouraged Kenya to undertake further reflection on those recommendations.

725. Nepal thanked Kenya for its constructive engagement with the human rights mechanisms and for supporting the three recommendations made by Nepal. It appreciated the measures taken by Kenya to combat climate change and the commitment to advancing the global environmental agenda. Nepal wished Kenya success in implementing the supported recommendations.

726. Oman noted the constructive spirit in which Kenya had participated in the review and hailed Kenya for supporting the recommendations made by Oman. It wished Kenya success in the implementation of all supported recommendations.

727. The Philippines expressed appreciation to Kenya for its favourable consideration of the recommendations made by the Philippines. It wished Kenya success in the implementation of all supported recommendations.

728. The Russian Federation noted that Kenya had supported an overwhelming number of recommendations, including the two recommendations made by the Russian Federation. This reflected the ongoing work of the Government to protect and promote human rights and also its readiness to further cooperate with international mechanisms. It noted the ratification of human rights instruments and the strengthening of the police services.

729. Sierra Leone thanked Kenya for its continued cooperation and constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process. Sierra Leone commended Kenya for the significant progress the country had made in advancing human rights, particularly with regards to its policy-shift on the death penalty. Sierra Leone encouraged Kenya to abolish the death penalty in its entirety. It noted that Kenya had supported all the recommendations made by Sierra Leone. It welcomed the ruling by the Constitutional Court granting citizenship to many persons who had previously been denied citizenship, as well as the new programme for stateless persons.

730. Singapore commended Kenya for its engagement with the universal periodic review process and for its consideration of the recommendations made by the delegations who had participated in the review. It thanked Kenya for supporting the recommendations made by Singapore.

731. Tunisia noted with satisfaction that Kenya had supported most of the recommendations that had been made and welcomed the fact that Kenya had supported the recommendations made by Tunisia. Tunisia further noted that Kenya had harmonized its legislation with international treaties and also noted the important reforms that had been

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introduced in the security and justice sectors. Tunisia wished Kenya success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

732. UN Women commended Kenya for its continued commitment to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. It urged Kenya to expedite implementation of articles 27(8) and 81(b) of the Constitution through legislation. It noted that the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (2015) was an important step in expanding protection for survivors and supported enhanced enforcement through the training of police, magistrates, and health providers, among others. It affirmed its readiness to continue supporting Kenya in accelerating gender equality and advancing the implementation of the recommendations received.

733. UN-Habitat congratulated Kenya for its affordable housing programme and for supporting a recommendation to continue with the implementation of that programme. It encouraged Kenya to expand the public and social housing stock and to continue to support complementary efforts including through access to land. It noted with appreciation that Kenya had supported recommendations on the right to water and sanitation, particularly for those in informal settlements. It encouraged the Government to work with all relevant authorities to respect tenure rights including informal tenure where appropriate and protect against forced evictions. It stated that, while progress had been made in recognizing women's and girls' rights to inheritance and marital property, continued efforts towards cultural change in that regard would achieve equity.

734. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thanked Kenya for supporting 2 of the 3 recommendations made by the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom welcomed the presidential assent to the Conflict-of-Interest bill and encouraged its swift and effective implementation through the passage of the Conflict-of-Interest regulations. It also encouraged continued efforts of Kenya to address corruption and elicit finance practices. It reiterated the importance of fully operationalizing the National Coroner's Service Act 2017 and urged Kenya to prioritize the establishment of the coroner's service. It noted ongoing efforts to advance inclusive representation and encouraged further progress to meet the two-thirds gender principle.

735. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Kenya for its cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, for supporting 233 recommendations of the 339 recommendations received, and for its commitment to promote and protect human rights in the country. It wished Kenya success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

736. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kenya, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

737. Edmund Rice International Limited, in a joint statement with VIVAT International, commended Kenya for supporting recommendations relating to social protection, access to education, and support for persons with disabilities. Kenya was encouraged to take proactive action to implement supported recommendations and improve access to services particularly for persons with disabilities and those living in informal settlements. Kenya was also encouraged to abolish the death penalty.

738. The Centre for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video statement) expressed regret that Kenya had not supported recommendations on access to abortion and on sexual and reproductive health services and information for adolescents. It encouraged Kenya to decriminalize abortion and take measures to enhance access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents.

739. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, stated that limited internet coverage and insufficient digital literacy continued to undermine children’s learning opportunities and called on Kenya to strengthen energy infrastructures and to improve access to affordable internet and digital technologies and learning. Kenya was urged to ensure comprehensive digital literacy programmes for girls

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and young women, invest in prevention programmes to combat violence against women and children and ensure adequate psychological support for victims; and to develop policies on mental health issues affecting young people.

740. Dreikönigsaktion - Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar (video statement) expressed concern that the competency-based curriculum continued to disproportionately exclude children from rural areas and called on Kenya to develop and implement inclusive strategies ensuring access to quality education for all children. Kenya was also urged to adopt and implement strategies to enhance the political participation of women ahead of the 2027 general elections; and to undertake prompt, transparent, and independent investigations into cases of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings.

741. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) commended Kenya for its commitment to reducing maternal mortality and strengthening the HIV response, among others, and appreciated the emphasis on ending harmful practices such as female genital mutilation. It expressed concern that key recommendations relating to the decriminalization of abortion, among others, were not supported.

742. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement) stated that the rate of acceptance of recommendations was mediocre and noted with regret that Kenya did not support a recommendation to adopt comprehensive antidiscrimination legislation. It noted that recommendations on investigating allegations of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and excessive use of force by security agents, and on civic space were supported by Kenya. However, Kenya prioritised broad and vague recommendations over specific, action-oriented, measurable recommendations.

743. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues stated that Kenya has shown alarming reluctance to commit to fundamental protections. Recommendations on reforming punitive laws affecting persons with HIV, decriminalizing abortion, expanding reproductive health services, and removing barriers for LGBTQIA+ minorities, were not supported by Kenya.

744. Peace Brigades International noted the persistence of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture and excessive use of force by security agents, as well as the weak implementation of the Prevention of Torture Act and the National Coroners Service Act. It stated that femicide, sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation, remained widespread, and that there was an increase in technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Freedom of expression, assembly, and association were undermined by restrictive laws. Barriers to safe abortion, sexuality education and services to marginalized groups existed. Kenya was urged to implement the recommendations received.

745. Minority Rights Group (video statement) welcomed the stated intention of Kenya to address longstanding grievances of Indigenous communities and to resolve long-standing land issues but expressed concern about the ongoing failure to implement binding decisions from the African Commission and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, and by the continuing forced and violent evictions of Indigenous Peoples from their ancestral lands. It urged Kenya to implement those decisions.

746. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (video statement) noted that Kenya received 12 recommendations which addressed the human rights of SOGIESC minorities. By not supporting those recommendations, Kenya has lost the opportunity to address discrimination and violence faced by those communities. It urged Kenya to remove all discriminatory barriers to health care, adopt gender-transformative and inclusive disaster risk management policies, and enact equality and non-discrimination legislation.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

747. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 339 recommendations that had been received, 233 enjoyed the support of Kenya, and 106 was noted.

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748. The delegation stated that Kenya remained deeply grateful to all States who had participated in the review and who had engaged in open and productive discussions about the human rights commitments of Kenya. Kenya welcomed the recommendations that had been made and recognized their significance in strengthening the protection of human rights for all Kenyans. The review provided an opportunity for Kenya to receive constructive and insightful feedback and reinforced its determination to uphold fundamental human rights principles.

749. Kenya accepted that all comments and recommendations had been made in good faith and was fully aware that they would enrich and improve the human rights situation in the country. The exchange of perspectives and best practices had strengthened the collective resolve of Kenya to promote dignity, fairness, and justice for all. Kenya was proud of the progress that had been made, was mindful of its challenges, and was committed to the journey ahead.

750. Kenya recognized that the universal periodic review process was not just about assessment but also about action**.** The successful implementation of the recommendations that had been received would require robust institutional frameworks, strengthened accountability mechanisms, and the participation of all sectors of society**.** Kenya remained committed to translating those recommendations into tangible outcomes that would enhance the protection of human rights across the country.

751. The delegation underscored the unwavering commitment of the Government and people of Kenya to continue to promote, respect, and fulfill the country's human rights obligations. Shared values and collective aspirations had driven Kenya towards ensuring that human rights remained central to the national development agenda, driven by shared values and collective aspirations.

752. The critical phase of implementation of recommendations would require continued engagement, resource allocation, and unwavering dedication from all stakeholders. In that regard, the Council would be kept informed of the progress through the submission of a mid-term report. The delegation reaffirmed the full cooperation of Kenya with the universal periodic review mechanism.

Armenia

753. The review of Armenia was held on 1 May 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 Armenia 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;[175]

(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;[176]

(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.[177]

754. At its 30th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Armenia (see sect. C below).

755. The outcome of the review of Armenia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[178] 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

[175] A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/1.
[176] A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/2.
[177] A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/3.
[178] A/HRC/60/11.

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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.[179]

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

756. Armenia reiterated its firm support and commitment to the universal periodic review process. Armenia expressed its gratitude to all delegations that engaged in its fourth cycle review. It highly valued the constructive dialogue held on 1 May 2025 and the many recommendations provided. Armenia thanked the Working Group for its tireless efforts in preparing the report that captured the exchange as well as OHCHR for the invaluable support throughout the current cycle.

757. Armenia shared that it received 265 recommendations during this review. Following careful consideration and consultation across relevant ministries and institutions, it was pleased to announce that it supported most of them. This reflected not only its strong commitment to advancing human rights but also the ongoing alignment of the recommendations with reforms and initiatives already underway at the national level.

758. Armenia noted that a significant cluster of recommendations focused on the ratification of international and regional instruments. Armenia supported them, including those calling for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. The ratification process is advancing in parallel with legislative reforms, awareness-raising measures, and the 2025–2028 Gender Policy Implementation Strategy, which sets clear priorities for prevention, protection, and survivor support. Armenia ratified earlier this month the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization, in fulfilment of a recommendation received during the universal periodic review and in reaffirmation of an unwavering commitment to advance standards on protection and equality.

759. Armenia considered the protection and promotion of women's rights, gender equality, and women's empowerment as key priorities, with women's rights and gender equality being systematically integrated across national strategies and public budgeting. It stated that reforms have been made to domestic violence legislation, while support services have been expanded to include shelters and economic empowerment initiatives. The implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security remained an important priority both at its national and international levels, and Armenia is currently embarking on the development of its third National Action Plan under this framework.

760. Armenia added that its contributions in this field also included the Human Rights Council's work. It was pleased to have been joining forces with Costa Rica, Chile, Estonia, France, Japan and Kenya in presenting a joint statement on the digital technologies and the rights of women and girls at the 58th session of the Human Rights Council and at the side event on the role of international cooperation in closing gender digital divide, organised during the 59th session of the Human Rights Council.

761. Armenia shared that it supported recommendations to strengthen justice, accountability, and institutional reforms. Reforms have been introduced through its new Criminal Procedure Code, expanded oversight by the Human Rights Defender, and the work of public monitoring groups. These measures are reinforcing protections against torture and ill-treatment, addressing excessive pre-trial detention, and ensuring access to justice consistent with international standards and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights.

762. It also supported recommendations on the adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation. The draft Law on Ensuring Equality has entered parliamentary consideration and is designed to provide robust protection against all forms of discrimination. To Armenia, this will complement the safeguards already provided by Armenia's Criminal Code, labour legislation, and existing mechanisms for the protection of vulnerable groups.

[179] See also A/HRC/60/11/Add.1.

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763. Armenia stated that another broad cluster of supported recommendations was related to economic, social, and cultural rights. Important steps are being taken by Armenia to expand social protection, promote employment and women's empowerment, and advance universal health coverage and quality education. Key measures included the launch of the new vulnerability assessment system, the adoption of the Employment Strategy, and targeted policies for rural and agricultural development. These reforms were complemented by efforts in climate action and environmental protection, to ensure a rights-based approach to sustainable development.

764. Armenia stated that it upholds a robust legal and institutional framework to combat trafficking in persons, with efforts directed at expanding access to state-funded services for victims and increasing budget allocations for medical care, shelter, education, psychological counselling, legal aid, and rehabilitation programmes. Work is ongoing to strengthen quality standards, refine victim identification criteria, and introduce targeted legal amendments, while awareness-raising, professional training, and the use of digital tools further enhance prevention and labour oversight. Armenia specified that consultations are currently underway for Armenia's 8th National Program on combating trafficking, which will focus on reducing vulnerability.

765. In the area of children's rights, Armenia stated that it has developed a new draft law on the rights of the child and expanded the scope of family-based care options, including foster care and daycare services. Institutional mechanisms to prevent early marriages, strengthen child protection, and support inclusive education have been enhanced. Juvenile justice processes have been revised, and efforts have been made to ensure that the voices of children are heard and protected.

766. Regarding the right to education, it emphasized that ensuring quality, accessible, and inclusive education remains a top priority in the Government's 2021–2026 Action Plan. In 2022, the Government approved the "Education Development State Program until 2030," which serves as the sector's main strategic document. The programme's overarching goal is to ensure inclusive, accessible and equitable quality education for all at every stage of life.

767. Armenia emphasized its commitment to protecting and further promoting the rights of persons in situations of vulnerability, including persons with disabilities. In compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Armenia strengthened the rights of persons with disabilities through the adoption of a rights-based legal framework and the implementation of a new WHO-aligned functionality assessment system. State-funded services have been reinforced. Reforms to enhance accessibility and public awareness are contributing to increased social participation and reduced discrimination.

768. Armenia noted only a limited number of recommendations. For example, it specified those related to notions defined in Armenia's Constitution, such as the definition of marriage, or those tied to ongoing processes under Armenia's migration, labour, or security policies. Armenia also noted recommendations where its current legal framework already provided broad guarantees, such as, in relation to hate crimes, or where premature legislative action, including in the area of artificial intelligence, could risk inconsistencies. Armenia emphasized that it will not be in a position to accept recommendations that are inconsistent with the principles enshrined in Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and those that do not reflect the impartial spirit of the universal periodic review.

769. Armenia reiterated its commitment to continue constructive cooperation with the Council, with United Nations treaty bodies and special procedures, and with its international partners. It remained firmly engaged in strengthening its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (NMIRF) to ensure the effective translation of recommendations into concrete improvements, and in this spirit, Armenia recently joined the Group of Friends on NMIRFs to advance human rights.

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

770. The Human Rights Defender (video statement) stated that it played an imperative role in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the international human rights obligations assumed by Armenia, and their adoption into national policies and laws. It

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referred to its submission to the summary of other stakeholders' information on Armenia by reporting on a number of priority directions of its activities, such as investigations of possible torture cases which should be conducted in a prompt and effective manner, when there are sufficient indications. Although progress in this regard had been registered, it highlighted cases of not observing the required standards for initiating and examining cases of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, for which there was a need for further development. It furthermore reported that it was actively developing its anti-discrimination mandate and capacities and conducted activities regarding the exclusion of discrimination and guaranteeing equality, including the existing stereotypes. It also implemented measures regarding gender equality, including the initiation of the Gender Equality Seal, as well as the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, national minorities and other groups.

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

771. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Armenia, 17 delegations made statements.

772. The Philippines appreciated Armenia's acceptance of its recommendations to strengthen the enforcement of laws and programmes aimed at combating trafficking, and to step up efforts to advance women's empowerment and participation in all spheres of the nation's life. The Philippines noted the progress made by Armenia in reinforcing legal frameworks and expanding protection and inclusion for vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities and refugees.

773. The Russian Federation was pleased to note that Armenia has accepted most recommendations, including those made by it. It noted the constructive attitude demonstrated by the country's delegation during the universal periodic review process. It commended the steps taken by Armenia to strengthen legal instruments for the protection of human rights, particularly the adoption of new laws to improve administrative judicial systems. It noted the adoption of a judicial code, the establishment of three-tier specialized anti-corruption courts, and the development of a draft bankruptcy code. It considered that Armenia demonstrated the commitment to strengthening capacity building in promoting and protecting human rights and continuing to improve the national human rights system.

774. Sierra Leone recognised Armenia's ongoing dedication to promoting and protecting human rights through reforms and other policy measures rooted in democracy, human dignity, and the rule of law. Sierra Leone noted the submission by Armenia of its third voluntary midterm report in February 2023 and the reform of the electoral process to promote civil and political rights with improved accessibility and transparency measures, including the use of photo identification technology and live streaming at polling stations. It welcomed Armenia's efforts to promote gender equality through national strategies and legal reforms that address domestic violence.

775. Tunisia expressed its satisfaction that Armenia accepted most of the recommendations received and welcomed the acceptance by Armenia of the two recommendations made by Tunisia on continuing efforts to promote the right to vocational education and training, especially in rural areas, and continuing strengthening maternal and child health care and providing reproductive health services for all women. Tunisia appreciated the ratification by Armenia of several international human rights conventions and the adoption of several measures to harmonize its national legislation with them. It welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan 2023-2025 for the National Strategy on Human Rights Protection.

776. UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) (video statement) noted the high rate of supported recommendations to advance the human rights agenda. It welcomed Armenia's progress, including the fulfilment of the pledge announced at the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as the establishment of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, as well as the significant efforts made in refugee rights, progress on gender equality, and in adopting a comprehensive equality law. It highlighted its commitment to support Armenia in realizing the country's human rights ambitions, particularly those linked to sustainable development with human rights and peace.

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777. UNFPA (video statement) highlighted Armenia's efforts in improving protection for survivors of domestic violence. It emphasized the introduction of a Healthy Lifestyle course in schools, ensuring young people receive crucial education, including on sexual and reproductive health. It expressed that its support would remain focused on eliminating gender-based violence, promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights, empowering youth, and investing in demographic resilience, particularly for vulnerable groups, and pointed out its dedication to support Armenia in implementing the universal periodic review recommendations.

778. UNHCR congratulated Armenia for strengthening its protection system for forcibly displaced and stateless people, in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention, as well as 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions. It supported Armenia to make further efforts to ensure the full respect for the rights of refugees in line with the 1951 Convention, to ensure the non-penalization of irregular entry for asylum seekers, exempting them from criminal liability for irregular border crossing and to adopt a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion and integration of refugees to ensure that they can effectively access their rights, while strengthening inclusion for all forcibly displaced and stateless persons in Armenia and ensuring their equitable access to social services, to justice and to civil registration. UNHCR remained committed to supporting the Government of Armenia in achieving these goals and implementing universal periodic review recommendations, leaving no refugee or stateless person behind.

779. Uzbekistan (video statement) appreciated the constructive engagement of Armenia during the review, which reflected the strong commitment the State attached to the universal periodic review process. It appreciated that 249 recommendations have been supported by Armenia, including 3 recommendations that it made. Uzbekistan commended Armenia for its progress in advancing judicial and legal reforms, enhancing child protection programmes, strengthening social protection systems, and promoting women's empowerment.

780. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the full acceptance by Armenia of its recommendations aimed at strengthening human rights in the country, including the promulgation of bills in this area, strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman with appropriate resources, promoting better participation of women in political and public life, as well as rolling out educational opportunities which are inclusive for children with disabilities, ensuring accessibility and specialized support. It encouraged Armenia to continue to promote successful human rights policies, integrating into them the implementation of the recommendations accepted in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review.

781. Viet Nam commended Armenia for supporting most of the recommendations received, including both recommendations made by it, which called for enhancing vocational training and skills development for youth and vulnerable groups with a focus on digital literacy and employment readiness and expanding sustainable rural development initiatives, including access to clean water, health care and livelihood support in remote areas.

782. Albania highlighted the acceptance of three of its recommendations by Armenia on the improvement of women's representation in the public and private sectors, the continuation of efforts to fight against domestic violence and the implementation of support services for victims, and the improvement of support services for child victims of sexual violence. Albania stated that, based on the acceptance of those recommendations, Armenia will continue to improve its legislative and institutional frameworks relating to human rights.

783. Algeria thanked Armenia for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and welcomed its acceptance of the recommendations put forward by Algeria. Armenia demonstrated its commitment to constructive dialogue and multilateral cooperation. Algeria wished Armenia success in the implementation of all accepted recommendations.

784. Bahrain commended Armenia's acceptance of the recommendations presented during the review, which reflected a spirit of positive cooperation in support of the promotion and protection of human rights. Bahrain expressed its appreciation for the progress made in the human rights in Armenia and recognized the interest national authorities are giving to strengthening this issue at the national level. It noted the acceptance by Armenia of a large number of recommendations received during its review.

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785. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed Armenia's acceptance of all the recommendations it had made, particularly those referring to the protection of rural farmer women. It recognized the incorporation by Armenia of a gender perspective into agricultural development, with specific measures to support rural women, as well as in the 2020-2030 agricultural and rural development strategy, which emphasises inclusive and sustainable development, with a particular attention to women working in agriculture.

786. Botswana highlighted the acceptance by Armenia of the two recommendations that it had made, to adopt comprehensive legislation to combat intersecting forms of discrimination and address gender-based violence against women and girls as well as those living with disabilities, and to accelerate and expand inclusive educational opportunities for children with disabilities by improving educational infrastructure and ensuring accessibility.

787. Brunei Darussalam noted the encouraging steps undertaken by Armenia since the review and highlighted that Armenia accepted the majority of the 265 recommendations it received, including the two presented by Brunei Darussalam relating to the promotion of the rights of the child and the social inclusion of persons with different abilities.

788. Cambodia welcomed Armenia's engagement and cooperation with the universal periodic review process, and the progress made in strengthening the protection of human rights including efforts to advance judicial reforms, promote gender equality, and enhance the protection of vulnerable groups. Cambodia joined other delegations in recommending the adoption of the universal periodic review outcomes for Armenia.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

789. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Armenia, five other stakeholders made statements.

790. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed the commitments of Armenia to expand access to contraceptives, ensure age-appropriate sexuality education and strengthen access to reproductive health services. It mentioned the need to adopt evidence-based, rights-based, and inclusive sexuality education, in line with international standards, instead of an abstinence-based or morality-driven approach. It highlighted the uneven access to reproductive services for rural women, women with disabilities, LBT women and women living with HIV and emphasized the need to take steps to ensure abortion is accessible, affordable, and safe for all women. It stressed the need to guarantee access to affordable modern contraceptives throughout the country.

791. Oeuvre d'Orient (video statement) acknowledged Armenia's efforts in respecting its international obligations regarding human rights and referred to the welcome given by Armenia to refugees, particularly the 120,000 people who fled Nagorno-Karabakh after the events of September 2023. It reported on the missing persons and arbitrary detentions, in Baku, of dozens of war prisoners and Armenian civilians. It also expressed concern over the systematic erasure of the Armenian cultural and religious heritage in Nagorno-Karabakh. It called on the international community to guarantee the right of Armenians to return to Nagorno-Karabakh and to shed light on the violations perpetrated.

792. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) applauded the 12 recommendations to include sexual orientation and gender identity in the draft Law on Ensuring Equality. It embraced Armenia's support of the recommendations but mentioned that Armenia had ended its dialogue with civil society without considering their recommendations. It thanked the States which recommended the criminalization of hate speech and hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity and recommended that Armenia work closely with LGBT+ organizations on the implementation. The organization noted that Armenia did not effectively implement the Criminal Code provisions, nor did it provide effective investigation, for hate crimes and hate speech against LGBT+ people.

793. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) mentioned the adoption by Armenia of the 2013 Alternative Service Act following the second cycle of the universal periodic review but it raised the case of a Baptist conscientious objector, sentenced for his refusal of military service, as well as two other similar cases, and stated that the courts may be interpreting the law in a discriminatory way against Jehovah's Witnesses. The organization

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called upon Armenia to ensure that its recognition of the right of conscientious objection to military service is not realized in a discriminatory way. It also positively noted Armenia's attitude towards conscientious objectors who have deserted the Russian armed forces by refusing to extradite them or preventing attempts to abduct them.

794. The Human Rights House Foundation welcomed Armenia's acceptance of the recommendations concerning the protection of human rights defenders, journalists, and civil society. It explained that human rights defenders continue to face attacks and pointed out Armenian authorities' failure to provide public support or to ensure thorough investigations into those attacks. It expressed concern about the excessive use of force and arbitrary detention by law enforcement during assemblies, and the lack of accountability for perpetrators. It addressed the rise of strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs), particularly journalists, environmental activists and women's rights defenders. It urged Armenia to conduct independent investigations into the attacks, to hold law enforcement accountable for disproportionate use of force and to introduce judicial safeguards to recognise and dismiss strategic lawsuits against public participation.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

795. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 274 recommendations received, 249 had enjoyed the support of Armenia, and 25 had been noted.

796. In conclusion, Armenia expressed its sincere appreciation to all delegations for their constructive comments and valuable observations shared during this meeting.

797. The adoption of its universal periodic review outcome provided a forward-looking roadmap for further advancing human rights, strengthening justice, and upholding the rule of law. Armenia reaffirmed its commitment to translating universal periodic review recommendations into concrete actions through inclusive dialogue, transparency, and cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society and international partners.

Guinea-Bissau

798. The review of Guinea-Bissau was held on 2 May 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 Guinea-Bissau 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;[180]

(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;[181]

(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.[182]

799. At its 30th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau (see sect. C below).

800. The outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[183] 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.[184]

[180] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GNB/1.
[181] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GNB/2.
[182] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GNB/3.
[183] A/HRC/60/12.
[184] See also A/HRC/60/12/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

801. The delegation (video statement) thanked the members of the Human Rights Council for their commitment and their efforts in building more just societies founded on the principle of the rule of law.

802. It emphasized that Guinea-Bissau, as a developing country, had spared no effort in fulfilling its international commitments, particularly to the United Nations Human Rights Council.

803. The delegation recalled that Guinea-Bissau participated in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review through a government delegation present at the 49th session of the Working Group, where it presented the national report on the human rights situation in the country. Following the interactive dialogue, Guinea-Bissau had received 224 recommendations, and the country's position regarding these had been subsequently addressed to the Human Rights Council.

804. The delegation expressed appreciation for the constructive dialogue that guided the review process and reaffirmed Guinea-Bissau's commitment to implementing the recommendations, consolidating progress, and strengthening the country's collective response in the future. The delegation also conveyed its gratitude and conviction that these recommendations would further improve the country's social fabric, influence future strategic planning, and reinforce the ideals and foundations of the rule of law, grounded in respect for human dignity.

805. The delegation noted that the dialogue with the Human Rights Council had once again proven to be a fruitful interaction, fostering exchanges in best practices and seeking solutions that aimed to contribute significantly to enhancing human rights indicators.

806. Guinea-Bissau reaffirmed its strong commitment to promoting and consolidating democracy and the rule of law and to safeguarding the fundamental freedoms of its citizens. It pledged close attention to implementing both the recommendations from the universal period Strategy for Human Rights and Citizenship, a key framework that outlined the path toward continued progress.

807. On behalf of Guinea-Bissau, the delegation expressed gratitude to the United Nations for its support, as well as to the members of the Human Rights Council and of the Troika for their work during the Working Group session. Finally, it reiterated Guinea-Bissau's unwavering commitment to advancing and strengthening the rule of law in the country.

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

808. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau, 18 delegations made statements.

809. Eritrea welcomed the support by Guinea-Bissau to the recommendations it had made, in particular the commitment of Guinea-Bissau to accelerating the adoption of the disability rights bill and the strengthening of routine immunization systems to ensure and maintain high coverage. Eritrea recognized that the efforts made were being undertaken despite significant challenges and commended the determination shown by Guinea-Bissau. Eritrea commended the adoption of a comprehensive child protection policy and the development of the 2017–2025 Education Sector Plan, which prioritized the inclusion of children with disabilities.

810. Gabon welcomed the support by Guinea-Bissau to the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by Gabon. It commended the reform of the legal framework seeking to strengthen human and material resources for the justice system and the establishment of policies to eradicate corruption and transnational crime, including the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2021-2030).

811. India (video statement) expressed appreciation that as many as 221 out of the 224 recommendations received were supported by Guinea-Bissau, including the 3 recommendations made by India. It noted the substantive participation during the review with

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79 delegations taking the floor and expressed appreciation for the constructive engagement of the delegation of Guinea-Bissau during the review process.

812. Maldives commended Guinea-Bissau for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including the two recommendations made by Maldives during the Working Group session in May 2025.

813. Mali commended the acceptance by Guinea-Bissau of a high number of recommendations, including those from Mali, notably on reviewing the national health policy and adopting a strategic monitoring document to measure the impact of budget allocations to the sector and modernizing infrastructures and strengthening the obstetric care capacity of community health workers and midwives.

814. Morocco commended Guinea-Bissau for accepting the recommendations made by Morocco aimed at aligning the legislative provisions governing the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship with the Paris Principles, establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up and implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy to promote good governance.

815. Mozambique commended Guinea-Bissau for the country's constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process. Mozambique welcomed the support by Guinea-Bissau of nearly all the recommendations received, including the four recommendations made by Mozambique.

816. Nepal thanked Guinea-Bissau for accepting the three recommendations made by Nepal. It commended the efforts by Guinea-Bissau towards protecting and promoting the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities through social protection measures.

817. The Philippines welcomed Guinea-Bissau's decision to accept 221 of the 224 recommendations received during the Working Group, including the three recommendations offered by the Philippines aimed at providing adequate resources for the effective implementation of the action plan to combat human trafficking, stepping up measures to reduce school dropout rates and strengthening community-based interventions for improved maternal and child health outcomes, and continuing to ensure robust enforcement of laws against gender-based violence.

818. Portugal welcomed the acceptance by Guinea-Bissau of a large number of recommendations, including those made by Portugal on criminalizing all forms of violence against children, combating human trafficking and eradicating poverty. Furthermore, Portugal reaffirmed that it stood ready to cooperate with Guinea-Bissau bilaterally through the Strategic Cooperation Programme for 2021–2025 and through the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), which provided a multilateral framework.

819. The Russian Federation noted that Guinea-Bissau had supported the majority of the recommendations received, including those it had made. The Russian Federation noted the positive effect of the steps taken by the Government to improve the justice system and conditions of detention, as well as the broadening of public access to free healthcare and education. The Russian Federation expressed the hope that the November 2025 elections would be carried out strictly in compliance with the law and fundamental rights and freedoms.

820. Senegal noted with satisfaction the progress made by Guinea-Bissau in implementing the country's commitments to the protection of human rights, particularly through the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework. Senegal welcomed the adoption in March 2023 of the National Strategy for Inclusive Education, in line with the implementation of measures for the promotion and inclusion of persons with disabilities in the education sector.

821. Sierra Leone welcomed the support by Guinea-Bissau of almost all of the recommendations received, including the three recommendations made by Sierra Leone, and highlighted the recommendation to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Sierra Leone encouraged Guinea-Bissau to prioritize the full implementation of

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the recommendations received and to continue engaging with other human rights mechanisms to ensure sustained progress.

822. The Sudan commended the progress made in the protection of human rights in Guinea-Bissau. It welcomed the acceptance by Guinea-Bissau of the recommendations provided by the Sudan to continue strengthening the legal and institutional framework for the care and protection of children, and for the rights of persons with disabilities, and to continue national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the Agenda for Sustainable Development, including to combat poverty and ensure access to education, health and drinking water.

823. Timor-Leste expressed appreciation for the commitment by Guinea-Bissau to continue advancing the revision of key legal frameworks as an important step toward strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. Timor-Leste also welcomed the acceptance of the four recommendations it had made, notably those aimed at strengthening and upholding the rights of children.

824. Tunisia welcomed the acceptance by Guinea-Bissau of most of the recommendations received, including the recommendations made by Tunisia on continuing efforts aimed at promoting gender equality, taking measures to speed up the adoption of the Comprehensive Child Protection Code, and continuing efforts in the field of combating corruption and strengthening the legal framework for good governance. Tunisia also recommended that Guinea-Bissau align its national legislation with international human rights instruments.

825. UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) (video statement) commended Guinea-Bissau for its active participation in the fourth cycle of universal periodic review. It encouraged the Government to move forward with particular emphasis on four key areas, including strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, promoting gender equity and upholding children's rights, enhancing access to justice and public services and strengthening civic space and media freedom. It urged the authorities to ensure a transparent and inclusive process to develop a roadmap for implementation of the recommendations received and to place those priorities at the core of the national development plan.

826. UN-Habitat welcomed the steps taken by the Government to implement the land law and the establishment of land committees with the participation of different groups, including women and youth. It congratulated the Government on the initiative to increase the quality and quantity of the housing stock accessible to low-income households. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to explore further options to expand the non-or limited profit housing stock through all available options, including public and social housing programmes. It welcomed the acceptance by Guinea-Bissau of recommendations on access to urban basic services, which remained a challenge for most people in the country and highlighted that women and girls had a particular urgent need to access adequate water and sanitation.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

827. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guinea-Bissau, five other stakeholders made statements.

828. The Union of Arab Jurists (video statement) noted the efforts made by Guinea-Bissau in strengthening the human rights legislative and regulatory framework but remained concerned by the numerous challenges and barriers that continue to obstruct progress and efforts such as reports of continued limitation of political and civil rights, including restrictions on freedom of speech, the press and assembly. The organization also expressed concern about the exploitation of children in economic activities and the high rates of dropout from primary and secondary schools and maternal and child mortality. It recommended that Guinea-Bissau improve healthcare systems, put a stop to child labour and continue the implementation of policies to reduce high rates of dropouts.

829. Internationa-Lawyers.Org, in a joint statement with the Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and the Union of Arab Jurists, stated that the approval of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy was a significant step towards improving the rule of law. They indicated, however, that Guinea-Bissau must intensify its efforts to implement the strategy and to guarantee the full respect of freedom of assembly, expression, and press,

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which continued to face major restrictions. Moreover, although the creation of the project on the right to a life free from violence was encouraging, the judicial system must be strengthened to combat violence and discrimination against women. While noting measures adopted by Guinea-Bissau, they stated that access to education, especially for girls and children in rural areas, remained insufficient and that further work was required to ensure that all children received a free and inclusive education.

830. Interfaith International commended the reforms that had been implemented, including the national anti-corruption strategy and the development of the new policies on social protection and inclusive education. The organization expressed its deep concern about the drastic restrictions imposed on the press and the opposition, the increase in gender-based violence, and the rise in the prevalence of female genital mutilation in the country in recent years. It called on Guinea-Bissau to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also invited Guinea-Bissau to create conditions conducive to the opening of civic space and to take appropriate measures to ensure the organisation of inclusive, free and transparent elections.

831. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme noted that Guinea-Bissau continued to face an institutional and security crisis that undermined the rule of law. It stated that impunity, endemic corruption and the persistent influence of drug trafficking on institutions, and the repeated violations of freedom of expression and of the press, continued to erode the trust of the population. Additionally, extreme poverty, exacerbated by poor governance, deprived a large part of the population of equitable access to basic social services. The organisation called on Guinea-Bissau to pay particular attention to: strengthening the independence of the judiciary; protecting journalists and human rights defenders; redoubling efforts to combat corruption and drug trafficking; and guaranteeing vulnerable populations effective access to social rights. In conclusion, the organisation urged the Human Rights Council and the international community to support Guinea-Bissau in holding inclusive, free and transparent elections and in the consolidation of democratic institutions.

832. International Communities Organisation Limited noted that it had worked with civil society organisations on the ground to submit a joint stakeholder's report to the universal periodic review highlighting infringements to minority rights. It indicated that, though Guinea-Bissau had strong legal safeguards for minorities and was a signatory to several relevant international conventions, issues persisted, however, regarding their implementation, and minority groups remained marginalized. The organization recalled its recommendations that Guinea-Bissau: officially and legally recognise minority groups, including the Fula and Bijagós Peoples; ensure equal access to education, healthcare and all public services for linguistic and ethnic minority groups, through continued consultation; and support non-governmental organisations in research and data collection to understand the evolving needs of minority groups.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

833. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 224 recommendations received, 221 had enjoyed the support of Guinea-Bissau, and 3 had been noted.

834. The Vice-President once again thanked the delegation of Guinea-Bissau for its presentation and constructive participation throughout the universal periodic review process.

Spain

835. The review of Spain was held on 30 April 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 Spain in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[185]

(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;[186]

(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.[187]

836. At its 30th meeting, on 26 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Spain (see sect. C below).

837. The outcome of the review of Spain comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[188] 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.[189]

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

838. Spain reiterated its commitment to the universal periodic review and thanked the 120 delegations that participated in the interactive dialogue in April 2025, including for their recommendations.

839. It also expressed its gratitude for the contributions made by the Ombudsperson, the Parliament and civil society, both during the consultation process for the preparation of the national report and for their participation in the outcome session.

840. Spain reiterated its willingness to keep communication channels open with all actors to mutually benefit from their contributions in following up on the recommendations. It also expressed its gratitude for the recommendations from the treaty bodies and special procedures which were compiled by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

841. After assessing the 324 recommendations received, Spain decided to accept 303 recommendations, equivalent to 93.52 per cent of the total. These recommendations reflect milestones that the country committed to achieving and included recommendations that were already being implemented. In addition, Spain partially accepted three recommendations, due to constitutional, legal, or budgetary reasons that prevent their full implementation. It also took note of 18 recommendations, as it could not commit to implementing them at that stage.

842. Spain referred to four sets of recommendations that raised particular interest. Regarding gender-based violence, Spain reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to combating this scourge and indicated that the State Pact against Gender-Based Violence was renewed in 2025, with 461 specific measures for the next five years; and that it will continue to implement Organic Law 10/2022 on comprehensive guarantees of sexual freedom, which strengthens the protection of victims of sexual violence from a comprehensive, victim-centred approach. It also referred to the First Strategic Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence, which promoted institutional coordination and specialized training.

843. Regarding human trafficking, Spain indicated that a comprehensive anti-trafficking bill is being drafted, specifically providing for the recognition of rights, assistance mechanisms, and protection for all victims of trafficking or human exploitation, regardless of their nationality, administrative status, or any other personal or social circumstances.

185 A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/1.
186 A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/2.
187 A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/3.
188 A/HRC/60/8.
189 See also A/HRC/60/8/Add.1.

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844. Regarding effective equality, Spain highlighted that the Organic Law 2/2024 on equal representation and balanced presence of women and men introduced substantial changes to its legal system in decision-making spheres of political and economic life, including Parliament, the Government, the Judiciary, and the Boards of Directors of companies.

845. Regarding the fight against racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other related forms of intolerance, Spain indicated that it was promoting the fight against structural racism and racial or ethnic discrimination from an intersectional perspective, defend tolerance, respect, coexistence and inclusive societies. Spain has created the Prosecutor's Office for Hate Crimes, the National Office against Hate Crimes collaborating with law enforcement security forces, and the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion against Racism and Xenophobia including adequate reporting mechanisms. It also noted that the Independent Equal Treatment Authority had been established, ensuring compliance with regulations and the protection of victims and the OBERAXE Observatory has been strengthened.

846. Noting that some recommendations referred to the need to prevent racial profiling by State security forces, Spain reminded that any discriminatory conduct was prohibited and constituted a very serious offense that may give rise to criminal liability.

847. Regarding children, Spain referred to the rights to health and education, as well as to Organic Law 8/2021, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence, including migrant children.

848. Concerning economic, social, and cultural rights, Spain explained that it had been implementing policies to achieve social justice, strengthen cohesion, and prevent exclusion. It indicated that household purchasing power had been impacted by the recent economic, health, and geopolitical crises. It added that, while guaranteeing a minimum living income, special attention was paid to the fight against poverty. Access to housing, especially for young people, was also of concern. As a response, Law 12/2023 was being developed, which included measures to increase supply at affordable prices.

849. Spain wished to especially acknowledge those recommendations that reflected new challenges, such as the climate emergency and Artificial Intelligence.

850. Finally, Spain affirmed that it would present a universal periodic review interim report to facilitate follow-up to the accepted recommendations.

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

851. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Spain, 17 delegations made statements.

852. The Dominican Republic thanked Spain for the acceptance of the recommendations that it had made, including the one on expanding efforts in the area of South-South and triangular cooperation, especially in programmes for the prevention of gender-based violence and comprehensive care for victims.

853. Eritrea commended Spain for its sustained efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and all other forms of intolerance as well as for the measures it has taken to foster the integration and inclusion of persons of foreign origin.

854. Ethiopia noted positively that Spain had accepted a significant number of recommendations, including those put forward by Ethiopia. It particularly welcomed the expressed commitment by Spain to strengthen national frameworks aimed at promoting and protecting human rights.

855. Gabon thanked Spain for having accepted the recommendations made by Gabon, namely eradicating violence against women and forced marriages, as well as female genital mutilation. Gabon also congratulated Spain on the drafting of its National Strategy to combat violence against women and the third strategic plan for effective equality between women and men.

856. India appreciated the constructive engagement of Spain during the entire review which reflects the strong commitment it attached to the universal periodic review process.

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India also appreciated that 303 recommendations had been supported, including 2 recommendations made by India.

857. The Islamic Republic of Iran referred to recommendations made to Spain to intensify efforts to eliminate educational segregation; adopt comprehensive and enforceable legislation to combat human trafficking; and end gender-based violence against women. It, however, expressed regret that Spain noted on its recommendation to take effective measure to ensure that both Governmental and private sector action do not support or contribute to the imposition of unilateral coercive measures (UCM).

858. Jordan welcomed the efforts made by Spain in the area of equality, social inclusion, and in strengthening social cohesion broadly and combating all forms of discrimination. It welcomed the policies and practices that had been adopted by Spain.

859. Kuwait welcomed the acceptance of many recommendations, including two made by Kuwait on strengthening national efforts to combat hate speech, taking social initiatives, reducing economic differences and strengthening social inclusion.

860. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Spain's commitment to continue its constructive engagement with the United Nations mechanisms and encouraged Spain to enhance national efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country, especially for the most vulnerable groups.

861. Lesotho commended the adoption of the second national human rights plan 2023/27. Lesotho encouraged Spain to continue in its efforts to finalize a Family Law bill which includes safeguards on the rights of children and adolescents regardless of their family model. Lesotho also called on Spain to continue with efforts to review its national strategy against organized crime, which expired in 2023 and addressed trafficking in persons.

862. Libya congratulated Spain on the efforts deployed in strengthening and protecting human rights. It also welcomed the acceptance by Spain of the recommendations made by Libya.

863. Maldives commended Spain for accepting the majority of the recommendations received during the 49th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, which included the two recommendations made by Maldives.

864. Morocco welcomed Spain's decisions to ensure that the Observatory against Racism and Xenophobia is provided with the necessary resources, thereby reinforcing efforts to combat discrimination and intolerance. It also commended Spain's commitment to continue ensuring that migrant children have effective access to education and healthcare.

865. Mozambique commended Spain for its strong commitment to the universal periodic review and to fulfilling its international human rights obligations, which, according to Mozambique, was clearly demonstrated by the acceptance of 303 out of 324 recommendations received, including the recommendations made by Mozambique.

866. Nepal took positive note of Spain's efforts towards labour market reform and strengthening the social security system. Nepal also thanked Spain for the acceptance of its three recommendations, reflecting Spain's commitment to advancing human rights.

867. Oman commended Spain's cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and commitment to strengthening health care rights, while seeking equality. It thanked Spain for the acceptance of the recommendations made by Oman, to strengthen public institutions, combat sexual crimes, and protect children on the Internet.

868. The Philippines expressed its appreciation for the Spain's acceptance of its recommendations to enhance measures for the prevention and prosecution of trafficking in persons, to continue ensuring the effective prosecution of hate crimes and curtailment of racial profiling by law enforcement; and to continue guaranteeing the rights of migrants.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

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

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870. The Alliance Defending Freedom noted Spain's support for recommendations concerning the protection of children from all forms of violences. However, it expressed grave concern that Spain continues to expose children to harmful and irreversible practices under the guise of so-called "gender transition". Scientific evidence demonstrates that such interventions are experimental in nature and often result in devastating and lifelong harm. Reports indicate that girls have been disproportionately affected—turned into victims of a system that should safeguard, not endanger, the most vulnerable. The organization urged Spain to fulfill its human rights obligations by acknowledging that practices of so-called "gender transition" constitute a form of violence against children, and by prohibiting these harmful interventions without delay.

871. The Center for Global Nonkilling questioned the preservation of the death penalty on the Spanish Constitution. It stated that Spain had ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and withdrawn its reservation in 1998. It therefore encouraged the Spanish people to demand and Spain's authority to grant rights of Constitutional initiative to the people. The organization also encouraged Spain to continue its memorial process and increase its responses to climate change, in order to install a climate of peace between the people and with their history and with their lively environment.

872. Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) proposed seven concrete legislative and public policy changes, namely reform of Law 25/2014, of 27 November, on Treaties and other International Agreements; modification of Circular 1/2020 of the State Attorney's Office, Directorate of the State Legal Service, on the legal nature of the resolutions issued by the Committees responsible for monitoring the United Nations Human Rights Treaties; signature of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; adoption of a Comprehensive Law for the Protection and Care of Victims of Human Trafficking; new reform of the procedure for eviction established in the Law on civil judgments (LEC); approval of the Law on the Universality of the National Health System, and progressive increase in AIDS development until it reaches at least 0.4 per cent of GDP in 2030.

873. Centre Europe-tiers monde (video statement) stated that, in August, there was an increase in the healthcare waiting lists in the Madrid community, with over a million patients on it waiting to have access to the public health system. According to the organization, only 2 of the 3 specialized pediatric health beds were available in the Madrid community, and children could not receive adequate healthcare. The organization therefore called on Spain to honor its international commitment and ensure health coverage for all and overcome the limited accessibility and the gaps affecting the most vulnerable groups.

874. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, in a joint statement with Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, congratulated Spain for having supported five recommendations focused on youth rights. The organizations recommended that Spain proceed rapidly and efficiently to apply recommendations 51.58 and 51.79 on the rights of young people. They welcomed Spain's acceptance of the recommendations to ensure quality education for all and recommended adopting specific measures to eradicate school dropout and discrimination within schools against children from vulnerable groups. The organizations also welcomed the acceptance of recommendation 50.159 to guarantee access to mental health services for children and young people and recommended extending application of this recommendation to young people aged over 18.

875. Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale stated that Catalan representatives, defenders, civil servants, academics, journalists, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations have faced selective prosecutions, disqualification from office and unlawful surveillance. It affirmed that judicial investigations have been obstructed through broad national security claims leaving victims without disclosure, transparency, or remedy, and that the inconsistent application of the 2024 Amnesty Law had aggravated the situation. It called on Spain to ensure the full implementation of accepted recommendations with equal attention to all human rights; end unfounded prosecutions; apply the amnesty law impartially; provide effective remedies to

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victims of unlawful surveillance; and engage in genuine dialogue with Catalan institutions and civil society in line with the right to self-determination.

876. The World Evangelical Alliance welcomed Spain's acceptance of the recommendation to promote non-discrimination including measures to protect religious minorities through legislative and policy adjustments. It highlighted the longstanding and unresolved situation of the retired evangelical pastors in Spain who remain excluded from the national pension system. The organization asked Spain to give effect to its commitment by allocating the necessary budgetary resources to ensure access to pension for retired Protestant pastors.

877. The Institute for NGO Research (video statement) noted that the National Plan for the Implementation of the EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism was adopted in Spain 2023. However, it expressed concern that Spain was not doing enough to implement the plan. It considered that, in Spain, there was serious online hatred expressed against Jews. The organization encouraged the country to protect Jews from discrimination, based on its domestic and international human rights obligations.

878. The Union of Arab Jurists, in a joint statement with the Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and International-Lawyers.Org (video statement), appreciated the adoption of Spain's five-year national human rights plan as well as the 2022 democratic memory law which is grounded in the principles of truth, justice, reparation, and non-repetition. It further welcomed Spain's legal reforms to strengthen protection against gender-based violence. The organizations requested Spain to consider the recommendations to continue efforts to fulfill responsibilities as a third State against internationally wrongful acts, in particular, the prevention of genocide; continue efforts to combat all form of racism, xenophobia and intolerance; and redouble efforts to establish additional educational infrastructure in rural areas.

879. Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement) expressed concern about the violation of the right to life, the dismemberment of family as basic cell of society, and the attack on freedom of religion and expression. According to the organization, Spain recently passed laws allowing a minor girl to have an abortion up until the day of birth. Furthermore, there were serious attacks on religious freedom in Spain, as well as violations of freedoms of expression and of the media. It stated that an offensive against the dissidents has been launched, expelling free journalism from the parliament. It called for the protection of the right to life, freedoms of religion, expression and the media, and the exercise of civil liberties.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

880. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 324 recommendations received, 303 had enjoyed the support of Spain, and 18 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.

881. Spain noted that in these particularly difficult times for multilateralism, the commitment to the universality of human rights had to be strengthened and reinforced. As a member of the Human Rights Council, Spain will continue working, convinced that cooperation and dialogue were the way to improve societies based on non-negotiable pillars based on rights, equality, and sustainable development.

882. Spain expressed its gratitude for the comments made by States and civil society. It was essential to work together to implement the accepted recommendations. Spain accepted the majority of their contributions and took the universal periodic review exercise very seriously, as a way to improve respect for and implementation of human rights in the country. Spain will, therefore, align the recommendations received with the Sustainable Development Goals, maintaining the practice initiated in the previous universal periodic review cycle.

883. According to Spain, its fourth universal periodic review had also allowed it to learn from other States.

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Grenada

884. The review of Grenada was held on 5 May 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 Grenada 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;[190]

(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;[191]

(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.[192]

885. At its 31st meeting, on 29 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Grenada (see sect. C below).

886. The outcome of the review of Grenada comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[193] 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.[194]

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

887. The delegation of Grenada stated that it had carefully considered the recommendations that it had received, through national consultations that were facilitated by its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up. The 103 accepted recommendations would serve as a framework for its continuing efforts to strengthen human rights protections at the national level. The consultations had been inclusive and participatory, involving government ministries, civil society organizations, faith-based groups, and the Office of the Ombudsman. The process had reinforced national ownership of the universal periodic review and had ensured that the recommendations carried broad legitimacy.

888. Grenada emphasized that the recommendations that it had not yet accepted remained on its national agenda. They would require further dialogue and consensus-building at the domestic level before final decisions were made. It stated that it had already begun implementing several of the accepted recommendations, focusing on areas of urgent national priority.

889. Grenada recognized that climate change was not only an environmental challenge but also a human rights issue, threatening the right to life, health, housing, and livelihoods of its people. It noted that its updated National Adaptation Plan was a bold, people-centred roadmap to climate resilience and that it harnessed improved data collection, stronger institutions, and inclusive engagement to protect coastlines, secure food, water, and energy systems, and safeguard health, education, and livelihoods. Grenada sincerely appreciated the generous support from the Government of Germany in advancing that work.

890. Grenada was finalizing draft legislation to strengthen protections for persons with disabilities and to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The bill focused on accessibility standards, reasonable accommodation, inclusive education, promotion of employment, proposed a dedicated oversight mechanism

[190] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/1.
[191] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/2.
[192] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/3.
[193] A/HRC/60/14.
[194] See also A/HRC/60/14/Add.1.

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and monitoring framework, and called for sustained consultation and partnership with disability organizations.

891. Grenada continued to advance gender equality through both legislative reform and international cooperation. Cabinet had approved the development of draft legislation on gender-responsive care. The reforms were firmly aligned with its commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action. Grenada was working diligently with the Commonwealth Secretariat to finalize its national CEDAW report, further strengthening its international reporting obligations.

892. In response to multiple recommendations to address prison overcrowding and the need for enhanced rehabilitation services, Grenada had completed the design for a new correctional facility that would allow for the reconstruction and expansion of the existing infrastructure. It was guided by the Unted Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). A request for partnership to realize this national objective was made.

893. Grenada was renewing efforts to establish a national human rights institution, working in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat to identify a model that would fit its national context and that fully complied with the Paris Principles. It sought strategic partnerships to realize an institution that would anchor durable human rights protection and accelerate progress toward its Sustainable Development Goals benchmarks.

894. Grenada was also taking concrete steps on noted recommendations. The Status of Children Bill would eliminate discrimination based on birth status, ensuring equal rights for all children. The Marriage Amendment Bill raised the legal age of marriage to 18, protecting children from early and forced marriage, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Civil Legal Responsibility Bill sought to amend the Age of Civil Legal Responsibility Act to vest minors aged 16 and over with full legal capacity to consent independently to sexual and reproductive health treatments, including diagnostic procedures.

895. Grenada valued the universal periodic review as a unique mechanism of constructive dialogue, cooperation, and peer learning. With the support of its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, it was determined to implement the accepted recommendations in a coordinated and systematic way. Grenada reaffirmed its commitment to working with the Human Rights Council, United Nations treaty bodies, and its international partners to ensure that the principles of dignity, equality, and justice remained at the heart of its national development.

896. Grenada reiterated its sincere gratitude to its partners, including the Human Rights Unit of the Commonwealth Secretariat, for supporting it throughout the process and particularly the Commonwealth Small States Office for providing invaluable logistical support to States like itself that had no permanent presence in Geneva. It also thanked its bilateral and multilateral partners, whose technical and financial assistance had greatly strengthened its engagement with the universal periodic review process.

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

897. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Grenada, 19 delegations made statements.

898. The Bahamas commended Grenada for its leadership in integrating climate resilience into national budgeting. It welcomed the engagement of Grenada with the OHCHR regional office for the Caribbean community to strengthen national reporting and follow-up and encouraged continued collaboration to this end.

899. Chile encouraged continued progress on the rights of women and children and in ensuring that all persons could live free of discrimination.

900. China noted that Grenada had established a national human rights coordinating committee, adopted the national policy and strategic action plan on disability, enacted the

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domestic violence act, expanded civil society participation and taken concrete measures to safeguard the right to education and economic and social rights of its people.

901. Cuba appreciated Grenada's progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially through institutional strengthening, social inclusion, child protection, and women's empowerment. It also noted with appreciation legislative advances in education, efforts to protect the wellbeing of the most vulnerable, and steps taken to implement accepted recommendations.

902. Dominica congratulated Grenada for its continued commitment and ongoing efforts to promote and protect human rights despite the adversities it faced as a small island developing State.

903. The Dominican Republic welcomed the efforts to strengthen preschool education by ensuring at least one year free of charge and making education mandatory up to the age of 18.

904. El Salvador congratulated Grenada on the measures adopted for social inclusion, education and promotion of women and children's rights. It also noted with appreciation the initiatives to strengthen the institutional framework and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms as well as the will expressed to continue consolidating public policies for human development.

905. India welcomed Grenada's acceptance of 103 recommendations, including those it had made.

906. Jamaica noted Grenada's positive engagement with recommendations concerning the ratification of key international instruments, including the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

907. Maldives welcomed Grenada's acceptance of the majority of recommendations received, including the recommendation made by it.

908. Morocco welcomed Grenada's cooperative spirit and its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It also expressed its supports for Grenada's ongoing efforts to combat discrimination in key areas and encouraged further action to ensure equal access for all.

909. Nepal noted with appreciation Grenada's efforts towards establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

910. Viet Nam recognized the progress made by Grenada in strengthening its social protection system, promoting gender equality, expanding access to education and enhancing public health initiatives.

911. The Philippines thanked Grenada for having accepted its recommendations.

912. The Russian Federation recognized Grenada's pursuit of sustainable development, seeking to improve living standards and providing support to residents of poor regions, free medical care and broader access to quality education. It also commended the programs to combat discrimination, address violence against women, protect children from exploitation, and the development of legislation on freedom of information and data protection.

913. Trinidad and Tobago commended Grenada's efforts to bolster climate resilience and adaptation, strengthen its national coordination and reporting mechanism, and pursue technical assistance and capacity-building opportunities in pertinent areas.

914. UN Women commended Grenada's efforts to enhance women's economic security through increasing the minimum wage, including in female-dominated sectors. It welcomed the recent Cabinet decision supporting the development of legislation to strengthen gender-responsive care systems, efforts to collect data on unpaid care and domestic work, and to advance gender equality within the National Budget. It remained concerned about the high prevalence of violence against women and girls, exacerbated by gaps within the available protection and response mechanisms. It encouraged Grenada to strengthen laws and policies aimed at eliminating gender-based violence and gender-based discrimination. That included

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amending and extending the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan to incorporate comprehensive sections on violence against women and girls, and climate change and disaster risk resilience. UN Women was committed to providing technical support in the following areas: (1) advancing the development of legislation to address gender-equal caring responsibilities, enhance parental leave, provide child benefits for low-income families, and safeguard the rights of domestic and care workers; (2) developing a cost analysis to estimate the cost of universal access to care for children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly; and (3) strengthening the disaster risk resilience and climate change recovery capacity of businesses and communities, including those in Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

915. UN-Habitat welcomed Grenada's emphasis on access to adequate housing and, in particular, its consideration of the renovation and improvement of housing in addition to new construction. It welcomed the efforts to develop social housing programmes and congratulated Grenada for prioritizing adequate housing for victims of gender-based violence. It urged Grenada to ensure that housing and basic services were provided on an equitable basis and leave no one behind. UN-Habitat congratulated Grenada on its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme and encouraged it to support the further development of effective and accountable water operating institutions with clear universal service objectives. UN-Habitat welcomed Grenada's acceptance of multiple recommendations on gender equality and in particular, a recommendation to continue with reforms to ensure equal inheritance and property rights for common law and customary spouses. Equal housing, land and property rights, both in law and in practice, were essential to protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls in a wide range of areas and required clear and consistent long-term support at all levels of Government.

916. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela urged Grenada to continue its efforts to guarantee the full enjoyment of all human rights for its population, based on the accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

917. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Grenada, two other stakeholders made statements.

918. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) expressed its dismay that Grenada had noted all 20 recommendations pertaining to the death penalty, without offering an explanation. It urged Grenada to clarify whether it was complying with the Privy Council's ruling that no person may be held on death row for more than five years. It stated that, in the third-cycle, Grenada had not honoured its voluntary pledge to engage the public in a dialogue regarding abolition of the death penalty. During the interactive dialogue in May 2025, Grenada had stated that it recognized the significance of the issue of the death penalty and the need for inclusive national dialogue. The organization was concerned that Grenada's voluntary pledges and statements during the interactive dialogue were mere lip service. It was alarmed that Grenada had inexplicably noted Panama's recommendation to launch, in collaboration with civil society organizations, a programme to engage the public and legislators in a dialogue on the abolition of the death penalty. The organization urged Grenada to act swiftly, in collaboration with civil society, to honour its intention as stated during the interactive dialogue, as such discussions among lawmakers and the general public about human rights concerns regarding the death penalty and the availability of effective alternative punishments would help establish a strong foundation for Grenada's progress toward the abolition of the death penalty.

919. The Center for Global Nonkilling urged Grenada to decriminalize suicide and bring suicide prevention and healing in line with mental health standards. It also urged Grenada to immediately end the possibility of death penalty. The organization congratulated Grenada for having accepted, for the first time, a recommendation to ratify the Genocide Convention and expressed the hope that Grenada would ratify it soon.

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4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

920. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 171 recommendations received, 103 had enjoyed the support of Grenada, and 68 had been noted.

921. The delegation of Grenada reemphasized that all those recommendations that were not yet accepted remained on the national agenda, including those regarding the death penalty. No person incarcerated in detention facilities had been sentenced to death. This had been the case for the past 20 years.

922. Grenada reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to the universal principles of human rights, the rule of law, and the inherent dignity of every person. It pledged to translate the universal periodic review recommendations into concrete and time bound reforms and programmes that strengthened its institutions, protected the most vulnerable, and promoted justice, equality and inclusive development.

923. It thanked all its bilateral and multilateral partners for their sustained technical and financial support, which had been indispensable for making progress. It called for continued strategic partnerships from international partners, regional bodies, civil society and the private sector to support effective implementation, capacity building and monitoring.

Türkiye

924. The review of Türkiye was held on 6 May 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 Türkiye 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;[195]

(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;[196]

(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.[197]

925. At its 31st meeting, on 29 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Türkiye (see sect. C below).

926. The outcome of the review of Türkiye comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[198] 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.[199]

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

927. The delegation of Türkiye began its statement by expressing appreciation to the troika composed of Côte d'Ivoire, France and Japan and to the secretariat for their dedicated efforts throughout the process. The delegation also extended sincere thanks to all delegations who engaged in Türkiye's fourth universal periodic review with a constructive spirit.

[195] A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/1.
[196] A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/2.
[197] A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/3/Corr.1.
[198] A/HRC/60/15.
[199] See also A/HRC/60/15/Add.1.

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928. The delegation of Türkiye stated that, in line with the importance it attached to efficiency and rationalization in the Human Rights Council's work, the remarks will be kept concise.

929. The delegation indicated that it was an honour to address the distinguished audience on the outcome of Türkiye's universal periodic review. From the outset, the delegation reaffirmed Türkiye's unwavering commitment to the unıversal perıodıc revıew mechanism. Türkiye viewed it as a unique and comprehensive peer-review platform that contributes significantly to the strengthening of human rights standards worldwide and advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Türkiye's strong engagement was evident in May, when the high level delegation took part in the review.

930. During the cycle, Türkiye received 334 recommendations. 6 were rejected, as they were politically motivated and ran counter to the unıversal perıodıc revıew's non-confrontational spirit. The delegation added that Türkiye made the position clear in the Working Group report. The remaining 328 recommendations were carefully reviewed by all relevant authorities, including the national human rights institutions.

931. The delegaion was pleased to report that Türkiye supported 252 of the recommendations received, a high rate of 76.8 per cent and that many were already under implementation. The remaining 76 were noted for various reasons: some combined several issues and thus could not be endorsed as a whole; others fell outside the current reform agenda; and some contained inaccurate information or assumptions about Türkiye's laws and practices. A detailed account of the country's position was provided in the addendum to the Working Group report of 15 August 2025.

932. Türkiye's support rate spoke for itself and reflected both its commitment to the unıversal perıodıc revıew process and its determination to advance human rights in all their dimensions.

933. The delegation recalled that the commitment was all the more significant given the extraordinary challenges Türkiye had faced in recent years. Wars and conflicts in the neighbourhood, unprecedented migration flows, the scourge of terrorism, and the most devastating natural disaster of the century have all tested the resilience of Türkiye. Yet despite the pressures, Türkiye had pursued reforms in line with its human-centred governance approach.

934. Notably, Türkiye successfully concluded the Third Judicial Reform Strategy (2019) and the Human Rights Action Plan (2021–2023). Building on these, President Erdoğan launched the Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy (2025–2028) on 23 January 2025, aiming twofold: to consolidate past reforms and to respond to new needs, ensuring a justice system firmly anchored in the rule of law and respect for human rights.

935. Beyond judicial reform, Türkiye had adopted and implemented action plans on women's empowerment, the rights of the child, persons with disabilities, and older persons. The initiatives share a common purpose: to strengthen equality, enable effective participation in all areas of life, and expand access to employment, education and public services, while reinforcing protective and preventive measures for those in vulnerable situations.

936. Promotion and protection of human rights, and the advancement of Türkiye's democracy to a higher level, remain at the top of the national agenda. In this spirit, work had already begun on a new Human Rights Action Plan.

937. The delegation stated that Türkiye's record demonstrated a consistent and deliberate effort to raise the bar on human rights, the rule of law and democratic governance, even in the face of adversity right beyond the borders. Türkiye's resolve remains firm, and the unıversal perıodıc revıew recommendations that the country had supported will guide the reforms while helping Türkiye move closer to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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

938. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Türkiye, 18 delegations made statements.

939. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Türkiye on its extensive cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism, with emphasis on the value of voluntary engagement in advancing human rights. It appreciated Türkiye's acceptance of its recommendations on promoting the rights of women, children, and adolescents, including implementing child protection strategies and establishing juvenile justice mechanisms. Progress in ensuring civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights was also noted, reflecting Türkiye's political will.

940. Viet Nam appreciated the constructive engagement of Türkiye during the entire review, reflecting the strong commitment to the process. Viet Nam also appreciated the acceptance by Türkiye of both of its recommendations on universal access to healthcare and on protection of women's rights.

941. Yemen commended Türkiye's efforts to strengthen its human rights system through reforms and national action plans, particularly for women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Yemen also commended Türkiye's support for millions of refugees, which reflects its commitment to shared international responsibility.

942. Albania commended Türkiye on its successful review and acceptance of numerous recommendations, including Albania's three recommendations on aligning its legal framework with international standards, enhancing women's representation in public life, and adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.

943. Azerbaijan commended Türkiye's commitment to judicial reform, improved access to justice, and alignment with international standards. Azerbaijan appreciated the detailed written responses to the recommendations and noted with satisfaction that many supported recommendations were already implemented or underway.

944. Bahrain commended Türkiye's sincere efforts in preparing and discussing its national report and appreciated its acceptance of recommendations made in a spirit of constructive dialogue. Bahrain noted that the review highlighted Türkiye's ongoing commitment and plans to promote and protect human rights.

945. Bangladesh appreciated the constructive engagement of Türkiye during the entire review process reflecting its unwavering commitment to the universal periodic review process. Also, of appreciation, the acceptance of all four recommendations made by Bangladesh.

946. Belarus commended Türkiye's efforts in preparing its report and noted progress in human rights protection. Belarus welcomed Türkiye's support for its recommendations on women's and children's rights and combating illegal migration and trafficking. Belarus wished Türkiye success in implementing the recommendations and strengthening its legal and institutional framework.

947. Belgium commended Türkiye for accepting its recommendation to combat gender-based violence, criminalize domestic violence and femicide, and ensure effective investigation and victim protection. Belgium welcomed Türkiye's indication that the recommendation was implemented and requested further details on measures taken and planned. However, it regretted Türkiye's decision to note Belgium's recommendations on freedom of assembly and protections for LGBTQI+ persons, as well as on amending counterterrorism laws to align with international standards. Belgium respectfully invited Türkiye to revisit its position considering recent bans on LGBTQI+ gatherings and ongoing trials under broad anti-terrorism laws.

948. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed Türkiye's acceptance of all its recommendations and noted Türkiye's comprehensive legal framework against discrimination and hate crimes. It also appreciated the constructive dialogue during the fourth review and the troika's facilitation efforts.

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949. Botswana noted with appreciation Türkiye's efforts to promote and protect human rights both at national and international levels and the acceptance of a significant number of recommendations including those offered by Botswana during the review, a clear demonstration of commitment to the universal periodic review process.

950. Brunei Darussalam was pleased to note that Türkiye had accepted 252 of the more than 300 recommendations received, including the two proposed by Brunei Darussalam on improving the education system and on further promoting the empowerment of women.

951. Burkina Faso welcomed Türkiye's acceptance of 252 of the 334 recommendations, including the 2 recommendations made by Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the constructive approach of Türkiye and its efforts to protect and promote human rights on the ground.

952. Cambodia commended the constructive engagement of Türkiye with the universal periodic review process and recognized its progress in strengthening the rule of law, promoting gender equality, and protecting vulnerable groups.

953. Cameroon noted with satisfaction Türkiye's acceptance of 252 out of 334 recommendations, including all those proposed by Cameroon. It supported the adoption of the final universal periodic review report to further encourage Türkiye's efforts in promoting and protecting human rights.

954. Chad welcomed Türkiye's acceptance of nearly all recommendations and commended its legal reforms, particularly in strengthening judicial independence and access to justice. Also, of appreciation, Türkiye's acceptance of recommendations made by Chad. It encouraged continued efforts to advance human rights.

955. China commended Türkiye's progress in promoting human rights, including judicial reforms and strategies supporting women, children, persons with disabilities, and the older persons. It appreciated Türkiye's acceptance of its recommendations and wished Türkiye continued success.

956. The Congo welcomed Türkiye's acceptance of most recommendations, especially those from the Congo on combating human trafficking. It commended Türkiye's continued human rights efforts and cooperation with United Nations mechanisms and wished Türkiye success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

957. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Türkiye, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

958. Mouvement contre le racism et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (video statement) expressed serious concern over the judicial harassment of a sociologist, feminist, and human rights defender facing her seventh court appearance on charges refuted by Turkish forensic police. It recalled that numerous Kurdish activists, lawyers, and elected officials remain arbitrarily detained. It urged Turkish authorities to engage with Abdullah Öcalan's call for dialogue, fostering peace, inclusion, and sustainable development in Türkiye.

959. The World Evangelical Alliance, in a joint statement with the Baptist World Alliance, expressed concern over Türkiye's restrictive interpretation of "minority," noting that the Protestant community comprised both citizens and non-citizens, many of whom face entry bans under codes such as N-82 and G-87. The organizations urged the Government to establish structured dialogue with the Protestant minority and include its representatives in official consultations. They further encouraged Türkiye to strengthen its legal framework by clearly defining hate speech and hate crimes in line with international standards, ensuring thorough investigations and accountability for all violations.

960. Amnesty International (video statement) urged Türkiye to end the misuse of civil and criminal measures against human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, and others who are targeted solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly. Authorities must ensure they can carry out their work without fear of reprisals, arbitrary arrest, or abusive proceedings. It further called on the Government to guarantee the right to peaceful assembly without discrimination and to promptly, effectively, and

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impartially investigate all allegations of unlawful use of force, including violations of the absolute prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment.

961. United Nations Watch was deeply concerned by the erosion of fundamental freedoms in Türkiye and that human rights activists and journalists have faced persecution and imprisonment, including a journalist who received a 10-month sentence for reporting alleged war crimes in Cizre. It added that authorities launched a violent crackdown on peaceful protests, imposing sweeping restrictions on freedom of assembly. It indicated that Türkiye was recently listed by the United States among countries implicated in the use of child soldiers, notably through its proxy, the Syrian National Army.

962. Türkiye made a point of order, calling upon the Vice-President to ensure respect of the principles, as indicated in Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and the letter of the Human Rights Council President of 1 November 2022, throughout the proceedings by recalling that the universal periodic review should be conducted in an objective, non-selective and non-confrontational and nonpoliticized manner and that the universal periodic review was not the forum to address bilateral political or territorial issues which fell outside the mandate of the Working Group and the Council.

963. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council called on speakers of the need to contextualize interventions according to the agenda item 6 of the universal periodic universal, under discussion.

964. United Nations Watch proceeded with the statement and expressed concern over the politically motivated detention of the Mayor of Istanbul. It stated that the misuse of the judicial system undermined democratic principles and the will of the electorate in Türkiye.

965. ILGA World (video statement) expressed concern that Türkiye continues to institutionalize discrimination by excluding transgender, non-binary, and intersex persons from its legal framework. The absence of protections for gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics perpetuates systemic barriers to justice, healthcare, education, and employment. It further noted the Government's restrictive interpretation of "gender" as solely biological sex. It therefore urged Türkiye to engage in meaningful dialogue and take concrete steps, in collaboration with civil society and international partners, to uphold the rights of all LGBTI+ persons.

966. Article 19 – The International Centre Against Censorship (video statement) expressed concern that 43 per cent of criminal cases against journalists in Türkiye between 2020 and 2023 were based on anti-terror legislation. Since 2022, at least 65 journalists have been investigated for disinformation, and over 30 public bodies have been empowered to block online content—often without judicial oversight. The organization urged Türkiye to reform its restrictive laws and practices and fully implement international standards on freedom of expression.

967. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the Law Society (video statement), expressed concern that structural reforms in Türkiye have weakened the separation of powers, enabling executive interference in the Council of Judges and Prosecutors. The organizations were deeply alarmed by the systematic targeting of lawyers for carrying out their professional duties. Türkiye was urged to implement recommendations on the rights of lawyers, including repealing vague anti-terrorism provisions, ensuring due process, and safeguarding the independence of legal professionals and bar associations. They further called on Türkiye to promptly sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Profession of Lawyer and to submit a mid-term report on progress.

968. CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation expressed concern over the intensifying repression of civic space in Türkiye. Freedom of expression remains severely restricted, with widespread censorship and blocking of online content. Critical voices—including media, lawyers, protesters, human rights defenders, and social media users—face criminalization under broad laws on terrorism, disinformation, and insulting the President. The organization urged the Government of Türkiye to end these repressive practices and uphold its international human rights obligations.

969. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement) regretted that Türkiye merely noted Greece's recommendation to uphold religious freedom, including granting legal status to the

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Ecumenical Patriarchate, reopening the Halki Seminary, and allowing non-Muslim communities to elect their leaders and manage their foundations. Hate speech and occasional hate crimes against religious minorities persist. It urged Türkiye to respect and fulfil constitutional guarantees of religious freedom for all communities, and to review article 216 and related provisions in the Criminal Code that foster discrimination and restrict freedom of expression, aligning them with international standards.

970. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) expressed concern that Türkiye had noted recommendations, including those on ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It added that arbitrary practices against lawyers persist, and femicides remain widespread amid inadequate State protection. The organization urged the Turkish Government to reconsider its stance on international human rights instruments and to establish effective mechanisms for reporting and addressing violence against women.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

971. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 334 recommendations received, 252 had enjoyed the support of Türkiye, and 82 had been noted.

972. The delegation stated that it had been a useful exercise and indicated that the august forum drived its true value from remaining a genuine and nonpoliticized platform. The delegation added that, throughout the process, Türkiye had listened carefully to all interventions and rejected interventions made in an abusive tone, politicized and unfounded content and that Türkiye had responded in the same spirit of the interventions that were constructive and aligned with the spirit of the universal periodic review.

973. Türkiye's steadfast commitment to human rights, democracy and the rule of law is evident in the action plans the country is developing, the reforms undertaken and the very active engagement with international human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review.

974. The delegation assured that Türkiye will continue to implement further reforms and address all issues related to human rights with commitment and determination and recalled that the work had already begun on a new human rights action plan.

975. The delegation thanked all delegations who contributed with thoughtful and constructive comments which have enriched the process and strengthened its outcomes.

976. Finally, the delegation wished to extend its gratitude to the interpreters, editors and conference services staff whose professional support had been indispensable in bringing the session to a successful conclusion.

Guyana

977. The review of Guyana was held on 6 May 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 Guyana 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;[200]

(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;[201]

[200] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GUY/1.
[201] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GUY/2.

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(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.[202]

978. At its 31st meeting, on 29 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Guyana (see sect. C below).

979. The outcome of the review of Guyana comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[203] 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.[204]

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

980. The delegation of Guyana (video statement) was honoured to participate in the 60th session of the Human Rights Council for the adoption of the outcome of its fourth universal periodic review. It extended its appreciation to the 70 States that had constructively engaged with Guyana during the review on 6 May 2025, and highlighted the valuable support of the troika, comprised of Belgium, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Dominican Republic. Furthermore, it expressed its appreciation to the Secretariat for its continued guidance and assistance throughout the process.

981. The universal periodic review remained an invaluable mechanism for fostering transparency, mutual accountability, and constructive dialogue among States. It continued to serve as a crucial platform for assessing States' human rights records, engaging with partners and stakeholders, and addressing challenges. During Guyana's fourth review, the State received 206 recommendations covering a broad spectrum of human rights, as well as measures to strengthen institutional and legislative frameworks.

982. Following extensive consultations with the President, the Prime Minister, all Ministers of Government, the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, and the Constitutional Rights Commissions, Guyana accepted 146 recommendations. Of the remaining 60 recommendations, 58 were noted, while 2 were partially accepted.

983. Guyana is a party to eight of the nine core United Nations human rights treaties, along with several optional protocols, reflecting its long-standing commitment to the international human rights system. Guyana would give due consideration to recommendations regarding the ratification of additional treaties, in accordance with national priorities and capacities.

984. The Constitutional Reform Commission, established in 2024, remained central to Guyana's human rights agenda, as it was mandated to undertake a comprehensive review of the Constitution. Accordingly, Guyana noted 25 recommendations that were contingent on the outcome of this reform process. These included the possible abolition of the death penalty; constitutional amendments to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; operationalizing the Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles; and the appointment of the Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Judiciary. Guyana clarified that noting these recommendations should not be interpreted as rejection but rather as an affirmation of respect for the independence and democratic principles inherent in the constitutional reform process.

985. The universal periodic review process complemented and reinforced Guyana's national priorities, while also providing valuable guidance for future action. Many of the recommendations supported by Guyana were already being implemented at the time of the review, and Guyana remained committed to taking all necessary measures to ensure their full implementation over the reporting period. These measures included continuing judicial, legal, and administrative reforms to further strengthen the administration of justice; implementing national policies to protect the environment and advancing climate justice

[202] A/HRC/WG.6/49/GUY/3.
[203] A/HRC/60/16.
[204] See also A/HRC/60/16/Add.1.

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initiatives; increasing investments in healthcare, education, housing, and social protection, particularly for Indigenous Peoples, women, children, and persons with disabilities; strengthening the institutional capacity of the Rights Commissions; enhancing the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up; and accelerating the digitalization of public administration and the judiciary.

986. Since the 6 May 2025 review, Guyana continued to strengthen the judiciary. On 21 May 2025, the Judicial Service Commission appointed seven new appellate judges to serve on Guyana's Court of Appeal, thereby reinforcing the institutional framework underpinning the administration of justice. Guyana's commitment to environmental stewardship and climate action was exemplified by the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Alliance and its hosting of the inaugural Global Biodiversity Alliance Summit in July 2025. The summit convened representatives from over 140 countries, including Indigenous leaders, civil society organizations, scientists, youth, financial institutions, and the private sector. The event promoted coordinated action, innovative financing, and knowledge sharing to protect and restore global biodiversity, demonstrating that small developing States such as Guyana can contribute meaningfully to global climate agendas.

987. As a new oil-producing country, Guyana enacted the Oil Pollution Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Responsibility Act (Act No. 6 of 2025) in May 2025. This legislation established a national framework to prevent and manage oil spills by ensuring rigorous risk assessments, coordinating emergency responses, and envisaging corporate liability for cleanup, restoration, and damages. It also strengthened oversight, promoted industry accountability, and safeguarded Guyana's marine and coastal ecosystems.

988. In June 2025, Guyana enacted the International Measures for the Protection of Children (Hague Convention) Act (Act No. 13 of 2025), which gave domestic effect to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, further underscoring Guyana's commitment to upholding international child protection standards.

989. The General and Regional Elections held on 1 September 2025 marked a significant milestone in Guyana's democratic development. Conducted in a free, fair, transparent, and peaceful manner, the elections reflected the growing strength of democratic institutions and increased citizen engagement. Amendments to the Representation of the People Act of 2022 reinforced electoral safeguards and bolstered voter confidence in the electoral process. The peaceful transition between the elections and the declaration of results underscored the maturity of Guyana's democracy. President Mohamed Irfaan Ali, re-elected for a second term, pledged at his inauguration on 7 September 2025, to promote unity, equity, and shared prosperity under the vision of "One Guyana."

990. Guyana outlined ambitious priorities for the next five years, including launching a national campaign against poverty, dismantling structural barriers, expanding access to affordable housing, and promoting financial inclusion and support for small businesses. Special attention would be given to women, youth, and the elderly. Planned initiatives included expanding childcare centres, intensifying the national response to domestic violence, increasing non-contributory old-age pensions, and establishing additional elderly care facilities. Mobile health units would continue to serve rural areas, while free education at all levels would be guaranteed.

991. In the area of democratic governance, Guyana was implementing reforms aimed at enhancing integrity, transparency, and accountability across the public and private sectors. Efforts were underway to transform public service administration into a more efficient, citizen-focused institution, with a prioritization of the digitalization of government services to ensure transparency, effectiveness, and equitable service delivery.

992. In conclusion, Guyana emphasized that the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review provided an opportunity for reflection, consolidation of progress, and renewed human rights commitments. Guyana remained committed to the universal periodic review process and to implement the accepted recommendations within available resources, strengthening the rule of law, and protecting the rights and freedoms of all individuals. Guyana looked forward to continuing its collaboration with the Human Rights Council, treaty bodies, special procedures, civil society, and development partners.

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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

993. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guyana, 18 delegations made statements.

994. Jamaica commended Guyana for its strategic and inclusive approach to the consideration of the 206 recommendations received during its universal periodic review. Jamaica particularly welcomed the high-level consultations which ensured a transparent and participatory process that carefully assessed the policy implications and resource requirements of each recommendation. Jamaica further commended Guyana for its decision to support 146 recommendations, including Jamaica's recommendation calling for accession to the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

995. Kuwait welcomed the briefing provided by Guyana on the recommendations received. It commended Guyana for accepting a significant number of recommendations, including the two recommendations it had made on continuing efforts to combat corruption and strengthen democratic institutions. Kuwait wished Guyana success in implementing the supported recommendations.

996. Maldives welcomed the commitment of Guyana to the universal periodic review process. It commended Guyana for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including the two recommendations made by Maldives.

997. Morocco commended Guyana for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review. It welcomed the acceptance by Guyana of the recommendations made by Morocco to strengthen access to health care services in rural and hinterland communities.

998. Nepal thanked Guyana for its constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms and for accepting 2 out of 3 recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal appreciated Guyana's efforts in addressing the challenges posed by climate change and its initiatives toward transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

999. The Philippines thanked Guyana for supporting the recommendations that it had made to enhance anti-trafficking efforts, particularly in rural areas; further promote inclusive public participation in environmental decision-making; and continue upholding the rights of women and children.

1000. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the cooperation of Guyana with the universal periodic review mechanism and the acceptance by Guyana of 3 of the 4recommendations that it had made. It regretted that Guyana had not accepted the recommendation aimed at eliminating arbitrary detention, particularly of minors, and guaranteeing unconditional comprehensive reparation to the victims. Finally, it invited Guyana to respect the spirit and purpose of the universal periodic review mechanism in future submissions.

1001. Singapore commended Guyana for its active engagement with the universal periodic review process and its thorough consideration of the various recommendations received. Singapore thanked Guyana for accepting both recommendations made by Singapore regarding continuing its efforts to improve access to maternal and child healthcare services across all regions and enhancing access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all.

1002. The Sudan welcomed the progress made by Guyana in promoting human rights. The Sudan commended Guyana for its active participation in the universal periodic review and its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by the Sudan.

1003. Trinidad and Tobago congratulated Guyana on its constructive engagement throughout the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. It noted that Guyana had pledged support for 146 of the 206 recommendations received, including two made by Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago commended Guyana for its commitment to strengthening measures aimed at enhancing the quality of healthcare, particularly maternal and child healthcare, building climate resilience, and bolstering child protection.

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1004. UN Women welcomed the progress made by Guyana in advancing gender equality and women's rights, including the adoption of the Family Violence Act of 2024. However, it remained concerned about the high prevalence of violence against women and girls, particularly in underserved communities. UN Women encouraged Guyana to strengthen the implementation of the Harassment Protection Bill and to criminalize all forms of violence against women. It also urged Guyana to enhance referral pathways for victims and survivors of violence and encouraged the country to promote the equal and inclusive participation of women in decision-making.

1005. The Dominican Republic congratulated Guyana on its cooperation throughout the universal periodic review process. It highlighted Guyana's decision to accept 146 of the 206 recommendations received as a clear commitment to advancing human rights and particularly appreciated the acceptance of the recommendations formulated by the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic trusted that the implementation of these recommendations will contribute to Guyana's sustainable development and the well-being of its people.

1006. UN-Habitat (video statement) welcomed Guyana's national housing programme and the attention given to informal settlements and encouraged the country to implement well designed long-term solutions in accordance with international law and best practice. It also welcomed Guyana's commitment to incrementally increase its budgetary support for key services, including housing, water and sanitation. UN-Habitat acknowledged Guyana's recognition of Indigenous land rights and the principles of free, prior and informed consent, as well as its progress toward gender equality. However, it remained concerned about domestic and sexual violence.

1007. UNICEF (video statement) commended Guyana for its constructive engagement in the universal periodic review and welcomed its acceptance of several recommendations directly relevant to children's rights. UNICEF encouraged Guyana to consider a number of recommendations still pending, including those relating to raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 without exceptions, prohibiting corporal punishment in educational settings and adopting a national action plan to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

1008. The Russian Federation commended Guyana on its fourth universal periodic review and thanked the country for its detailed information on the recommendations received. It recognized Guyana's commitment to promoting and protecting human rights and welcomed Guyana's responsible approach to fulfilling obligations under key human rights treaties, including efforts to improve detention conditions and prohibit corporal punishment for minors, advancing the rights of Indigenous peoples, expanding access to drinking water and electricity in rural areas, and strengthening education and healthcare.

1009. Viet Nam commended the constructive engagement of Guyana in its fourth universal periodic review and its careful consideration of the recommendations received. It appreciated Guyana's acceptance of the recommendations made by Viet Nam on accelerating the digitalization of public administration and judiciary, strengthening inclusive urban and housing development policies and expanding access to legal identity and civil registration services.

1010. The Bahamas congratulated Guyana on its constructive participation in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and noted its acceptance of 146 recommendations, including 3 made by The Bahamas. It commended Guyana's institutional progress and legislative advancements, such as the passage of the Family Violence Act and the Combating Trafficking in Persons Act. As a fellow small State vulnerable to climate change, The Bahamas welcomed Guyana's pioneering steps in climate transparency, including the submission of its biannual transparency report under the Paris Agreement and encouraged Guyana to continue engaging with international and regional partners to implement its accepted recommendations.

1011. Chile commended Guyana for accepting 4 of the 6 recommendations it made, including on prohibiting cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, adopting comprehensive legislation against gender-based violence, and decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations. Chile encouraged Guyana to continue considering accession to the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights and expressed readiness to cooperate both bilaterally and multilaterally to support Guyana in fulfilling its commitments.

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3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1012. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guyana, three other stakeholders made statements.

1013. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Guyana for supporting recommendations to prohibit and criminalize torture and to strengthen law enforcement in detention, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules, with particular focus on the needs of women and gender-diverse detainees. However, it regretted that Guyana had not supported recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, or to adopt a formal moratorium on executions. It referred to Guyana's decision to note recommendations on abolishing the death penalty pending the finalization of the constitutional reform process and urged the country to expedite constitutional reform and raise awareness of alternatives to the death penalty.

1014. The Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated Guyana on recent progress, particularly the decriminalization of suicide, considering this development as positively influencing the debate on the death penalty. It further encouraged Guyana to strengthen the protection of the right to life by amending article 138 of the Constitution and welcomed Guyana's acceptance of the recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

1015. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Guyana's significant achievements in economic and social development, highlighting the impact of the oil industry, and advancements in poverty reduction, education, and infrastructure. The organization praised Guyana's environmental leadership as a carbon negative country, citing its forest protection and renewable energy policies as a global example. It also welcomed legislative measures taken by Guyana to protect vulnerable groups, combat crime, promote gender equality, and address gender-based violence. The organization encouraged Guyana to continue strengthening its legal and policy framework to ensure the equal enjoyment of rights for all.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1016. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 206 recommendations received, 146 had enjoyed the support of Guyana, and 58 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 2 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

1017. In its concluding remarks, Guyana reiterated its appreciation to the members of the troika for their support during the process and expressed gratitude to States, including its sister Caribbean Community members, for their comments, recommendations, and support.

1018. In response to some of the comments made, Guyana clarified that there were no arbitrary detentions in the country, including of minors, and noted that the law provided for compensation in cases of unjust detention. It also highlighted that the new Family Violence Act affirmed the Government's commitment to combat violence against women and children. Additionally, Guyana reiterated that no death penalty had been carried out in the country since 1997 and emphasized its ongoing efforts to implement an inclusive constitutional reform programme to address several of the issues raised.

1019. Guyana expressed its strong commitment to the United Nations and its institutional framework, which included the universal periodic review. The country pledged to continue collaborating with relevant treaty bodies, mechanisms, and development partners to advance the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

Kuwait

1020. The review of Kuwait was held on 7 May 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 Kuwait in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[205]

(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;[206]

(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.[207]

1021. At its 32nd meeting, on 29 September 2025, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Kuwait (see sect. C below).

1022. The outcome of the review of Kuwait comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[208] 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.[209]

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

1023. The delegation of Kuwait expressed its deep appreciation to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and to the troika countries.

1024. During its fourth universal periodic review, Kuwait received a total of 290 recommendations. Of these, 206 recommendations were fully accepted, 4 were partially accepted, and 80 recommendations were noted. This reflected Kuwait's constructive approach with the universal periodic review since its first review in 2010 and demonstrated the careful balance between Kuwait's commitment to international human rights standards and respect for its Constitution.

1025. Kuwait relied on the work of the National Standing Committee for the preparation of reports and the follow-up of human rights recommendations, which had coordinated efforts among various national institutions and had actively engaged civil society partners. This reflected the Government's inclusive approach.

1026. The recommendations received by Kuwait covered the full spectrum of human rights, including civil and political rights, such as freedom of opinion and expression, judicial independence, and fair trial guarantees; as well as economic and social rights such as education, health, housing, and employment. Other recommendations encouraged Kuwait to ratify international conventions and strengthen its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. The recommendations received constituted a comprehensive roadmap for advancing human rights practices at all levels.

1027. Kuwait approached these recommendations with a commitment to harmonizing its international obligations with the provisions of its Constitution and national legislation. Recommendations consistent with these foundations were accepted; those requiring careful balance were partially supported; and those incompatible with constitutional principles were taken note of with clear justifications.

1028. National reforms in recent years had been fully aligned with these priorities. Kuwait had undertaken an unprecedented legislative review of 983 national laws. Legislative reforms had included the repeal of article 153 of the Penal Code in 2025, thereby reinforcing gender equality and strengthening protections for women against violence. The minimum age of marriage had been raised to 18 years, and article 182 of the Penal Code, which had exempted

[205] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/1, A/HRC/WG.6/KWT/1/Corr.1, and A/HRC/WG.6/KWT/1/Corr.2.
[206] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/2.
[207] A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/3.
[208] A/HRC/60/17.
[209] See also A/HRC/60/17/Add.1.

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perpetrators of kidnapping from punishment if they married the victim, had also been repealed.

1029. In addition, Decree-Law No. 158 of 2024 had amended the Nationality Law to enhance civil, economic, and social rights and reinforce the principle of equality. The definition of torture had been revised in line with the recommendations of the Committee against Torture, reflecting Kuwait's determination to converge with the highest international standards.

1030. Kuwait attached great importance to the empowerment of women. Women constituted 58 per cent of the national workforce, occupied important ministerial positions, and actively participated in municipal and parliamentary work. The establishment of the National Committee for the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security had further enhanced women's participation in peace and security issues at both the national and international levels. Specialized centers had been created to protect women from violence.

1031. Recommendations noted by Kuwait mainly related to constitutional provisions and the sources of national legislation, particularly concerning the death penalty. Kuwait reaffirmed that capital punishment remained part of its legal system under Islamic Sharia, a principal source of legislation. At the same time, it was applied only to the most serious crimes and after exhausting other remedies, in accordance with international standards.

1032. Economic and social rights had been addressed as fundamental pillars of human rights. In education, Kuwait continued to provide free schooling to more than half a million students, including tens of thousands of non-Kuwaitis, reflecting its commitment to equal opportunity.

1033. In the health sector, Kuwait had expanded primary health centers and specialized hospitals while adopting programmes to combat chronic diseases and promote mental health. Preventive care and equitable access to services had been prioritized. Kuwait also implemented social housing programmes, providing modern units and integrated services to Kuwaiti families, recognizing adequate housing as a fundamental right.

1034. In the field of labour, Kuwait had strengthened legislation to ensure workers' rights and safe working conditions. Training programmes had been introduced to prepare youth and job seekers for integration into the labour market, contributing to economic diversification. The Ministry of Justice had formed a tripartite committee to review compensation claims for work-related injuries.

1035. Particular attention had been devoted to the rights of children, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and contractual workers. Kuwait had established child protection centers, launched a hotline for reports of violence, and expanded youth, cultural, and sports centers as part of its "New Kuwait 2035" vision. Home care and day centers had been inaugurated for older persons, while more than 200,000 persons with disabilities had benefited from services funded with over 340 million US dollars in 2023/2024.

1036. With respect to contractual workers, Kuwait had undertaken gradual reforms of the sponsorship system, enacted legislation criminalizing human trafficking, and strengthened protections for domestic workers. Decree-Law No. 114 of 2024 had imposed stricter penalties for residency-related trafficking offenses.

1037. Kuwait had also continued to engage positively with the United Nations system. Over the past two years, it had hosted special rapporteurs and arranged new visits for 2025, including by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequence and the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights. Technical cooperation had been strengthened through training programmes with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

1038. The delegation emphasized that the universal periodic review process represented a continuation of Kuwait's established approach to promoting human rights. Human rights

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protection was not regarded as temporary or circumstantial but as a continuous path based on review and development.

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

1039. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kuwait, 17 delegations made statements.

1040. Maldives commended Kuwait for accepting most of the recommendations including the three recommendations made by Maldives during its universal periodic review. Maldives wished Kuwait success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations and requested the Human Rights Council to adopt the outcome report of Kuwait.

1041. Mali commended Kuwait for having accepted a significant number of recommendations, including recommendations aimed at expanding the protection system planned by labour law to domestic workers, and by accepting to strengthen shared management of education involving the teaching body, parents and community members at all levels of the planning process of the sector.

1042. Morocco expressed gratitude for Kuwait's acceptance of its recommendations calling for the implementation of national development programmes in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, the promotion of human rights in all sectors, the empowerment of women by focusing on the appointment of women in leadership posts and the protecting children from all forms of violence.

1043. Nepal commended Kuwait for its constructive engagement with the human rights mechanisms and thanked it for accepting all three recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal appreciated the reforms implemented by Kuwait aimed at strengthening the effective protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers.

1044. Oman commended Kuwait's cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and the progress achieved at the legislative and executive levels to promote justice and human dignity. Oman positively noted the efforts undertaken by Kuwait during the universal periodic review process, which took place in a climate of constructive dialogue and fruitful interaction.

1045. Pakistan commended Kuwait for its constructive engagement in accepting the majority of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review process, including those made by Pakistan. Pakistan appreciated the progress made by Kuwait on multiple dimensions of human rights and welcomed its efforts to promote and protect them.

1046. Qatar thanked Kuwait for the additional clarifications it provided, reflecting its commitment to the universal periodic review process and its positive cooperation with human rights mechanisms. Qatar welcomed the adoption by Kuwait of various measures to promote human rights and to honour international commitments in this area as well as the acceptance of its recommendations.

1047. The Russian Federation thanked Kuwait for providing information on the recommendations received, most of which were supported, including the ones that it had made. It commended the significant progress made in the field of human rights, particularly the improvements to the national legislation on human rights and freedoms. It also commended Kuwait's willingness to engage with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

1048. Saudi Arabia congratulated Kuwait's presentation and listened with interest to the comments by Kuwait which reflected the country's commitment to cooperating with human rights mechanisms and its respect for international norms. Saudi Arabia welcomed the progress achieved in Kuwait and its constant commitment to promote and protect human rights at all levels.

1049. Senegal thanked Kuwait for the updated information that it had provided to the Human Rights Council and noted with satisfaction the progress made by Kuwait in implementing its commitments to ensure protection and promotion of human rights. To that effect, Senegal

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hailed the establishment in 2023 of a national committee for the protection against domestic violence as well as steps undertaken to bolster protection of women and children.

1050. Sierra Leone commended Kuwait for accepting most recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Sierra Leone concerning the complete abolition of all elements of the *kafalah* system to ensure comprehensive legal protection and freedom of movement for migrant workers in accordance with international human rights standards, and the continued strengthening of women's rights and their participation in all aspects of society.

1051. Singapore commended Kuwait for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process and for accepting both of its recommendations. Singapore called on Kuwait to continue to implement programmes to promote and protect women's rights and encourage women's representation in leadership positions, and to continue its efforts to introduce and implement policies to empower persons with disabilities.

1052. The Sudan congratulated Kuwait for the progress made in the field of human rights and for their active participation in the universal periodic review. It commended Kuwait for accepting its recommendations to establish programmes for the empowerment of women and to streamline human rights. It thanked Kuwait for the support and humanitarian aid to the Sudan during the current crisis.

1053. The Syrian Arab Republic expressed gratitude for Kuwait's acceptance of recommendations received. It commended Kuwait's cooperation with civil society and its efforts to include all stakeholders in the universal periodic review process, as well as the legislative reforms made in coordination with national and international stakeholders, including the Human Rights Council and United Nations agencies.

1054. Tunisia thanked Kuwait for having accepted most of its recommendations, including those aimed at improving maternal and child health, reproductive health services for all women and the right to housing as part of its Vision 2030. Tunisia commended the steps taken to improve Kuwait's legislative framework and for having established the Committee on Women in 2021 and a centre for children.

1055. The United Arab Emirates hailed Kuwait's efforts in empowering women, protecting children from all forms of violence and promoting the rights of the elderly and persons with disabilities. It commended Kuwait's acceptance of most recommendations, including its own recommendations calling for the improvement in the provision of health care services, education, and greater participation of women in all sectors.

1056. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the delegation of Kuwait and thanked it for the comprehensive update. The United Republic of Tanzania noted the commitment of Kuwait in protecting and promoting human rights and for supporting most of the recommendations it received during the universal periodic review process.

2. General comments made by other stakeholders

1057. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Kuwait, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

1058. Anti-Slavery International (video statement) noted the 50 recommendations received by Kuwait on migrant worker rights, including on abolishing the *kafalah* system and eliminating passport confiscation, as well as on the reprisals faced by labour activists. It asked Kuwait: to decriminalise absconding and hold non-compliant employers accountable with adequate penalties; to criminalise the confiscation of workers' passports by employers; to pass legislation allowing workers to freely associate, including allowing migrant workers to form and join trade unions and to extend all workers' protections in the Private Sector Labour Law to include migrant domestic workers. It highlighted that such protections can be a matter of life and death for domestic workers in the countries belonging to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

1059. The International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (video statement) pointed out that corruption had been eroding the State for decades. It emphasized the requests made to review national policies and the calls to stop the campaign to withdraw citizenship from tens of thousands of citizens. It called on the member States of the Council to exercise

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patience and intensify meetings with Kuwait to provide assistance and obtain guarantees so that the future will augur positive outcomes and that freedoms and democracy will be restored in Kuwait. It mentioned the preservation of rights of minorities and vulnerable groups in order for Kuwait to become a capital of human rights.

1060. The Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited expressed concern about the rejection of the recommendations to ratify several international conventions and those concerning the death penalty. It pointed out Kuwait's acceptance of only one recommendation on the Bidoun community, concerning education, and stated that refusing other recommendations indicated a lack of willingness to resolve the Bidoun's status or the discrimination they suffer from. It mentioned the acceptance of 7 out of 12 recommendations on freedom of expression, but of only 1 of 5 on freedom of association and assembly. It asked Kuwait to enable the freedoms of expression, association, and assembly and to regularize the status of the Bidoun community, as well as to integrate them into the social services provided to citizens.

1061. United Nations Watch referred to the dissolution of Kuwait's parliament and the imprisonment of activists in opposition. It mentioned reports of torture, arbitrary arrests, serious restrictions on free speech and freedom of the press and trafficking in persons. It emphasized that, under the cybercrime law, Kuwait jailed dissidents, hanged prisoners with no due process, denied women equal rights, criminalized same-sex relations. It also stressed that human rights defenders, journalists and academics had been stripped of their nationality in violation of international law and that 68 per cent of Kuwait's residents were non-citizens, meaning they had no right to vote. It referred to the situations of the Bidoun community, who were denied citizenship, healthcare, jobs and education, as well as of migrant workers and the *kafalah* system which denied them of basic protections.

1062. Kuwaiti raised a point of order, stating that this non-governmental organization deviated from the question being discussed and touched upon issues that were not covered by the agenda item, and called upon the President to rectify the situation.

1063. The President of the Human Rights Council requested all speakers to focus their interventions on the theme of each agenda item and reminded that the Council was discussing the universal periodic review outcome of Kuwait under agenda item 6.

1064. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) highlighted the execution of seven people on 11 September 2025 and mentioned that Kuwait noted all recommendations on the abolition of the death penalty. It urged Kuwait to reintroduce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it, and, in the interim, to "provide for gender-specific defences and mitigating circumstances in capital trials", as recommended by CEDAW in 2024. The organization criticized Kuwait's decision to note Switzerland's recommendation to "Revise the Penal Code to limit the application of the death penalty to the most serious crimes, in accordance with international law" as Kuwait authorizes the death penalty for offenses such as rape, kidnapping, espionage, and drug-related offenses. It called on Kuwait to take concrete steps to strictly align its Penal Code with international standards.

1065. Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights (video statement) highlighted that several activists and journalists were facing prison sentences because of their online comments. It added that the use of revocation of nationality was a serious violation of the right to citizenship, opening the door to arbitrary practices undermining the rule of law. On the Bidoun community, it highlighted that more than 100,000 people were deprived of nationality, leaving them stateless, exposed to discrimination, deprived of education, employment opportunities, and freedom of movement. It emphasized the discrimination faced by migrant workers and the long days of work. It asked Kuwait to repeal provisions criminalising peaceful protests, to establish a strategy for nationality and to ensure that the Bidoun recover their fundamental rights.

1066. Partners for Transparency (video statement) welcomed the acceptance of 206 recommendations out of 296 in total and praised the positive steps taken by Kuwait to improve the situation of migrant workers, especially ministerial decree 22 of 2022 on domestic work and a number of rights and guarantees for domestic workers regarding hours of work and salaries. However, it noted remaining issues such as the *kafalah* system, which put migrant workers in vulnerable situations that render them subject to exploitation, forced

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labour, physical and sexual aggressions. It encouraged Kuwait to consider the recommendations that have not been fully adopted and to take further steps to reform the human rights situation for workers.

1067. Interfaith International welcomed the reforms realized on repealing discriminatory provisions, raising the minimum age of marriage, providing stronger protections against domestic violence, and the efforts to combat trafficking and to improve the definition of torture. It highlighted remaining concerns such as the restriction of the civic space, with limitations to freedom of expression, assembly and association; the exploitation faced by migrant workers and the systematic discrimination encountered by women and stateless Bidoun in access to rights and nationality. It urged Kuwait to build on the reforms presented by ensuring full implementation including on protections for women, children and migrant workers and by lifting restrictions on civil society and independent media. It called for the resolution of the situation of the Bidoun in line with the international human rights obligations.

1068. Human Rights Watch (video statement) regretted Kuwait's decision to reject recommendations addressing statelessness, the death penalty, discrimination against women, freedom of expression, the rights of migrant workers, reproductive rights and the rights of LGBT people, as well as those addressing the massive revocation of Kuwait's citizenship. It also highlighted Kuwait's dismissal of recommendations preventing statelessness and resolving the situation of the Bidoun people, or to end gender-based discrimination. It pointed out that personal status law continued to disadvantage women in marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance. It urged Kuwait to create a transparent process to determine citizenship claims, to fully implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations against Women, to take concrete steps to protect freedom of expression and to abolish the death penalty.

1069. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights (video statement) welcomed Kuwait's acceptance of 206 out of 290 recommendations and the 4-month grace period announced in July 2025 for individuals whose citizenship was revoked, allowing them to travel or remain in the country until their status was settled. It expressed concern for the revocation of Kuwaiti citizenship from 42,000 individuals between September 2024 and March 2025 and for the July 2025 decision requiring foreign workers in the private sector to obtain permission from their employers before leaving the country. The organization encouraged Kuwait to rescind this decision or to amend it to ensure that migrant workers could enjoy full freedom of movement and to reconsider the decision related to citizenship revocation from citizens who obtained it legally.

3. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1070. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 290 recommendations received, 206 had enjoyed the support of Kuwait, and 80 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.

1071. In its closing remarks, the delegation of Kuwait affirmed that the universal periodic review represented an extension of a longstanding national approach in promoting human rights. The interventions delivered by States had enriched Kuwait's universal periodic review process and reaffirmed the importance of dialogue as a means of exchanging expertise. Kuwait had approached the entirety of recommendations in a serious and transparent spirit. Engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism did not imply any infringement on constitutional constants or sources of legislation; rather, it reflected openness to what enriched the national experience.

1072. The delegation stressed that accepted recommendations would be implemented through national programmes and plans. The Permanent National Committee would ensure coordination and follow-up.

1073. In conclusion, Kuwait reiterated its sincere commitment to constructive cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It reaffirmed its adherence to

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implementing accepted recommendations, studying those noted, and engaging with responsibility in the spirit of partnership and cooperation.

Nicaragua

1074. The review of Nicaragua was held on 13 November 2024 during the forty-seventh session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (4 – 15 November 2024), in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Nicaragua in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[210]

(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;[211]

(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.[212]

1075. At its 32nd meeting, on 29 September 2025, in the absence of the delegation of Nicaragua, the President of the Human Rights Council recalled that the Council had decided, at its 58th session, to postpone the consideration and adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Nicaragua until the 60th session, while leaving open the possibility of scheduling it at an earlier date, should Nicaragua resume its cooperation with the Council and the universal periodic review mechanism.

1076. He also recalled that, on 2 July 2025, at the 26th meeting of the 59th session, as well as at the Organizational Meeting of the 60th session held on 25 August 2025, he had reported on his efforts and initiatives, as President of the Council and with the assistance of friendly delegations, to encourage Nicaragua to resume its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. He stressed, however, that messages and other communications sent since then to engage Nicaragua in a constructive dialogue with a view to resuming its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism had received no response from the country concerned.

1077. The President furthermore advised that, during its meeting of 19 September 2025, the Bureau of the Human Rights Council agreed that, if Nicaragua did not resume cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism during the 60th session, a draft written decision on non-cooperation by a State under review, based on Council decision OM/7/101 of 29 January 2013, would be circulated to delegations and informal consultations would be held to discuss the text. That draft decision would then be submitted to the Council for consideration at the end of the session. He also recalled that the Bureau had underlined that it would not be necessary for the Council to adopt such a decision if Nicaragua were to complete its universal periodic review before the end of the 60th session.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

1078. At the 32nd meeting, on 29 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, Malaysia[213] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Maldives, Norway[214]

[210] A/HRC/WG.6/47/NIC/1.
[211] A/HRC/WG.6/47/NIC/2.
[212] A/HRC/WG.6/47/NIC/3.
[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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(also on behalf of Armenia, Fiji, Pakistan and South Africa), Pakistan[215] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Uganda[216] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Chile and Ecuador), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[217] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Chad, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

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

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement), Advocates for Human Rights (also on behalf of American Civil Liberties Union) (video statement), Associació Plataforma per la Llengua - Col·lectiu l'Esbarzer, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE (video statement), Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable (video statement), Development of the Local Community Association at Gazirat Beba (video statement), Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video statement), Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen (video statement), Green and Better World, Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Alan Guttmacher Institute and American Civil Liberties Union), International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), United Nations Association of China, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, UPR Info, War Resisters International.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Non-cooperation of a State under review with the universal periodic review mechanism

1079. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the President introduced draft decision A/HRC/60/L.62.

1080. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba made in explanation of vote before the vote.

1081. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision without a vote[218].

[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] A/HRC/DEC/60/115.

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

A. General debate on agenda item 7

1082. At the 32nd meeting, on 29 September 2025, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as a State concerned.

1083. At the same meeting, and at the 33rd and 34th meetings, on 30 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Colombia (also on behalf of Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Honduras, Malaysia, Namibia, Senegal and South Africa), Cuba, France, Gambia, Ghana, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan[219] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Uganda[220] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[221] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)) (video statement), American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples) (video statement), Amnesty International (video statement), Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Center for Global Nonkilling, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (video statement), Defence for Children International, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (video statement), Fondation Secours Humanitaire, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Human Rights Watch, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) (also on behalf of Centre Europe - tiers monde), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists), International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Union of Arab

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

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Jurists), Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (video statement), MIDLINE for Human Rights - MHR, Minority Rights Group (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), Partners For Transparency (video statement), The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, United Nations Watch.

1084. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement in exercise of the right to reply.

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

A. Annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective throughout the work of the Human Rights Council and that of its mechanisms

1085. At the 33rd meeting, on 30 September 2025, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 6/30, the annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective on the theme "Strengthening gender perspectives in transitional justice processes".

1086. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel.

1087. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, H.E. Mr. Gustavo Gallón; Women's rights activist and former Member of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal, Devi Khadka; Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (video statement), Bernard Duhaime; and Legal Advisor at the International Center for Transitional Justice, Kateryna Busol.

1088. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Chile (also on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and Peru), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Japan, Kuwait, Latvia[222] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women (also on behalf of UNFPA);

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission nationale des droits de l'homme (Togo) (video statement), Commission on Human Rights (Philippines) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Center for Global Nonkilling, Make Mothers Matter.

1089. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Andorra, Ireland, Montenegro, Nepal, Poland, Sierra Leone, Togo;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org, India Water Foundation, iuventum e.V. (video statement), Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Sambhali Trust (video statement), Vida y Familia de Guadalajara A.C. (video statement).

1090. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

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B. General debate on agenda item 8

1091. At the 34th meeting, on 30 September 2025, and at the 35th meeting, on 1 October 2025, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Fiji, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Iceland, Indonesia, Maldives, Pakistan [223] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine [224] (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Uganda[225] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [226] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lithuania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S) (video statement), Action Canada for Population and Development, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alliance Defending Freedom, Alsalam Foundation (video statement), ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Asian Centre for Human Rights, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association Culture Femmes (video statement), Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux, Association Des Jeunes Du Village (video statement), Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (AESFE), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video statement), Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment (video statement), Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges (video statement), China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video statement), Comité International De Coordination Humanitaire, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH) (video statement), Global Action on Aging, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom (video statement), Humanists International (video statement), Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos (video statement), Interfaith International (video statement), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video statement), International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, Jssor Youth

[223] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[224] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[225] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[226] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Organization, Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES (video statement), Regroupement des Jeunes Africains pour la Démocratie et le Développement - Section Togo, Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, Servas International (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group, Sustainable Development Enablement, The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena (video statement), United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN) (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

1092. At the 35th meeting, the representatives of Pakistan and Sudan made statements in exercise of the right to reply.

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

A. Enhanced interactive dialogue with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement

1093. At the 36th meeting, on 1 October 2025, the High Commissioner and a member of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement, Tracie L. Keesee, each presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21, reports on the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality[227].

1094. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Representative of Civil Society, Gabrielle Hemmings; Representative of Civil Society, Makmid Kamara.

1095. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement as the State concerned.

1096. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Kuwait, Malawi, South Africa, Sweden[228] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Cameroon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Human Rights Watch (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights.

1097. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

1098. At the 35th meeting, on 1 October 2025, the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Barbara G. Reynolds, presented the reports of the Working Group[229].

[227] A/HRC/60/70, A/HRC/60/75 and A/HRC/60/75/Add.1.
[228] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[229] A/HRC/60/77 and A/HRC/60/77/Add.1.

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1099. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia made a statement as the State concerned.

1100. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Defensoría del Pueblo, the national human rights institution, made a statement.

1101. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Kenya, Mexico, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago (also on behalf of Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Suriname), Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Interfaith International, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie (also on behalf of Peace Brigades International) (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Sustainable Development Enablement, United for Human Rights.

1102. At the same meeting, the Chair answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent

1103. At the 35th meeting, on 1 October 2025, the Chair of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, Martin Kimani, presented the report of the Permanent Forum[230].

1104. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 36th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Kenya, Malawi, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Guatemala, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the European Union;Observers for non-governmental organizations: Elizka Relief Foundation, Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement).

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Elizka Relief Foundation, Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement).

1105. At the 36th meeting, the Chair answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

[230] A/HRC/60/72.

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D. General debate on agenda item 9

1106. At the 36th meeting, on 1 October 2025, Chair-Rapporteur, Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, James Ndirangu Waweru, presented the report of the Working Group[231].

1107. At the same meeting, the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Kadra Ahmed Hassan, presented the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its fifteenth session[232].

1108. Also the same meeting, a member of Group of Independent Eminent Experts on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, Salome Mbugua, presented the reports of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts[233].

1109. At the same meeting, Head of the Rule of Law, Equality, and Non-Discrimination Branch presented reports on behalf of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office under agenda item 9.[234]

1110. Also at the same meeting, and at its 37th meeting, on 2 October 2025, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Algeria (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay), Brazil (video statement), China, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe), Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ghana (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine), Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan[235] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Slovakia[236] (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), South Africa, South

[231] A/HRC/60/76.
[232] A/HRC/60/73.
[233] A/HRC/60/74 and A/HRC/60/79.
[234] A/HRC/60/78, A/HRC/60/69, and A/HRC/60/71.
[235] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[236] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Spain, Sudan, Uganda[237] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [238] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (video statement), ABC Tamil Oli, Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Women Deliver, Inc) (video statement), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video statement), Alsalam Foundation (video statement), Amnesty International, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video statement), Asian Centre for Human Rights, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video statement), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment (video statement), Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges (video statement), China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video statement), Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights, Elizka Relief Foundation, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen (video statement), Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Humanists International (video statement), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video statement), International Career Support Association, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Support For Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Japan Society for History Textbook, Jssor Youth Organization, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (video statement), Partners For Transparency (video statement), Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, Sambhali Trust (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Sustainable Development Enablement, The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement), Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU) (video statement), United for Human Rights, United Nations Association of China, Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga" (video statement), World Jewish Congress (video statement).

1111. At the 37th meeting, the representatives of Lithuania and Sudan made statements in exercise of the right to reply.

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

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E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1112. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 October 2025, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.29/Rev.1, sponsored by Ghana, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Costa Rica, Honduras, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines joined the sponsors.

1113. At the same meeting, and at the 43rd meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representatives of Algeria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

1114. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1115. At the 43rd meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Germany and Spain made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1116. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote[239].

A world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1117. At the 44th meeting, on 7 October 2025, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.22, sponsored by Brazil and Ghana, and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Angola, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Norway, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

1118. At the same meeting, the representatives of Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ethiopia and Kenya made general comments on the draft resolution.

1119. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

[239] A/HRC/RES/60/16.

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1120. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.22 without a vote[240].

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[240] A/HRC/RES/60/24.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti

1121. At the 37th meeting, on 2 October 2024, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Council resolution 58/32, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Haiti.

1122. At the same meeting, the Independent Human Rights Expert on Haiti, William O'Neill delivered a statement (video statement).

1123. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the State concerned.

1124. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 38th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Kenya, Mexico, Norway[241] (on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Romania, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Canada, Egypt, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Malta, New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Office de la Protection du Citoyen (Haiti);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement), Edmund Rice International Limited, Human Rights Watch, Interfaith International, Lutheran World Federation (video statement).

1125. At the same meeting, the Independent Human Rights Expert on Haiti and the Acting Chief of the Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

1126. At the 38th meeting, on 2 October 2025, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 56/16, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical cooperation and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya[242].

1127. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

[241] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[242] A/HRC/60/82.

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1128. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 39th meeting, on 3 October 2025, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Algeria, Belgium, China, Germany, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Latvia[243] (on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Qatar, Sudan, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Malta, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés (video statement), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video statement), Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights (video statement), Interfaith International (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement).

1129. At the 39th meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the findings of the reports of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Ukraine

1130. At the 39th meeting, on 3 October 2024, the High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 59/22, an oral update on the findings of the periodic reports of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

1131. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1132. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 40th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Latvia[244] (on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Romania, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ukraine) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Research League (video statement), International Bar

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

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Association (video statement), Physicians for Human Rights (video statement), Public Organization "Public Advocacy" (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), The Next Century Foundation (video statement), War Resisters International (video statement), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video statement).

1133. At the 40th meeting, the Deputy Director of the Global Operations Division of the Office of the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1134. At the 38th meeting, on 2 October 2025, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, presented his report[245].

1135. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1136. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Ethiopia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Luxembourg[246] (on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Morocco;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Human Rights Research League (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1137. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

1138. At the 38th meeting, on 2 October 2025, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Isha Dyfan, presented her report[247].

1139. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

1140. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Ethiopia, Ghana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Kenya, Kuwait, Qatar, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Eritrea, Ireland, Jordan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

[245] A/HRC/60/89.
[246] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[247] A/HRC/60/88.

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement), Elizka Relief Foundation, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Minority Rights Group (video statement), National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ).

1141. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

1142. At the 39th meeting, on 3 October 2024, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Vitit Muntarbhorn, presented his report[248].

1143. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

1144. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia[249] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)), Qatar, Thailand, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Earthjustice, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement).

1145. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

E. General debate on agenda item 10

1146. At the 40th meeting, on 3 October 2024, the Deputy Director of the Global Operations Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia[250], the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Yemen[251], and the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of resolution 51/33[252], all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

248 A/HRC/60/86.
249 Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
250 A/HRC/60/87.
251 A/HRC/60/85.
252 A/HRC/60/81.

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1147. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia and Yemen made statements as the States concerned.

1148. Also at the same meeting, Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Algeria (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Benin, Brazil (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and State of Palestine), China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Malawi, Malaysia[253] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Maldives, Maldives (also on behalf of Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Singapore, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu), Maldives (also on behalf Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Marshall Islands and Saint Kitts and Nevis), Pakistan[254] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda[255] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[256] (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bahrain, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Suriname (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Republic of Moldova);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation (video statement), Al-Hakim Foundation, Asian Centre for Human Rights, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, China Great Wall Society (video statement), Egyptian Youth Council for Development (video statement), Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Human Rights Watch, International Career Support Association, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Japan Society for History Textbook, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Maloca Internationale, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, SAMpour les droits et les libertés, Sambhali Trust (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena (video statement), Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN) (video statement).

[253] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[254] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[255] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[256] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promoting international cooperation to support national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up

1149. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Paraguay, also on behalf of Brazil, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.11, sponsored by Brazil and Paraguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Fiji, France, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand and Uruguay. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

1150. At the same meeting, the representatives of Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Morocco and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

1151. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1152. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.11 without a vote[257].

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

1153. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Somalia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.14, sponsored by Somalia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Gambia, Georgia, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

1154. At the same meeting, the representatives of Morocco and Qatar made general comments on the draft resolution.

1155. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

1156. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1157. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.14 without a vote[258].

Cooperation with Georgia

1158. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Georgia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.16, sponsored by Georgia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bosnia

[257] A/HRC/RES/60/27.
[258] A/HRC/RES/60/28.

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and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Dominican Republic, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

1159. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council), Dominican Republic and Japan made general comments on the draft resolution.

1160. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1161. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1162. In their statements, the representatives of China and Cuba disassociated the respective member States from the consensus on the draft resolution.

1163. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.16 without a vote[259].

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

1164. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Thailand, also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Türkiye, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.17, sponsored by Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Türkiye, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

1165. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia and Marshall Islands made general comments on the draft resolution.

1166. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1167. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.17 without a vote[260].

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

1168. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.26, sponsored by Algeria, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Gambia and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

1169. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Gambia, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and Maldives made general comments on the draft resolution.

1170. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

[259] A/HRC/RES/60/29.
[260] A/HRC/RES/60/30.

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1171. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1172. At the same meeting, the representative of Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1173. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.26 without a vote[261].

Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

1174. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.30, sponsored by Ghana, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

1175. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1176. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1177. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1178. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.30 without a vote[262].

Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

1179. At the 45th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Japan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.34/Rev.1, sponsored by Japan.

1180. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba and Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that were members of the Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

1181. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

1182. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1183. At the same meeting, the representative of Thailand made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

[261] A/HRC/RES/60/31.
[262] A/HRC/RES/60/32.

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1184. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.34/Rev.1 without a vote[263].

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

1185. At the 46th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.33/Rev.1, sponsored by Ghana, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

1186. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1187. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1188. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.33/Rev.1 without a vote[264].

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1189. At the 46th meeting, on 8 October 2025, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo introduced draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.37, as orally revised, sponsored by Democratic Republic of the Congo. Subsequently, Botswana and Burkina Faso joined the sponsors.

1190. Amendments A/HRC/60/L.48, A/HRC/60/L.49, A/HRC/60/L.50, were not considered by the Human Rights Council in the absence of co-sponsorship by members of the Council.

1191. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and France made general comments on the draft resolution.

1192. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Rwanda made a statement as the other State concerned.

1193. 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 programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1194. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/60/L.37, as orally revised, without a vote[265].

[263] A/HRC/RES/60/33.
[264] A/HRC/RES/60/34.
[265] A/HRC/RES/60/35.

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Annex I

Attendance

Members

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
Armenia
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Croatia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Fiji
Finland
Gabon
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Honduras
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan

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Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Mozambique
Nauru
Nepal
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Sierra Leone
Singapore
SlovakiaSlovenia
Somalia
South Sudan
Sri Lanka
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
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Non-member states represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Development Coordination Office
International Organization for Migration
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
United Nations Office of Geneva
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations Trade and Development
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

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Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Labour Organization
Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union
Agence intergouvernementale Panafricaine Eau et Assainissement pour l'Afrique
Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Caribbean Community CARICOM)
Commonwealth
Community of Portuese Countries (CPLP)
Council of Europe
European Public Law Organisation (EPLO)
European Union
Gulf Cooperation Council
Intergovernmental Authority on Development
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)
International Organization of the Francophonie
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
League of Arab States
Organization of American States (OAS)
Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
Pacific Islands Forum
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

"Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir
Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S)
ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)
ABC Tamil Oli
Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute
ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together
Action Canada for Population and Development
Action Citoyenne pour l'Information et l'Education au Developpement Durable
Action De La Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable
Action for Development (Suisse)
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Action Sri Lanka
Actions Pour La Protection Et La Défense Des Droits de L'Homme
Advocates for Human Rights
Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization
Africa Alliance for Health, Research and Economic Development
Africa Culture Internationale
African Association of Education for Development
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
African Development Association
African Green Foundation International

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African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
Agence internationale pour le développement
Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme
Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte
Aide humanitaire aux vulnérables du Congo
AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidaire
AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights
Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation
Al-Basher Foundation for Development
Al-Hakim Foundation
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines
Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery International
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 Indigenous Peoples Pact
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
Asian Centre for Human Rights
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
Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal
Associació Plataforma per la Llengua – Col·lectiu l'Esbarzer
Associations "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice
Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse
Association Culture Femmes
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 femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté
Association Des Jeunes Du Village
Association des étudiants tamouls de France
Association Droit et Talents de Femmes
Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD)
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 Humaniste de France
Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes
Association internationale pour la promotion de la santé et le développement durable - S2D
Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes
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 l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi
Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (AESFE)
Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du people Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC »
Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI)
Association pour la solidarité France-Afrique
Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale
Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable
Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes]
Association pour les Victimes Du Monde
Association Thendral
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII
Aula Abierta
B'nai B'rith
Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute
BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Baha'i International Community
Bahrain Center for Human Rights
Baptist World Alliance
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center
Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation

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Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges
Biovision Stiftung für ökologische Entwicklung
Broad National Movement (BNM) Limited Ltd
British Humanist Association
Brussels For Human Rights And Development
Brussels International Center for Research and Human Rights
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen
Cairo Foundation for Development and Law
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
Catholic International Education Office
Center for Global Nonkilling
Center for Inquiry
Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
Center for Justice and International Law
Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG)
Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)
Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones
Centre de La Sorbonne pour le droit international et les relations internationales
Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement.
Centre Europe - tiers monde
Centre for Adivasee Studies & Peace
Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment
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) Asociación Civil
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The
Chin Human Rights Organization
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC)
China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges
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 Council International
Christian Solidarity International (CSI)
Christian Solidarity Worldwide
Chunhui Children's Foundation
CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue)
Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement
CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme - CFDH
Colombian Commission of Jurists
Comité de Vigilance pour la Démocratie en Tunisie
Comité International De Coordination Humanitaire
Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)
Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Committee for Justice
Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)
Conectas Direitos Humanos
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)
Conseil national des droits de l'homme et du citoyen
Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA)
Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience
Cordoba Peace Institute – Geneva
Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad
Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB)
Defence for Children International
Development of the Local Community Association at Gazirat Beba
Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers
Dr M Chandrasekhar International Foundation
Dreikönigsaktion - Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar
Earthjustice
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Edmund Rice International Limited

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Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights
Egyptian Youth Council for Development
Elizka Relief Foundation
Emmaus International Association
Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort
Equality Now
Equilibres & populations
Etudiants Pour Une Societe Durable Paris
European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme
European Union of Jewish Students
Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND)
Family Health Association of Iran
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland
Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe
FIAN International e.V.
Fitilla
Fondation des Oeuvres pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social - FOSBES ONG
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement
Fondation Secours Humanitaire
Fondazione Mater
Fortify, Inc.
Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue
Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief, The
France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Franciscans International
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Friedrich Naumann Foundation
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
Frontline AIDS LTD.
Fundación Abba Colombia
Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH)
Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra
Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)
Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale
GIN SOGIE INPC
Global Action on Aging
Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network
Global Center on Cooperative Security Inc
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Global Peace and Development Association
Global Rights for Women
Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom
Green and Better World
Grupo Intercultural Almaciga
Guinee Humanitaire
Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited
Harm Reduction International
Health and Environment Program (HEP)
Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light
HelpAge USA
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Holly Heart United
Hong Kong Federation of Women
Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS"
Human Rights House Foundation
Human Rights Now
Human Rights Research League
Human Rights Watch
Human Social Care Foundation
Humanists International
Huqooq-ul-Ebad Development Foundation
IDPC Consortium
Il Cenacolo
ILGA World
Images For Inclusion Inc
Impact - Civil Society Research and Development e.V.
Improve Your Society Organization for Development and Peace Building
India Water Foundation
Indian Council of South America (CISA)
Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee
Indigenous World Association
Ingenieurs du Monde
INHR
Initiative pour le développement de l'Afrique – I.D.A.
INPUD Limited
Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement
Institute for Human Rights
Institute for NGO Research
Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety
Institute of Sustainable Development
Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos
Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH
Interfaith International

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International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
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 Communities Organisation Limited
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 on Ageing
International Human Rights Commission Relief Fund Trust
International Human Rights Council
International Indian Treaty Council
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Muslim Women's Union
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
International Presentation Association
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)
International PEN
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Presentation Association
International Probono Legal Services Association Limited
International Service for Human Rights
International Support For Human Rights
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES
International Women's Muslim Union
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
Inuit Circumpolar Council
Irada Organization against Torture and Enforced Disappearance
Iran Autism Association
Iranian Elite Research Center
Iranian Thalassemia Society
Iraqi Development Organization
Islamic Human Rights Commission
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
iuventum e.V.
İstanbul Kadin Ve Kadin Kuruluşlari Derneği
Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian
Japan Society for History Textbook
Jerusalem Institute of Justice
Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule
Jssor Youth Organization
Just Atonement Inc.
Jubilee Campaign
Karelian Republican Public Organization "Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples And Civic Diplomacy "Young Karelia" (Molodaya Karelia)"
Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
La Manif Pour Tous
Law Council of Australia
Lawyers for Lawyers
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L'homme
Legal Action Worldwide
Legal Analysis and Research Public Union
Les Caribous Libérés
Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s.
Ligue Marocaine de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme
Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc
Lutheran World Federation
Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association
Madre, Inc.
Make Mothers Matter
Maloca Internationale
Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
Medecins sans frontières (International)
Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)
Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients
MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR
Minority Rights Group
Mission to Ederlies Foundation
Model European Parliament Italia
Mouvement associatif des jeunes et des étudiants

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Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié
entre les peoples
National Association of Vocational Education of China
National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”
National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ)
Nazra for Feminist Studies
Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran
New Era Asia Peace Academy
New Humanity
Noble Institution for Environmental Peace Inc.
Non c'è pace senza giustizia
Observatoire du Crime Organisé
Oeuvre d'Orient
Ogiek Peoples' Development Program (OPDP)
Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie
Open Society Institute
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)
Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains
Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
Organization For Immigrants Peace And Federal Development
OutRight Action International
Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)
PANGEE ONG Ingénierie de paix
Partners For Transparency
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Patriotic Vision
payamavaran hamyari (chatra)
PEAC Institute A NJ Nonprofit Corporatio
Peace Brigades International
Peace Society of Kenya
Penal Reform International
People for Equality and Relief in Lanka Inc
People's Cultural Centre
Physicians for Human Rights
Plan International, Inc.
Prahar
PRATYEK
Privacy International
Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES
Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development
Public Aid Organization
Public Organization "Public Advocacy"
Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan
Redress Trust
Regroupement des Jeunes Africains pour la Démocratie et le Développement - Section Togo
Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme
Rescue the Poor Child
Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF)
Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Robert F.Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights
Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG)
Réseau international pour les droits de l’homme et l’état de droit
Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie
Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes
Rutgers
SAM pour les droits et les libertés,
Sambhali Trust
Save the Children International
Servas International
Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association
Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization
Shivi Development Society
Shrushti Seva Samiti
Sikh Human Rights Group
Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)
Socieda Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuaba
Sociedade Filantropica Maria de Nazare
Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Society for Threatened Peoples
Solidarité Internationale Santé-Logistique Humanitaire
Soka Gakkai International
South Asian Legal Clinic (Ontario)
Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
Stichting Global Human Rights Defence
Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)
Sustainable Development Enablement
Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Syrian Legal Development Programme
The Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trial
The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh"
The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena
The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers
The Center for Justice and Accountability
The Death Penalty Project Limited

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The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
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
The Regional Center for the Welfare of Ageing Persons in Cameroon
Tourner La Page
Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)
UNESCO Etxea (UNESCO Centre Basque Country)
Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba
United for Human Rights
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
UPR Info
Vent 2 Sables
Victorious Youths Movement
Vida y Familia de Guadalajara A.C.
Village Suisse ONG
Villages Unis (United Villages)
Vision mondiale de la santé "VIM'S"
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 Board Educational Cooperation Society
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
WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW
World Barua Organization (WBO)
World Evangelical Alliance
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Jewish Congress
World Muslim Congress
World Organisation Against Torture
World Peace Council
World Young Women's Christian Association
World Youth Summit NPC
Wuxi Lingshan Charity Foundation
Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN)
Youth Parliament for SDG
Zero Pauvre Afrique

Indigenous Peoples

African Indigenous Foundation for Energy and Sustainable Development
Asociacion de autoridades tradicionales del consejo regional indígena del orteguaza medio Caquetá- CRIOMC
Association Dewran
Association of Indigenous Small-Numbered Peoples of Taimyr of Krasnoyarsk Territory
Collectif Justice 13 Mai
Crimean Tatar Youth Center
International Working Group for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (GTI-PIACI)
Indigenous peoples Rights International
Jamii Asilia Centre
Kalinago Child Support Foundation Inc.
Malaita Provincial Youth Council
Mujeres del Sur
O'Chiese First Nation
Ogoni Youth alliance for climate change and sustainable development
Ontario Native Women’s Association
Project Sepik Incorporated
The Nisga’a
The Union of Indigenous Peoples "SOYUZ"
Vepsian Community
Wandara Collective
Winnemem Wintu Tribe

National Human Rights Institutions

Cameroon human rights Commission
Commission Béninoise des Droits de l'Homme
Commission nationale des droits de l'homme (CNDH)Togo
Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme de la Mauritanie
Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme du Burundi
Commission on Human Rights of The Philippines

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Conseil national des droits de l'Homme-Maroc
Defensoria del Pueblo de Colombia
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
German Institute for Human Rights
Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)
National Human Rights Commission, Nigeria
National human rights commission of Mongolia
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Office de la Protection du Citoyen (OPC)-Haiti
Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights
Swedish Institute for Human Rights
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights
Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

Public Gallery

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University of Geneva (UNIGE)
Université de Lausanne
Zeppelin University, Friedrischafen, Germany

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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/60/3	3, 4, 7, 9, 10	Communications sent by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council from 1 March to 31 May 2025 and replies received from 1 May to 31 July 2025
A/HRC/60/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Kyrgyzstan
A/HRC/60/4/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Kiribati
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A/HRC/60/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Guinea
A/HRC/60/6/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Lao People’s Democratic Republic
A/HRC/60/7/Add.1	6	Addendum
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A/HRC/60/8/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Lesotho
A/HRC/60/9/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Kenya
A/HRC/60/10/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Armenia
A/HRC/60/11/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Guinea-Bissau
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A/HRC/60/14/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Türkiye
A/HRC/60/15/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Guyana
A/HRC/60/16/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/17	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Kuwait
A/HRC/60/17/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/60/18	2	Report of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar
A/HRC/60/19	2	Database of all business enterprises involved in the activities detailed in paragraph 96 of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/60/20	2	Situation of human rights in of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/60/21	2	Situation of human rights in Sri Lanka - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/60/22	2	Sudan: a war of atrocities - Report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan
A/HRC/60/23	2	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/60/24/Add.2	3	Visit to Saudi Arabia - Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
A/HRC/60/25	3	Nexus between gender equality and the right to development - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development
A/HRC/60/25/Add.1	3	Visit to Honduras - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development
A/HRC/60/26	3	Arbitrary detention - Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
A/HRC/60/26/Add.1	3	Visit to Canada - Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
A/HRC/60/27	3	Role of mercenaries, mercenary-related actors and private military and security companies in the exploitation of natural resources - Report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
A/HRC/60/27/Add.1	3	Visit to Cyprus - Report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
A/HRC/60/28	3	Worst forms of child labour: assessing progress and persisting challenges - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences
A/HRC/60/28/Add.1	3	Visit to Australia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences
A/HRC/60/29	3	Recognition of Indigenous Peoples - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of Indigenous Peoples
A/HRC/60/30	3	Water and energy nexus - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation
A/HRC/60/30/Add.1	3	Visit to Guinea-Bissau - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation
A/HRC/60/31	3	Major geopolitical trends and structural drivers of the North-South divide - Report of the Independent Expert on the

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		promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
A/HRC/60/32	3	Documentation of gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
A/HRC/60/32/Add.1	3	Visit to Brazil - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
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A/HRC/60/NGO/43	10	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/44	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Sociedad Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuaba, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/60/NGO/45	10	Written statement submitted by Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/47	4	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/48	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/49	4	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/50	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/51	4	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/52	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/53	4	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/54	3	Written statement submitted by War Resisters International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/55	10	Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation

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		Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/56	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/60/NGO/57	4	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/60/NGO/58	9	Written statement submitted by The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/59	8	Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/60	10	Written statement submitted by The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/61	7	Written statement submitted by Initiatives of Change International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/62	6	Written statement submitted by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/63	4	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/64	7	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/65	6	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/66	4	Written statement submitted by Women and Development Association in Alexandria, 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/60/NGO/67	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/68	3	Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/69	4	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/70	2	Written statement submitted by Africa Culture Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/71	4	Written statement submitted by Africa Culture Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/72	4	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/73	3	Written statement submitted by Africa Culture Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/74	7	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/75	2	Written statement submitted by Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/76	4	Written statement submitted by Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/77	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/60/NGO/78	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/60/NGO/79	2	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/60/NGO/80	3	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/81	4	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/82	2	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/83	3	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/84	4	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/85	5	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/86	5	Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/87	8	Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/88	9	Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/89	2	Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/90	4	Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/91	3	Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/92	8	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/93	3	Exposición conjunta escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour

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		l'amitié entre les peuples, organización no gubernamental reconocida en la Lista
A/HRC/60/NGO/94	8	Written statement submitted by Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/95	4	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/96	5	Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/97	9	Written statement submitted by Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/98	3	Written statement submitted by Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/99	2	Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/100	4	Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/101	4	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/102	2	Written statement submitted by Villages Unis (United Villages), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/103	3	Written statement submitted by Villages Unis (United Villages), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/104	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/60/NGO/105	4	Written statement submitted by Villages Unis (United Villages), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/106	3	Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/107	2	Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/108	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/109	2	Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/110	3	Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/111	4	Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/112	5	Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/113	8	Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/114	2	Written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/115	3	Written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/116	4	Written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/117	5	Written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/118	8	Written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/119	3	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
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A/HRC/60/NGO/120	4	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/121	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/122	2	Written statement submitted by China Health Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/123	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/124	9	Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/125	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/126	3	Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/127	9	Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/128	7	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/129	7	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/130	4	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/131	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/132	4	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/133	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/60/NGO/134	2	Written statement submitted by Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/135	3	Written statement submitted by Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/136	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/137	5	Written statement submitted by Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/138	8	Written statement submitted by Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/139	4	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/140	9	Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/141	9	Written statement submitted by Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/142	7	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/143	9	Written statement submitted by Society for Development and Community Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/144	3	Written statement submitted by INHR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/145	7	Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/146	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, 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/60/NGO/147	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/148	4	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/60/NGO/149	5	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/150	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/151	8	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/60/NGO/152	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/60/NGO/153	2	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/154	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/155	4	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/156	4	Written statement submitted by International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/157	7	Written statement submitted by Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/158	3	Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/60/NGO/159	10	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/160	4	Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/161	3	Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/162	7	Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/163	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/164	2	Joint written statement submitted by International Federation of Business and Professional Women, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Women's Human Rights International Association, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Human Rights Research League, Les femmes, la force du changement, WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW, Women's Network for Change, World Without Genocide, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le
A/HRC/60/NGO/165	4	Written statement submitted by The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/166	4	Written statement submitted by World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/167	3	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/168	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/169	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Information and Training Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/170	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Information and Training Center, a

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		non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/171	2	Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/172	3	Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/173	2	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/174	3	Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/175	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/176	3	Written statement submitted by International Dalit Solidarity Network, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/177	2	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Aalem for Orphan and Vulnerable Children,Inc., ABC Tamil Oli, Action De La Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable, Action Sri Lanka, Actions écologiques françaises, Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Afrique Esperance, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul,
A/HRC/60/NGO/178	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/179	3	Written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/180	6	Written statement submitted by International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/181	3	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
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A/HRC/60/NGO/182	3	Written statement submitted by Zhongguancun Federation of Social Organizations, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/183	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/184	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/185	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/186	2	Written statement submitted by Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/187	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/188	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/189	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/190	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/191	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/192	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/193	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/194	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, 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/60/NGO/195	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/196	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/197	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/198	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/199	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/200	2	Exposé écrit présenté par African Development Association, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/201	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/202	8	Written statement submitted by Dianova International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/203	3	Joint written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, "Tort for Torture Victims Centre" (TT-VC), ABC Tamil Oli, Action De La Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable, Action Sri Lanka, Actions écologiques françaises, Afrique Esperance, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Apostolic Ministerial International Network (AMIN), Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa "KAF", Association Bhara
A/HRC/60/NGO/204	3	Written statement submitted by Wuxi Lingshan Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/60/NGO/205	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/206	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/207	3	Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/208	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Committee for Justice, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/209	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/210	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/211	2	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/212	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/213	10	Exposé écrit présenté par Human Rights Research League, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/214	3	Written statement submitted by La Brique, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/215	3	Written statement submitted by La Brique, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/216	3	Written statement submitted by Health and Environment Program (HEP), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/217	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/218	3	Written statement submitted by Al-Basher Foundation for Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/60/NGO/219	2	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/220	3	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/221	3	Written statement submitted by Maloca Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/222	4	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/223	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/224	3	Written statemen submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/225	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/226	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/227	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Protection of Street & Working Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/228	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/229	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/230	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/231	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/232	9	Written statement submitted by CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), 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/60/NGO/233	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/234	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/235	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/236	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/237	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/238	3	Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/239	3	Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/240	2	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/241	3	Written statement submitted by National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/242	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/243	3	Written statement submitted by Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/244	3	Written statement submitted by Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute, 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/60/NGO/245	3	Written statement submitted by Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/246	2	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/247	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/248	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/249	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/250	2	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/251	3	Written statement submitted by Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/252	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/60/NGO/253	3	Written statement submitted by Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/254	2	Written statement submitted by Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/255	3	Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/256	3	Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/257	2	Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, 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/60/NGO/258	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/259	9	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/260	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/261	3	Written statement submitted by International Dalit Solidarity Network, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/262	3	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/263	3	Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/264	2	Written statement submitted by Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/265	3	Written statement submitted by TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/266	3	Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/267	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/268	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/269	3	Joint written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients,

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/270	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/271	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/272	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/273	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/274	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/60/NGO/275	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/276	2	Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/277	3	Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/278	3	Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/279	5	Exposé écrit présenté par Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/280	6	Written statement submitted by CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/281	3	Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, 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/60/NGO/282	2	Written statement submitted by Zero Pauvre Afrique, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/283	6	Exposición escrita presentada por Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/60/NGO/284	5	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/285	2	Written statement submitted by Africa Culture Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/286	3	Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/287	3	Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/288	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Africa Culture Internationale, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/289	3	Written statement submitted by Zero Pauvre Afrique, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/290	3	Joint written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, ABC Tamil Oli, Les Caribous Libérés, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/291	2	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/292	3	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/293	3	Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/294	4	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Research League, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/295	2	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, ABC Tamil Oli, Action De La Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable, Action Sri Lanka,

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/296	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/60/NGO/297	5	Written statement submitted by Society for Development and Community Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/298	5	Exposé écrit présenté par Agence internationale pour le développement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général
A/HRC/60/NGO/299	3	Written statement submitted by Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/300	5	Exposé écrit présenté par Interfaith International, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/301	2	Written statement submitted by Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/302	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/60/NGO/303	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/60/NGO/304	3	Written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/305	3	Written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/306	5	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/307	3	Written statement submitted by Peace and Conflict Science (PACS) Institute, 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/60/NGO/308	5	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/309	2	Written statement submitted by Action Sri Lanka, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/310	3	Joint written statement submitted by Action Sri Lanka, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/311	6	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/312	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/313	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/314	3	Joint written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/315	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Research League, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/316	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/317	3	Written statement submitted by New Era Asia Peace Academy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/318	5	Written statement submitted by Ontario Native Women's Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/319	3	Written statement submitted by New Era Asia Peace Academy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/320	2	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/321	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/60/NGO/322	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/60/NGO/323	5	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/324	3	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/325	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/60/NGO/326	10	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/327	9	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/328	9	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/329	9	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/330	9	Exposé écrit présenté par Aide humanitaire aux vulnérables du Congo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/331	9	Exposé écrit présenté par Victorious Youths Movement, organisation non

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/60/NGO/332	9	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/333	6	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/334	9	Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/335	10	Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/336	10	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/337	5	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes], ABC Tamil Oli, Tamil Uzhagam, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/338	5	Written statement submitted by Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/339	6	Written statement submitted by Maloca Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/340	10	Written statement submitted by Wuxi Lingshan Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/341	5	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/342	6	Exposición escrita presentada por Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/60/NGO/343	5	Written statement submitted by Lutheran World Federation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/60/NGO/344	5	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women,

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Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Dianova International, Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO), Graduate Women International (GWI), International Association for Reli
A/HRC/60/NGO/345	6	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster

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Annex IV

Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

Aristide Nononsi (Benin)

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Annex V

Advisory Committee members elected by the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session and date of expiry of their terms of membership

Member	*Date of expiry of term of membership*
Rabah Boudache (Algeria)	30 September 2028
Edward Amoako Asante (Ghana)	30 September 2028
Ren Yisheng (China)	30 September 2028
Afsaneh Nadipour (Islamic Republic of Iran)	30 September 2028
Veronika Fikfak (Slovenia)	30 September 2028
Carlos Ignacio de Casas (Argentina)	30 September 2028
Nicole Ameline (France)	30 September 2028

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