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Human Rights Council

Report of the Human Rights Council on its sixty-first session, held from 23 February to 31 March 2026

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Marcos **Gómez Martínez** (Spain)

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Part One
Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its sixty-first session

I. Resolutions

Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
61/1	Human rights implications of the unprovoked attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan	25 March 2026
61/2	Advancing human rights in South Sudan	27 March 2026
61/3	Supporting human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 March 2026
61/4	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice	27 March 2026
61/5	Cooperation with regional human rights organizations	27 March 2026
61/6	The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	27 March 2026
61/7	Sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights	27 March 2026
61/8	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children	30 March 2026
61/9	The rights of persons with disabilities: disability-inclusive digital technologies and infrastructure, including transport and housing	30 March 2026
61/10	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur	30 March 2026
61/11	Mandate of 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	30 March 2026
61/12	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity	30 March 2026
61/13	The right to food	30 March 2026
61/14	Freedom of opinion and expression: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	30 March 2026
61/15	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities: mandate of Special Rapporteur on minority issues	30 March 2026
61/16	Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context	30 March 2026
61/17	Human rights of migrants: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	30 March 2026

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Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
61/18	Mental health and human rights	30 March 2026
61/19	Promoting human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery	30 March 2026
61/20	Human rights of persons in street situations	30 March 2026
61/21	Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child affected by armed conflict	30 March 2026
61/22	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	30 March 2026
61/23	Prevention of genocide	30 March 2026
61/24	Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law	30 March 2026
61/25	Freedom of religion or belief	30 March 2026
61/26	Situation of human rights in Belarus	30 March 2026
61/27	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	30 March 2026
61/28	Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	31 March 2026
61/29	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression	31 March 2026
61/30	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	31 March 2026
61/31	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	31 March 2026
61/32	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	31 March 2026
61/33	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	31 March 2026
61/34	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	31 March 2026
61/35	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	31 March 2026
61/36	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief	31 March 2026
61/37	Assistance technique et renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des droits de l'homme au Mali	31 March 2026
61/38	Assistance technique et renforcement des capacités visant à améliorer la situation des droits de l'homme en Haïti, en lien avec la demande des autorités haïtiennes d'une action internationale coordonnée et ciblée	31 March 2026

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II. Decisions

Decision	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
61/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Belarus	18 March 2026
61/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Liberia	18 March 2026
61/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Malawi	18 March 2026
61/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Mongolia	18 March 2026
61/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Panama	19 March 2026
61/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Jamaica	19 March 2026
61/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Andorra	19 March 2026
61/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bulgaria	19 March 2026
61/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Honduras	19 March 2026
61/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Marshall Islands	19 March 2026
61/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Croatia	23 March 2026
61/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Maldives	23 March 2026
61/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Libya	23 March 2026

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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 sixty-first session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 23 February to 31 March 2026. 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 sixty-first session was held on 9 February 2026.

3. At the 1st meeting, on 23 February 2025, the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Ignazio Cassis, addressed the Human Rights Council in plenary session.

4. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of all victims of human rights violations worldwide, at the request of the President of the Human Rights Council.

5. At the Bureau meeting, held on 6 February 2026, the Council decided to adjust its working hours during the 61st session, from 23 February to 19 March 2026, to 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.

6. At the 20th meeting, on 6 March 2026, the Human Rights Council observed International Women's Day. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Finland (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, The Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) made a statement. At the same meeting, the representative of the non-governmental organization, Center for Reproductive Rights (on behalf of more than 40 civil society organizations), made a statement.

7. The sixty-first session consisted of 55 meetings over 26 days (see para. 29 below).

B. Attendance

8. 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. High-level segment

9. At its 1st to 7th meetings, from 23 to 25 February 2026, the Human Rights Council held a high-level segment, at which 110 dignitaries addressed the Council in plenary session,

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including two heads of State, two prime ministers, 10 deputy prime ministers, 64 ministers, 24 deputy ministers and eight representatives of observer organizations.

10. The following dignitaries addressed the Human Rights Council during the high-level segment, in the order in which they spoke:

(a) At the 1st meeting, on 23 February 2026: José Ramos-Horta, President of Timor-Leste; Hilda C. Heine, President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (video statement); Sushila Karki, Prime Minister of Nepal (video statement); Hamza Abdi Barre, Prime Minister of Somalia (video statement); Sabine Monauni, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein; Ervin Ibrahimović, Deputy Prime Minister for International Relations and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro; Sugiono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia; Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (video statement); Liisa-Ly Pakosta, Minister of Justice and Digital Affairs of Estonia; Fuad Mohammed Hussein, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq (video statement); Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba; Ararat Mirzoyan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia; Ronald Ozzy Lamola, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa; Alberto van Klaveren Stork, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile (video statement); Princess Kasune, Minister of Justice of Zambia; Ian Borg, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Tourism of Malta (video statement).

(b) At the 2nd meeting, on the same day: Maxime Prévot, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Affairs and Development Cooperation of Belgium (video message); Radosław Sikorski, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland (video message); Maka Botchorishvili, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia; Þorgerður Katrín Gunnarsdóttir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland; Jeenbek Kulubaev, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan; José Manuel Albares Bueno, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of Spain (video message); Varsen Aghabekian, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the State of Palestine; Cheikh Niang, Minister of African Integration, Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad of Senegal; Yván Gil Pinto, Minister of the People's Power for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Víctor Alfredo Verdún Bitar, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay; Hala bint Mazyad Al-Tuwaijri, President of the Human Rights Commission of Saudi Arabia; Edasso Rodrigue Bayala, Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Burkina Faso (video message); Isabelle Berro-Amadeï, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Monaco (video message); Lejeune Mbella Mbella, Minister of External Relations of Cameroon; Mohamad Haji Hasan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia (video message); Virginia Mabiza, Attorney-General of Zimbabwe; Kazem Gharibabadi, Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs of Iran; Jina Kim, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea; Janine Mello dos Santos, Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship of Brazil; Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bahrain (video message); Megi Fino, Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania; Gabriela Sommerfeld, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador (video message); Maryam bint Ali bin Nasser Al Misnad, Minister of State for International Cooperation of Qatar.

(c) At the 3rd meeting, on the same day: Abdulla Khaleel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Maldives; Alejandro Solano Ortiz, Vice-Minister of Multilateral Affairs of Costa Rica; Alain Berset, Secretary General of the Council of Europe; Mirjana Spoljaric Egger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (video message); Mehmet Kemal Bozay, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director for European Union Affairs of Türkiye (video message); Jan Beagle, Director-General of the International Development Law Organization; Jasem Mohamed AlBudaiwi, Secretary General of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (video message); Hadi bin Ali Al-Yami, Executive Director of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights

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Commission; Mohamed Ali Nafti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Migration and Tunisians Abroad of Tunisia (video message)[1].

(d) At the 4th meeting, on 24 February 2026: Prak Sokhonn, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia; Tanja Fajon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovenia; Thérèse Kayikwamba Wagner, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, Francophonie and the Congolese Diaspora of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Alessandra Locatelli, Minister for Disabilities of Italy; Juraj Blanár, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia; Osman Saleh Mohammed, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea (video message); Espen Barth Eide, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway; Youssef Rajji, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of the Republic of Lebanon.

(e) At the 5th meeting, on the same day: Vera Maria Cravid, Minister of Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Women's Rights of São Tomé and Príncipe; Téte António, Minister of External Relations of Angola; Ana Isabel Xavier, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal; Mateus da Cecília Finiasse Saize, Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs of Mozambique; Imma Tor Faus, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Andorra; Badr Ahmed Mohamed Abdelatty, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates of Egypt (video message); George Gerapetritis, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece; Olivier Nduhungirehe, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Rwanda; Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (video message); Oana-Silvia Țoiu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania (video message); Juma Zuberi Homera, Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania; Robert Oliphant, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada (video message); Marcel de Vink, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Asylum and Migration of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (video message); Yusuf Maitama Tuggar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria (video message); Luca Beccari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Political Affairs, International Economic Cooperation and Digital Transition of San Marino; Dmitry Lyubinsky, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Neale Richmond, Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora of Ireland; Igor Sekreta, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus; Sihasak Phuangketkeow, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand; Elnur Mammadov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan; Yerzhan Ashikbayev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan; Kaja Kallas, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission (video message); Shirley Botchwey, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth (video message).

(f) At the 6th meeting, on 25 February 2026: Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, Minister of External Affairs of India (video message); Madalitso Chidumu Baloyi, Minister of Health and Sanitation of Malawi; Dhananjay Ramful, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of Mauritius (video message); Baiba Braže, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Latvia (video message); Augustin Emane, Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, in charge of Human Rights of Gabon; Winston Peters, Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand (video message); Mihai Popșoi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova; Sid' Ahmed Ely Benane, Commissioner for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society of Mauritania; Yohei Onishi, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan; Beate Meinl-Reisinger, Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria (video message); Gordan Grlić-Radman, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia (video message); Abdullah Mohamed Dirif Ali, Minister of Justice of the Sudan; Olushegun Adjadi Bakari, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin (video message); Alexandra Hill Tinoco, Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador (video message); Mamoudou Kassogué, Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Keeper of the Seals of Mali; Maria Malmer Stenergard, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden (video message); Chris Elmore, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Multilateral, Human Rights, Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Andrii Sybiha,

[1] An exception to the established order of rank was made to accommodate a delegation whose participation was subject to interpretation requirements.

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Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (video message); Josip Brkić, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Marie Chatardová, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechia; Msgr. Daniel Pacho, Under-Secretary for the Multilateral Sector of the Section for Relations with States and International Organizations of the Holy See; Theodora Constantinidou, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus; Francisco A. Caraballo Núñez, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bilateral Foreign Policy of the Dominican Republic; Leo Ryan Pinder, Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs of the Bahamas (video message); Abdul Khalique Shaikh, Federal Secretary of the Ministry of Human Rights of Pakistan; Jukka Salovaara, Permanent State Secretary of Finland; Alexander De Croo, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (video message).

(g) At the 7th meeting, on 25 February 2026: Vidmantas Verbickas, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania; Nevena Jovanović, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia; Festus Katuna Mbandeka, Attorney-General of Namibia.

Annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming

11. At the 3rd meeting, on 23 February 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 59/16, an annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming, with the object of promoting the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system. The theme of the panel was "role of new and emerging digital technologies in preventing and eliminating female genital mutilation."

12. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director of Sahiyo, Mariya Taher, made opening statements for the panel discussion.

13. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, Catherine Russell (video message); Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Diene Keita (video message), and Director of the UNFPA Representation Office in Geneva, Pernille Fenger (concluding remarks on behalf of Ms. Keita); Director of the Department of Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing, including the Special Programme in Human Reproduction at the World Health Organization, Pascale Allotey; and Giga Programme Manager at the International Telecommunication Union, Irene Kaggwa.

14. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Belgium[2] (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), France, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), South Africa, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Burkina Faso, Zambia;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Frontline AIDS LTD. (video statement), Humanists International (video statement), International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement), Plan International, Inc., Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Iraq, Kenya;

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

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(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Maldives, Mozambique, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: iuventum e.V. (video statement), Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Sambhali Trust (video statement).

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

D. General segment

17. At the 7th meeting, on 25 February 2026, the general segment was held, during which the following addressed the Human Rights Council:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bulgaria, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Kuwait (video statement), Mexico, North Macedonia, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan (video statement), Yemen;

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

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

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

(f) Invited members of civil society: Ingrid Liebeskind; Patricia Patton (video statement); Alejandro Bonilla Garcia; Runa Khan (video statement).

18. At the 7th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Belarus, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lithuania, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Sudan, Türkiye and United Arab Emirates made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

19. Also at the 7th meeting, the representatives of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan and the United Arab Emirates made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

E. Agenda and programme of work

20. At its 7th meeting, on 25 February 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the sixty-first session.

F. Organization of work

21. At its 1st meeting, on 23 February 2026, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the high-level segment, which would be seven minutes for heads of state and heads of government; and five minutes for all other dignitaries.

22. At the 7th meeting, on 25 February 2026, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the general segment, which would be three minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council and two minutes for observer States and other observers.

23. 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, general debates and panel discussions, which had been opened on 16 February 2026, and online system for

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the inscription of speakers on the list of speakers for the adoption of the UPR outcome documents, which was scheduled to be opened on 9 March 2026. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.

24. Also at the same meeting, the President referred to the procedure for the online tabling of resolutions. The President also referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline and recalled that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum of 24 hours.

25. During the sixty-first session, in response to the Organization-wide liquidity preservation measures, the Council continued to apply the exceptional modalities it agreed upon for its 59th and 60th sessions and which did not constitute a precedent: speaking time during the general debates was one minute and 30 seconds for all speakers. The duration of interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders and of enhanced interactive dialogues was limited to one hour and 30 minutes, distributed as follows: 15 minutes for mandate holders, one hour for States and 15 minutes for non-governmental organizations. The speaking time limit for panel discussions was one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

26. At the 32nd meeting, on 16 March 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the resolution 58/21, by which the Council decided to hold one joint interactive dialogue instead of two individual interactive dialogues with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran. The President also recalled that, on 18 March 2025, the Council decided that the time allocated to mandate holders within the framework of this joint interactive dialogue would be 12 minutes for each mechanism; that the speaking time for the country concerned would be 6 minutes; that the speaking time for other Delegations would be 1 minute and 30 seconds; and that, if time allowed, more speakers could be accommodated.

27. At the 36th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State concerned to present its views; up to 20 minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

28. At the 44th and 49th meetings, on 25 and 27 March, respectively, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the urgent debates, which would be one minute and 30 seconds for all speakers.

G. Meetings and documentation

29. The Human Rights Council held 55 fully serviced meetings during its sixty-first session.[3]

30. 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.

31. The accounts of the Council's discussions are contained in the relevant summary records.[4]

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

[4] *To be added.*

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H. Urgent debate "to discuss the recent military aggression launched by Iran against Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates on 28 February 2026, targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, which has resulted in the loss of innocent lives"

32. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that, on 18 March 2026, he had received a letter from the Distinguished Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva on behalf of the Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf and Jordan requesting that the Council hold an urgent debate during its sixty-first session.

33. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the urgent debate at its 44th meeting, on 25 March 2026.

34. At its 44th meeting, on 25 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate "to discuss the recent military aggression launched by Iran against Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates on 28 February 2026, targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, which has resulted in the loss of innocent lives."

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

36. At the same meeting, Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development, Surya Deva, made a statement on behalf of the Coordinating Committee of the Special Procedures.

37. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Oman (video statement), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates made statements as the States concerned.

38. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, and at the 45th meeting, on the same day, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Angola, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, India, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Pakistan, Philippines[5] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden[6] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Costa Rica, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Holy See, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(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 national human rights institutions: International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, National Human Rights Committee (Qatar) (video statement);

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

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

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(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Global Nonkilling, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Human Rights Watch, Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement), Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Partners For Transparency (video statement), United Nations Watch, Women's Human Rights International Association (video statement).

I. Urgent debate on "protection of children and educational institutions in international armed conflicts: the aerial attacks on Shajareh Tayyebeh girls' school in Minab, Iran, as a grave breach of international humanitarian law and international human rights law"

39. At the 44th meeting, on 25 March 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that, on 24 March 2026, he had received a request from the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cuba that the Council hold an urgent debate during its sixty-first session.

40. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the urgent debate at its 49th meeting, on 27 March 2026.

41. At its 49th meeting, on 27 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate on "protection of children and educational institutions in international armed conflicts: the aerial attacks on Shajareh Tayyebeh girls' school in Minab, Iran, as a grave breach of international humanitarian law and international human rights law."

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

43. At the same meeting, Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Farida Shahid, made a statement on behalf of the Coordinating Committee of the Special Procedures.

44. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Angola, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway[7] (also on behalf of Iceland), Pakistan, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [8] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, 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

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

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statement), Center for Global Nonkilling, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement), International Association of Justice Watch (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, Iran Human Rights Documentation Center (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Maloca Internationale, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (video statement), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), United Nations Watch.

J. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

45. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the seventeen vacancies for special procedure mandate holders.

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

K. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Human rights implications of the unprovoked attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan

47. At the 45th meeting, on 25 March 2026, the representative of Bahrain, on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and Jordan, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.38, as orally revised, sponsored by Bahrain, on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and Jordan, and co-sponsored by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Ethiopia, Greece, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, the Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

48. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mexico and Colombia made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

49. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned.

50. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Indonesia and Cuba made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

51. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 61/1).

52. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Switzerland made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote. Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab

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States of the Gulf and Jordan) made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

53. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Barbados, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

L. Adoption of the report on the session

54. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its sixty-first session.

55. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report ad referendum and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.[9]

56. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Eritrea, the Holy See, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Türkiye and Ukraine made statements as observer States on the adopted decisions and resolutions.

57. At the same meeting, the representative of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation made a statement on the adopted decisions and resolutions.

58. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway, the Russian Federation and the State of Palestine and the observer for the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Accion Antirracista (RacismoMX), Addameer for Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association, Al-Haq, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Casa Marielle Franco Brasil, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), CIVICUS, Coalizão Negra por Direitos (Brazil), Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Europe Brazil Office, Geledes - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Gulf Centre for Human Rights, Hivos, Humanists International, ILGA World, Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos, Instituto Decodifica, Instituto Liberdade e Emancipação - ILÊ, International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Rede de Mulheres Negras de Pernambuco and World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)) made statements on the session.

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

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[9] Once compiled and finalized, the draft report was submitted to the conference services for processing as A/HRC/61/2 (the present report).

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. Reports and oral update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

60. At the 10th meeting, on 27 February 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement on his global human rights update.

61. At the 11th meeting, on the same day, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ilze Brands Kehris, presented the reports of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Colombia,[10] the question of human rights in Cyprus,[11] the situation of human rights in Guatemala,[12] the situation of human rights in Honduras,[13] and his oral update on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan.

62. At the 11th meeting, on 27 February 2026, and at the 12th meeting, on 2 March 2026, the representatives of Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Honduras (video statement), and Afghanistan made statements as the States concerned.

63. During the ensuing general debate, at the 12th and 13th meetings, on 2 March 2026, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Angola, Bahrain[14] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco[15] (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia), Mozambique [16] (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, Qatar (video statement), Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia[17] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Sierra Leone[18] (also on behalf of the European Union, Organization of American States - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,

[10] A/HRC/61/20.
[11] A/HRC/61/21.
[12] A/HRC/61/18.
[13] A/HRC/61/19.
[14] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[15] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[16] 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.
[18] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay), Slovenia, Slovenia (also on behalf of Albania, Chile, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Italy, Mauritius, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda[19] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, Malawi, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Viet Nam, Albania (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu and State of Palestine), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[20] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[21] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, El Salvador, Eritrea, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada), Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, 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, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Republic of Moldova);

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement);

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

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(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, Agence internationale pour le développement, Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, Al-Basher Foundation for Development, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (also on behalf of Iraqi Development Organization) (video statement), Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues) (video statement), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE) (video statement), Association Humanitaire Franco-Sri Lankaise (video statement), Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Belgrade Centre for Human Rights (video statement), Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V and International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)), CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC) (video statement), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) and Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme) (video statement), Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Commission of Jurists, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Earthjustice, FIAN International e.V, Franciscans International, Human Rights Watch, ILGA World, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Planned Parenthood Federation and World Organisation Against Torture), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Maloca Internationale, Merja Zarka, Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Peace Brigades International, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, The Inclusivity Project, Inc., Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES -Edmund Rice International Limited, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and New Humanity), War Resisters International (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

64. At the 13th meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Rwanda, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye and the United Republic of Tanzania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

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B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights of Afghanistan and of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

66. At the 8th meeting, on 26 February 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 60/2, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan on the situation of human rights of women and girls and of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on victims' and survivors' perspectives on justice and redress.[22]

67. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Bennett; Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Nasir Ahmad Andisha; civil society representative from Afghanistan, Soraya Dalil; and civil society representative from Afghanistan, Lima Khoshal.

68. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium[23] (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark[24] (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Dominican Republic, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Austria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Türkiye, Ukraine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action for Development (Suisse), Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (video statement), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of ILGA World), Human Rights Research League, Human Rights Watch, Interfaith International, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement), Madre, Inc., Stichting Global Human Rights Defence.

69. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ilze Brands Kehris, delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Office of the High Commissioner.

C. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan combined with the dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

70. At the 8th meeting, on 26 February 2026, and the 9th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions S-38/1 and 57/2,

[22] A/HRC/61/63 and A/HRC/61/54.

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

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

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an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan, combined with the dialogue with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Expert on human rights in the Sudan on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.[25]

71. At the 8th meeting, the following presenters made statements: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk; Chair of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan, Mohamed Chande Othman; members of the fact-finding mission, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo and Mona Rishmawi; designated expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Radhouane Nouicer; Program Director of the Sudan Human Rights Hub, Moneim Adam; and representative of Sudan as the State concerned.

72. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 9th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Marshall Islands, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Qatar, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden[26] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement), Committee for Justice, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of International Bar Association and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), Legal Action Worldwide, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA).

73. At the 9th meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Nada Al-Nashif, delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Office of the High Commissioner.

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

D. Interactive dialogue on the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice

75. At the 9th meeting, on 26 February 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 55/28 and 58/2, a report on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice, as well as a note by the

[25] A/HRC/61/24 and A/HRC/61/77.

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

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secretariat on the report of the High Commission on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice.[27]

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

77. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 10th meeting, on 27 February, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[28] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia (also on behalf of Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Honduras, Malaysia, Namibia, Senegal and South Africa), Cuba, Egypt, France, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (video statement), Saudi Arabia[29] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[30] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

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

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

(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 non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights (video statement), Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (video statement), MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), the Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement).

78. At the 10th meeting, the High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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[27] A/HRC/61/26 and A/HRC/61/78.
[28] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[29] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[30] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

E. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Commission of Human Rights in South Sudan

79. At the 10th meeting, on 27 February 2026, and at the 11th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to resolution 58/1, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Commission of Human Rights in South Sudan[31].

80. At the 10th meeting, the following presenters made statements: Volker Türk, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; H.E. Hon. Michael Makuei Lueth, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of South Sudan; Yasmin Sooka, Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan; Barney Afako, Member of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan; and Carlos Castresana Fernández, Member of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan.

81. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 10th and 11th meetings, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Angola, China, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), North Macedonia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Albania, Ireland and Norway);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Germany, Ireland, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Every Casualty Worldwide (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Legal Action Worldwide, Nonviolent Peaceforce.

82. At the 11th meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ilze Brands Kehris, delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Office of the High Commissioner.

F. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

83. At the 11th meeting, on 27 February 2026, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 56/1, an oral update on the human rights situation in Myanmar.

84. 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: Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), North Macedonia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Spain, Sweden[32] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

[31] A/HRC/61/25.

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

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(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (video statement), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Edmund Rice International Limited, Human Rights Research League (video statement), International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration) (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Legal Action Worldwide.

85. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

86. At the 11th meeting, on 27 February 2026, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ilze Brands Kehris, presented the reports of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Colombia,[33] the question of human rights in Cyprus,[34] the situation of human rights in Guatemala,[35] the situation of human rights in Honduras,[36] and his oral update on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (see ch. II, sec. A).

87. At the 8th meeting, on 26 February 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 60/2, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan on the situation of human rights of women and girls and of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on victims' and survivors' perspectives on justice and redress[37] (see ch. II, sec. B).

88. Also at the 8th meeting, on 26 February 2026, and the 9th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions S-38/1 and 57/2, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan, combined with the dialogue with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Expert on human rights in the Sudan on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (see ch.II, sec. C).[38]

89. At the 9th meeting, on 26 February 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 55/28 and 58/2, a report on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice, as well as a note by the secretariat on the report of the High Commission on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice (see ch. II, sec. D).[39]

90. At the 26th meeting, on 11 March 2026, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented the thematic reports of the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

[33] A/HRC/61/20.
[34] A/HRC/61/21.
[35] A/HRC/61/18.
[36] A/HRC/61/19.
[37] A/HRC/61/63 and A/HRC/61/54.
[38] A/HRC/61/24 and A/HRC/61/77.
[39] A/HRC/61/26 and A/HRC/61/78.

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Human Rights and of the High Commissioner for Human Rights under agenda item 3[40] (see chap III, sec. C).

91. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2026, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 55/32, the report of the High Commissioner on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,[41] and a note by the Secretariat on the report of the High Commissioner on the Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice.[42] (see ch. VIII, sec. B).

92. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 March 2026, Head of the Rule of Law, Equality, and Non-Discrimination Branch presented a report on behalf of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office under agenda item 9 (see ch. IX, sec. B). [43]

93. At the 48th meeting, on 26 March 2026, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/32, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Haiti,[44] with the participation of the independent human rights expert, William O'Neill (see ch. X, sec. D).

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Advancing human rights in South Sudan

94. At the 51st meeting, on 27 March 2026, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Albania, Ireland and Norway, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.19, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Albania, Ireland and Norway and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Hungary and the Republic of Moldova joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

95. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Chile, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Iceland, South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia, Albania and France made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

97. 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, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Ethiopia

Abstaining:

[40] A/HRC/61/13, A/HRC/61/22, A/HRC/61/23, A/HRC/61/27, A/HRC/61/28, A/HRC/61/31, A/HRC/61/32, A/HRC/61/33, A/HRC/61/35, A/HRC/61/36 and A/HRC/61/39.
[41] A/HRC/61/70.
[42] A/HRC/61/79.
[43] A/HRC/61/72.
[44] A/HRC/61/74.

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Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Viet Nam

98. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 25 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions (resolution 61/2).

99. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Panama, San Marino and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Supporting human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

100. At the 51st meeting, on 27 March 2026, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar and Türkiye, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.25, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar and Türkiye and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

101. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), North Macedonia, Brazil, Colombia, Japan and France made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

104. Also at its 51st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/3).

105. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Morocco, San Marino and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice

106. At the 51st meeting, on 27 March 2026, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.35/Rev.1, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania, and co-sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Eritrea, Ireland, Slovenia, South Africa and Spain. Subsequently, Brazil and Iceland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

107. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Slovenia, Iraq, Egypt, Spain, Cuba and China made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

110. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Cyprus made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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111. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Bulgaria, Czechia, Ethiopia, North Macedonia

Abstaining:

Albania, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

112. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 24 votes to 4, with 19 abstentions (resolution 61/4).

113. At the 51st meeting, on 27 March 2026, the representatives of Pakistan, Switzerland and Thailand made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 2.

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

A. Panel discussions

Panel discussion on human rights and a culture of peace

114. At its 17th meeting, on 4 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 55/17, a panel discussion on human rights and a culture of peace.

115. The Deputy High Commissioner delivered an opening statement for the panel discussion.

116. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: African Union Special Envoy on the Prevention of Genocide and Other Mass Atrocities and former Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng; Director and Deputy Head of the Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office, Awa Dabo; President and Chief Executive Officer of Interpeace, Itonde Kakoma; and Rex E. Lee Chair and Professor of Law at Brigham Young University and Director of the International Center for Law and Religion Studies, Brett G. Scharffs.

117. The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion 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: Bahrain[45] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Colombia (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Panama, South Sudan and Sudan), Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (also on behalf of Groupe des États Membres de la Francophonie), Gambia, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Qatar;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ireland, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Catholic International Education Office, Center for Global Nonkilling, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, New Humanity and Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement), Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light, Make Mothers Matter, Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Edmund Rice International Limited, Franciscans International and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Chile, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Italy, Viet Nam;

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

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(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Fiji, Lesotho, Morocco, Oman, Sudan, Timor-Leste;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Partners For Transparency.

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

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

Panel discussion on financing sustainable development in line with economic, social and cultural rights obligations

121. At its 18th meeting, on 5 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 58/9, a panel discussion on financing sustainable development in line with economic, social and cultural rights obligations.

122. The High Commissioner delivered an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, moderated the panel discussion.

123. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Independent Expert on foreign debt, other international financial obligations and human rights, Attiya Waris; Associate Professor and Director of NOVA Tax Research Lab at NOVA School of Law, Rita Calçada Pires; and Senior Fellow at the Geneva Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies and Special Advisor to the United Nations Economist Network, Richard Samans.

124. The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion 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: Ecuador, Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Vanuatu), Philippines[46] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Cabo Verde, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Trinidad and Tobago (also on behalf of Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Suriname);

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for Women's Rights in Development (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Harm Reduction International (video statement), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office and New Humanity).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Egypt, Mexico;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bangladesh, Ireland, Luxembourg, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Tunisia;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation (video statement), Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Make Mothers Matter, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), The Next Century Foundation (video statement).

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

Annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities

127. At its 21st meeting, on 6 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 7/9 and 55/8, its annual debate on the rights of persons with disabilities in the form of a panel discussion. The theme of the panel discussion was "Disability-inclusive infrastructure, including transport and housing."

128. The High Commissioner delivered an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Heba Hagrass, moderated the panel discussion.

129. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Youth Fellow at the International Disability Alliance, Esther Nagetey; Head of Universal Accessibility at Transports Metropolitans de Barcelona, Ana Vieitez; and Justice of the Constitutional Court of Colombia, and Natalia Ángel-Cabo (video message).

130. The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion 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, Dominican Republic (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Eritrea, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and Uruguay), Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Lithuania[47] (also on behalf Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Mexico, Mexico (also on behalf of Ecuador and New Zealand), Philippines[48] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Saudi Arabia[49] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Guatemala, Sri Lanka (also on behalf of Austria, El Salvador and Mozambique), United Arab Emirates;

(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 national human rights institutions: National Human Rights Committee (Qatar) (video statement), Scottish Human Rights Commission (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (video statement);

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

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(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Edmund Rice International Limited, ILGA World (also on behalf of Advocates for Human Rights) (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Bulgaria, France, India, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Gabon, Lebanon, Maldives, Philippines, Poland, Ukraine, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Akshar Foundation, International Disability Alliance, Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video statement), Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Sambhali Trust.

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

Annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child

133. At its 22nd and 23rd meetings, on 9 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 7/29 and 55/29, its annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child. The annual full-day meeting was divided into two panel discussions.

134. The first panel discussion was held at the 22nd meeting, on 9 March 2026. The topic of the first panel discussion was “Mainstreaming the rights of children in armed conflict: prevention and protection.”

135. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights delivered opening remarks.

136. The following panellists made statements: Child rights advocate from Colombia, Yansel; Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Vanessa Frazier; Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Benoit Van Keirsbilck; and Chief Legal Officer at the International Committee of the Red Cross, Cordula Droege.

137. The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion into two speaking slots, held at the same meeting. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[50] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Cyprus, Latvia[51] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), North Macedonia, Norway[52] (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam and State of Palestine), Saudi Arabia[53] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia;

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

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(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malta, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arigatou International, Defence for Children International (video statement), Humanists International, Law Council of Australia (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Save the Children International.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bulgaria, Colombia, Qatar, Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nepal, Russian Federation, Uruguay, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(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 non-governmental organizations: Akshar Foundation, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (video statement), Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation (video statement), Child Rights Connect, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

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

140. The second panel discussion was held at the 23rd meeting, on the same day. The topic of the second panel discussion was "Mainstreaming the rights of children in armed conflict: reintegration and recovery, remedies and reparation."

141. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner delivered opening remarks.

142. The following panellists made statements for the second panel discussion: Child rights advocate from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Sara; Special Rapporteur on Children in Conflict Situations of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Robert Doya Nanima; Deputy Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes at the United Nations Children's Fund, Hazel De Wet; and Director of Programmes at the Global Survivors Fund, Clara Sandoval.

143. The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion into two speaking slots, held at the same meeting. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Croatia[54] (also on behalf of Austria and Slovenia), Ecuador, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the European Union;

(c) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Ukraine, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

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

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(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Child Rights Connect (video statement), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Defence for Children International (video statement), Human Rights Research League, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), Lumos Foundation.

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

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sierra Leone, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Broad National Movement (BNM) Limited Ltd (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Universal Peace Federation.

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

146. At the 13th meeting, on 2 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Alice Jill Edwards, presented her reports.[55]

147. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal made a statement as the State concerned.

148. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2026, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania[56] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg[57] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia[58] (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Vanuatu), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Peru, Poland (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine), Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic,

[55] A/HRC/61/42 and A/HRC/61/42/Add.1.
[56] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[57] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[58] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: the European Union, the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Jubilee Campaign, Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe AC, Physicians for Human Rights (video statement), World Organisation Against Torture.

149. At the 14th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

150. At the 15th meeting, the representatives of China and Latvia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

151. At the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Nazila Ghanea, presented her reports.[59]

152. At the same meeting, the representative of Zambia made a statement as the State concerned.

153. 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 Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bahrain[60] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway[61] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia[62] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Eswatini, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe, Holy See, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: 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 non-governmental organizations: Baha'i International Community, British Humanist Association, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Humanists International, International Association for Religious Freedom (video statement), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists (video statement),

[59] A/HRC/61/50 and A/HRC/61/50/Add.1.
[60] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[61] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[62] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Minority Rights Group, War Resisters International (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance.

154. At the 15th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

156. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Mary Lawlor, presented her reports.[63]

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: Albania, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway[64] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Defensor del Pueblo (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)) (video statement), Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Ethiopia) (video statement), Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (also on behalf of Franciscans International) (video statement), Frontline AIDS LTD. (video statement), Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

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

Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

159. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Alexandra Xanthaki, presented her reports.[65]

160. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Federated States of Micronesia made statements as the States concerned.

[63] A/HRC/61/40 and A/HRC/61/40/Add.1.
[64] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[65] A/HRC/61/49, A/HRC/61/49/Add.1, and A/HRC/61/49/Add.2.

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161. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 16th meeting, on 4 March 2026, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Cyprus (also on behalf of Georgia, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Romania), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland[66] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Marshall Islands, Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Guyana, Kiribati, Mauritius, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Suriname and Vanuatu), Mauritius, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia[67] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Spain, Thailand, Viet Nam, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[68] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Eritrea (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles (video statement), Togo, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, Chinese Association for International Understanding (video statement), Earthjustice, ECO-FAWN (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (video statement), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), Humanists International, Minority Rights Group (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Society for Threatened Peoples, Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba (video statement).

162. At the 16th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

163. At the 17th meeting, on 4 March 2026, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

164. At the 16th meeting, on 4 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Balakrishnan Rajagopal, presented his reports[69].

165. At the same meeting, the representative of Guatemala made a statement as the State concerned.

166. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 17th 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: Angola, Bahrain[70] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia,

[66] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[67] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[68] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[69] A/HRC/61/43, A/HRC/61/43/Add.1, and A/HRC/61/43/Add.3.
[70] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Finland[71] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany[72] (also on behalf of Brazil, Finland and Namibia), Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Pakistan, Paraguay[73] (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Saudi Arabia[74] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Dominica, Dominica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Maldives (also on behalf of Bahamas, Dominica, Singapore, Suriname and Vanuatu), Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(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 national human rights institutions: Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil (video statement), Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of PRATYEK), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund) (video statement), Harm Reduction International (video statement), International Human Rights Internship Program, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Peace Brigades International, PRATYEK (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Salvation Army, The.

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

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

168. At the 17th meeting, on 4 March 2026, 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, Attiya Waris, presented her reports.[75]

169. At the same meeting, the representative of Kuwait made a statement as the States concerned.

170. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 18th meeting, on 5 March 2026, and at the 19th 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: China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia[76] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[77] (also on behalf

[71] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[72] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[73] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[74] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[75] A/HRC/61/44 and A/HRC/61/44/Add.1.
[76] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[77] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahamas, Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Eritrea (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) (video statement), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe AC, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement).

171. At the 19th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to food

172. At the 19th meeting, on 5 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Michael Fakhri, presented his report.[78]

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Latvia[79] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia[80] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[81] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), El Salvador, Eritrea (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Women, World Food Programme, UNICEF, UNRWA;

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

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

[78] A/HRC/61/51.
[79] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[80] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[81] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V) (video statement), FIAN International e.V., Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism

175. At the 19th meeting, on 5 March 2026, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, Muluka Miti-Drummond, presented her report.[82]

176. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 20th meeting, on 6 March, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Brazil, Burundi, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic (video statement), Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, Pakistan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cameroon, Djibouti, Eswatini, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Portugal, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, 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: Actions écologiques françaises, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Human Rights Watch, Interfaith International (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF), Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, Standing Voice, Under The Same Sun Fund, World Jewish Congress.

177. At the 20th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

178. At the 20th meeting, on 6 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Heba Hagrass, presented her reports.[83]

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

180. 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: Bahrain[84] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan,

[82] A/HRC/61/53.
[83] A/HRC/61/46 and A/HRC/61/46/Add.1.
[84] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Lithuania[85] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Mexico, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea (video statement), Eswatini, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal (also on behalf of CPLP), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Human Rights Commission (Zambia) (video statement), Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (Ireland) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation (video statement), China Health Charity Foundation (video statement), Christian Council International, Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of PRATYEK), ILGA World (also on behalf of Advocates for Human Rights, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The and GIN SSOGIE NPC) (video statement), India Water Foundation (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, International Disability Alliance, Lutheran World Federation.

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

Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

182. At the 21st meeting, on 6 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, Astrid Puentes Riaño, presented her reports.[86]

183. At the same meeting, the representative of Singapore delivered statement as the State concerned.

184. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 22nd meeting, on 9 March, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[87] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Latvia[88] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, Marshall Islands (video statement), Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique[89] (also on behalf of Haiti, Madagascar, Mauritius and Trinidad and Tobago),

[85] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[86] A/HRC/61/47 and A/HRC/61/47/Add.1.
[87] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[88] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[89] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Pakistan, Saudi Arabia[90] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Singapore[91] (also on behalf of Bahamas, Dominica, Maldives, Mauritius, Suriname and Vanuatu), Slovenia (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco and Switzerland), Spain, Thailand, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Eritrea (video statement), Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, United Nations Environment Programme;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, the 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: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi), Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco), Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement), Earthjustice, Franciscans International, iuventum e.V. (video statement), Just Atonement Inc. (video statement), Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (video statement), Make Mothers Matter, PRATYEK (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video statement).

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

Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material

186. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, Mama Fatima Singhateh, presented her reports.[92]

187. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and the United Arab Emirates made statements as the States concerned.

188. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 24th meeting, on 10 March 2026, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[93] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Iraq, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Lithuania[94]

[90] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[91] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[92] A/HRC/61/45, A/HRC/61/45/Add.1, and A/HRC/61/45/Add.2.
[93] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[94] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, Mauritius, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Pakistan, Saudi Arabia[95] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Costa Rica, Gabon, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

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

(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: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi), Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco), Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement), Earthjustice, Franciscans International, iuventum e.V. (video statement), Just Atonement Inc. (video statement), Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (video statement), Make Mothers Matter, PRATYEK (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video statement).

189. At the 24th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

190. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Rwanda made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

191. At the 25th meeting, on 10 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Ben Saul presented his reports.[96]

192. At the same meeting, the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia made statements as the States concerned.

193. Also at the same meeting, and at the 26th meeting, on 11 March 2026, the following made comments and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[97] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine);

[95] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[96] A/HRC/61/52, A/HRC/61/52/Add.1 and A/HRC/61/52/Add.2.
[97] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Costa Rica, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Niger, Peru, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission nationale des droits de l'homme (Togo) (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Constitutional Rights Inc., Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, IDPC Consortium (video statement), International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of International Bar Association and World Organisation Against Torture), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), United Nations Association of China.

194. At the 26th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

195. At the 28th meeting, on 12 March 2026, the representatives of Argentina and Tunisia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

196. At the 26th meeting, on 11 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Ana Brian Nougrères, presented her reports.[98]

197. At the same meeting, the representative of Mongolia made a statement as the State concerned.

(a) During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(b) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Austria[99] (also on behalf of Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), Chile, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany[100] (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil and Liechtenstein), India, Iraq, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, Mauritius, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan;

(c) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Russian Federation, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(e) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the European Union;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Aula Abierta, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), India Water Foundation (video statement), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human

[98] A/HRC/61/48 and A/HRC/61/48/Add.1.

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

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

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Rights Association, Partners For Transparency, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement).

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

199. At the 28th meeting, on 12 March 2026, the representative of Argentina made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on minority issues

200. At the 35th meeting, on 17 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Nicolas Levrat, presented his reports.[101]

201. At the same meeting, the representative of Nepal made a statement as the State concerned.

202. 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: Albania, China, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Slovenia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay, Poland, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Scottish Human Rights Commission (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Committee for Justice (video statement), Elizka Relief Foundation, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), Minority Rights Group, Oeuvre d'Orient, Patiala Foundation (video statement), Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

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

C. Interactive dialogue with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children

204. At the 24th meeting, on 10 March 2026, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, Najat Maalla M'jid, presented her report.[102]

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Angola, Brazil, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania,

[101] A/HRC/61/41 and A/HRC/61/41/Add.1.
[102] A/HRC/61/38.

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Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, 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, Singapore, Tunisia and Uganda), Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia[103] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia (also on behalf of Germany), Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

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

(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: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Akshar Foundation, Arigatou International, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Defence for Children International, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco) (video statement), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (video statement), Lumos Foundation, Red Argentina de Profesionales para la Política Exterior Asociación Civil.

206. At the same meeting, the Special Representative answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

207. At the 24th meeting, on 10 March 2026, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Vanessa Frazier, presented her report.[104]

208. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 25th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Representative questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium[105] (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 and Uruguay), China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Norway[106] (also on behalf of Denmark,

[103] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[104] A/HRC/61/37.
[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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Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia[107] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

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

(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: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ukraine) (video statement), Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Accept International, Defence for Children International, Elizka Relief Foundation, Every Casualty Worldwide (video statement), Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Physicians for Human Rights, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES -Edmund Rice International Limited, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and New Humanity).

209. At the 25th meeting, the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

210. At the same meeting, the representative of Rwanda made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

E. General debate on agenda item 3

211. At the 26th meeting, on 11 March 2026, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Marcelo Vázquez Bermúdez, as the Chair-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, presented the report on the working group's 11th session,[108] held from 20 to 24 October 2025.

212. At the same meeting, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented the thematic reports of the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the High Commissioner for Human Rights under agenda items 2 and 3.[109]

213. Also at the same meeting, as well as at the 27th meeting, on the same day, and at the 28th meeting, on 12 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the thematic reports under agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

[107] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[108] A/HRC/61/39.
[109] A/HRC/61/13, A/HRC/61/22, A/HRC/61/23, A/HRC/61/27, A/HRC/61/28, A/HRC/61/31, A/HRC/61/32, A/HRC/61/33, A/HRC/61/35, A/HRC/61/36 and A/HRC/61/39.

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(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Austria[110] (also on behalf of Slovenia), Bahrain[111] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Bangladesh[112] (also on behalf Bhutan, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Viet Nam and State of Palestine), Brazil (also on behalf of China, France, Jordan, Kazakhstan and South Africa), China, Colombia (also on behalf of Armenia, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine), Croatia[113] (also on behalf of Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain), Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji[114] (also on behalf of Bahamas, Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco), Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)[115] (also on behalf of Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Iraq, Ireland[116] (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Switzerland and United States of America), Italy, Japan, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Malawi (also on behalf of Gambia, Kenya, Morocco and United Republic of Tanzania), Marshall Islands, Pakistan (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and State of Palestine), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Uganda[117] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Ukraine[118] (also on behalf of Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[119] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and Zimbabwe), Algeria[120] (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine), Egypt (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra

[110] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[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] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[114] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[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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Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Yemen and State of Palestine), Estonia (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay and State of Palestine), Jordan[121] (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Yemen and State of Palestine), Viet Nam (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Cabo Verde (also on behalf of CPLP), Costa Rica, Eritrea (video statement), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute (video statement), Accept International, Advocates for Human Rights, Africa Culture Internationale, Agence internationale pour le développement (video statement), Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, Akshar Foundation, Al-Basher Foundation for Development, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video statement), Alliance Defending Freedom, Alsalam Foundation (video statement), American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (video statement), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Asociacion HazteOir.org, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée (video statement), Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association

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

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of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights (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), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office (also on behalf of International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) (also on behalf of Earthjustice), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Centre Europe - tiers monde (video statement), China Foundation for Human Rights Development, China International Association of Promotion of Science and Technology (video statement), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement), Chinese Association for International Understanding (video statement), Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC) (video statement), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (also on behalf of Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Coup de Pousse Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S) (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 (also on behalf of PRATYEK), Elizka Relief Foundation, Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video statement), Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen (video statement), Franciscans International (video statement), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Green and Better World, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, India Water Foundation (video statement), INHR, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Human Rights Watch) (video statement), International Career Support Association, International Muslim Women's Union, International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Iranian Thalassemia Society (video statement), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian (video statement), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video statement), Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc., Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Make Mothers Matter (video statement), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (video statement), Merja Zarka, MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement), Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners For Transparency, Patiala Foundation (video statement), payamavaran hamyari (chatra) (video statement), Prahar (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Red Argentina de Profesionales para la Política Exterior Asociación Civil, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, 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, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization, Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association) (video statement), Socialist International, Society for Development and Community Empowerment (video statement), Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (video statement), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement), United Nations Association of China, Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), War Resisters International, World Muslim Congress, World Organization of the Scout Movement (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH,

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International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Soka Gakkai International), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

214. At the 28th meeting, on 12 March 2026, the representatives of China, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Sudan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with regional human rights organizations

215. At the 51st meeting, on 27 March 2026, the representatives of Belgium and Armenia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.1, sponsored by Belgium, Armenia, Colombia, Senegal and Thailand and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Australia, Czechia, the Gambia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Norway and the Republic of Moldova joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

216. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

218. Also at its 51st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/5).

219. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Indonesia, Morocco, Panama, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Togo and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

220. At the 51st meeting, on 27 March 2026, the representative of Uganda, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.2, sponsored by Uganda, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and co-sponsored by the Russian Federation.

221. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and Colombia made general comments on the draft resolution.

222. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Iceland, China, Chile, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

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Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Marshall Islands

224. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to 17, with 1 abstention (resolution 61/6)[122].

225. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Chile withdrew its co-sponsorship, and joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

226. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Panama withdrew its co-sponsorship.

Sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

227. At the 51st meeting, on 27 March 2026, the representative of the Russian Federation, also on behalf of Belarus, Ethiopia, Mali and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.3, sponsored by the Russian Federation, Belarus, Ethiopia, Mali and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and co-sponsored by Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Zambia and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

228. At the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan, Colombia, China, Ethiopia and Kenya made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

230. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chile, Japan, Iceland, Czechia, Estonia, Indonesia, North Macedonia, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

231. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

232. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 26 votes to none, with 21 abstentions (resolution 61/7).

233. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Cambodia, Madagascar, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

[122] The delegation of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) did not cast a vote.

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Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children

234. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representatives of Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, and Uruguay, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, with the exception of Argentina, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.4/Rev.1, sponsored by Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, and Uruguay, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, with the exception of Argentina, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Benin, Canada, Malawi, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Serbia and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

235. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Thailand and Iraq made general comments on the draft resolution.

236. In the statement, the representative of Iraq disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

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

238. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

239. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/8).

240. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Morocco, Nepal, San Marino and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

The rights of persons with disabilities: disability-inclusive digital technologies and infrastructure, including transport and housing

241. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representatives of Mexico and New Zealand introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.5, sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the Gambia, Hungary, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, South Africa, Switzerland and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

242. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Iceland, South Africa, Cuba, Egypt, Japan, France, Iraq and China made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

244. Also at its 52nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/9).

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245. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Panama, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Türkiye and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur

246. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Denmark introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.10, sponsored by Denmark and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Gambia, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Moldova, Togo and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

247. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/61/L.40 and A/HRC/61/L.41 to the draft resolution had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

248. At the same meeting, the representatives of Switzerland, Colombia, Spain, Estonia, South Africa, Chile and Benin made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

250. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

251. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/10).

252. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Botswana, Maldives, Morocco, Panama, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Mandate of 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

253. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.11, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Belarus, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

255. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Japan, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Spain made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

256. 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:

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In favour:

Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Czechia, Estonia, France, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ecuador, Iceland, Italy, Slovenia, Spain

257. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions (resolution 61/11).

258. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Pakistan and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity

259. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.12, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Serbia, the Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

260. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus, Egypt, China, Ethiopia and Mexico made general comments on the draft resolution.

261. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/12).

262. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

The right to food

263. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.13, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Andorra, Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

264. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Ethiopia, South Africa, Ghana, Colombia, Egypt and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

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265. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/13).

266. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

267. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Canada, also on behalf of Netherlands (Kingdom of the), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.16/Rev.1, sponsored by Canada and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Brazil, Ecuador, Malawi, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia and Namibia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

268. At the same meeting, the representatives of France, Chile and Estonia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

271. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/14).

272. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Morocco, Panama, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities: mandate of Special Rapporteur on minority issues

273. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Slovenia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.20/Rev.1, sponsored by Austria and Slovenia and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Canada, Ecuador, the Gambia, Malawi, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

274. At the same meeting, the representatives of India, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Slovenia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

276. Also at its 52nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/15).

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277. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Latvia, Panama, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context

278. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Germany, also on behalf of Brazil, Finland and Namibia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.21, sponsored by Germany, Brazil, Finland and Namibia and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

279. At the same meeting, the representatives of India, Chile, Cuba and Pakistan made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

281. Also at its 52nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/16).

282. At its 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, in an explanation of vote after the vote, the representative of Egypt disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraph 1 (h) of resolution 61/16.

283. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burundi, El Salvador, Maldives, Morocco, Panama, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Human rights of migrants: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

284. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.22, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand and Uruguay. Subsequently, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Ecuador, the Gambia, Germany, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Togo, Türkiye and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

285. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia and Cuba made general comments on the draft resolution.

286. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/17).

287. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Morocco, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Mental health and human rights

288. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Portugal, also on behalf of Brazil, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.23/Rev.1, sponsored by Portugal and Brazil and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden,

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Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Australia, Cabo Verde, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, France, the Gambia, Japan, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

289. At the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan, Mexico, Iceland and Cuba made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

291. Also at its 52nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/18).

292. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Botswana, Czechia, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Promoting human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery

293. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Azerbaijan, also on behalf of Ecuador, Georgia, Kenya, Malaysia, Thailand and Türkiye, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.18, sponsored by Azerbaijan, Ecuador, Georgia, Kenya, Malaysia, Thailand and Türkiye and co-sponsored by Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, the Gambia, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sri Lanka, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

294. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ethiopia, Egypt and Cuba made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

296. Also at its 53rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/19).

297. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Albania, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, El Salvador, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Libya, Maldives, Morocco, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Human rights of persons in street situations

298. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Cabo Verde and the Dominican Republic, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.26, sponsored by Brazil, Cabo Verde and the Dominican Republic and co-sponsored by Albania, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Peru, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Thailand and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

299. At the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan, the Dominican Republic and Ethiopia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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301. In the statement, the representative of Mauritius disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraphs 4 and 5 (i) of the draft resolution.

302. Also at its 53rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/20).

303. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Iceland, Ireland, Morocco, Panama, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Slovenia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child affected by armed conflict

304. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representatives of Uruguay, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, with the exception of Argentina and Paraguay, and Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.27/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Uruguay, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, with the exception of Argentina and Paraguay, and Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Ukraine and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Italy, Costa Rica and Honduras withdrew their co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Australia, Benin, Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Italy, Malawi, Maldives, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

305. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council recalled that, in accordance with rule 72, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, which applies to the Human Rights Council by virtue of General Assembly resolution 60/251, the Council may take action on a draft amendment proposed by an observer State if there is such a request from at least one member of the Council. As no member of the Human Rights Council expressed its willingness to proceed with the consideration of the draft amendments, the Human Rights Council did not consider draft amendments A/HRC/61/L.42 and A/HRC/61/L.43.

306. At the same meeting, the representatives of Kenya, Iraq, Cyprus, Egypt, North Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia and Iceland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

307. In the statement, the representative of Iraq disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

309. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of India and Italy made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

310. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 61/21).

311. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, New Zealand, San Marino, Serbia and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

312. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.29/Rev.1, sponsored by Norway and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine,

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the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bulgaria, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Peru, South Africa and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

313. At the same meeting, the representatives of South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Colombia, Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Iceland, Cuba, the Marshall Islands, Chile, Japan and Kenya made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

315. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

317. Also at its 53rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/22).

318. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Georgia, Indonesia, Panama, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Prevention of genocide

319. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Armenia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.30, sponsored by Armenia and co-sponsored by Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

320. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan, South Africa, Egypt, China and Cuba 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 estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

322. Also at its 53rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/23).

323. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Albania, Botswana, Malawi, Morocco, North Macedonia, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

324. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representatives of Mexico and Türkiye introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.32/Rev.1, sponsored by Mexico and Türkiye and co-sponsored by Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Montenegro, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and Uruguay. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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325. At the same meeting, the representatives of Switzerland, Chile, Pakistan, Slovenia, Iraq, Colombia, Cuba, Ghana and Kenya made general comments on the draft resolution.

326. In the statement, the representative of Iraq disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

327. Also at its 53rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/24).

328. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Panama, Serbia and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Freedom of religion or belief

329. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.33, sponsored by Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

331. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/25).

332. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, El Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

333. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Ecuador, also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.28, as orally revised, sponsored by Ecuador, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, the Gambia, Iceland, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

334. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendment A/HRC/61/L.39 to the draft resolution, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

335. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Ethiopia, Egypt, Thailand, Cuba and France made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

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

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338. In the statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on the seventeenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

339. Also at its 54th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 61/28).

340. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Armenia, the Bahamas, Botswana, Indonesia, Kiribati, Morocco, North Macedonia and Serbia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

341. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representatives of Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Spain and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 3.

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

A. Interactive dialogue on the report of Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine

342. At the 28th meeting, on 12 March 2026, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, Erik Møse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/24, the report of the Commission.[123]

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

344. Also at the same meeting, a representative of a national human rights institution, Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner on Human Rights, delivered a video statement.

345. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 29th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Albania (also on behalf of the European Union, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, 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, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture (video statement), Every Casualty Worldwide (video statement), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Research League, Human Rights Watch (video statement), International Bar Association (video statement), Legal Action Worldwide, Physicians for Human Rights, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

346. At the 29th meeting, the Chair and members of the Commission of Inquiry, Vrinda Grove and Pablo de Greiff, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

[123] A/HRC/61/61.

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B. Interactive dialogue on the report of Group of Independent Experts on the situation of human rights in Belarus

347. At the 29th meeting, on 12 March 2026, the Chair of the Group of Experts on the situation of Human Rights in Belarus, Karinna Moskalenko, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/19, the report of the Group of Experts[124].

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

349. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the members of the Group of Human Rights Experts questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium[125] (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Norway[126] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [127] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Malta, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture (video statement), Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Frontline AIDS LTD. (video statement), Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Human Rights (video statement), International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists) (video statement), National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee” (video statement); War Resisters International.

350. At the same, the Chair and members of the Group, Susan Bazilli and Monika Stanisława Płatek, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

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

351. At the 29th meeting, on 12 March 2026, a member of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Maria Eloisa Quintero, provided an oral update pursuant to Council resolution 57/36.

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

353. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 30th meeting, on 13 March 2026, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission questions:

[124] A/HRC/61/57.
[125] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[126] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[127] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Brazil, Canada[128] (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay), Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Cuba), Colombia, Cuba, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Luxembourg[129] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Aula Abierta, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Maloca Internationale, The Next Century Foundation (video statement), World Organisation Against Torture (video statement).

354. At the 30th meeting, a member of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission, Alex Neve, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arabic Republic

355. At the 30th meeting, on 13 March 2026, a member of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Monia Ammar, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/25, the report of the Commission.[130]

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bahrain[131] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Brazil, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lithuania[132] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), France Libertes : Fondation Danielle

[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/61/62.
[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.

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Mitterrand, Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Human Rights Watch, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Human Rights Council (video statement), Legal Action Worldwide, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement).

358. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Commission, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (video message), and a member of the Commission, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

359. At the 31st meeting, on 13 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas Andrews, presented his report.[133]

360. 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, Czechia, Dominican Republic, France, Gambia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sweden[134] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Croatia, Germany, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Women's Rights in Development (video statement), Chin Human Rights Organization, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), Law Council of Australia (video statement), Legal Action Worldwide.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

362. At the 31st meeting, on 13 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Elizabeth Salmón, presented her report.[135]

363. 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: Burundi, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Japan, Latvia[136] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[137] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic,

[133] A/HRC/61/58.
[134] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[135] A/HRC/61/55.
[136] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[137] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and Zimbabwe), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Cambodia, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB) (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues), Human Rights Watch (video statement), International Bar Association (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), United Nations Watch.

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

F. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Group of Human Rights Expert on the promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua

365. At the 32nd meeting, on 16 March 2026, the Chair of the Independent International Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua, Jan-Michael Simon, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/18, the report of the Group of Human Rights Experts.[138]

366. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the member of the Group of Human Rights Experts questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Canada[139] (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Latvia[140] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Costa Rica, Georgia, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Ukraine, Uruguay;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: the European Union, the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aula Abierta, Center for Justice and International Law, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation Against Torture.

367. At the same meeting, a member of the Group of Human Rights Experts, Reed Bródy, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

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[138] A/HRC/61/56.
[139] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[140] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

G. Joint interactive dialogue on the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran

368. At the 32nd meeting, on 16 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mai Sato, and the Chair of Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sara Hossain, presented their reports pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/21.[141]

369. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 33rd meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur and members of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bahrain[142] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[143] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Oman, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video statement), Baha'i International Community, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, Harm Reduction International (also on behalf of Advocates for Human Rights and IDPC Consortium) (video statement), International Educational Development, Inc., Iranian Elite Research Center (video statement), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

370. At the 33rd meeting, the Special Rapporteur and members of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission, Viviana Krsticevic and Max du Plessis, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

H. General debate on agenda item 4

371. At the 33rd meeting, on 16 March 2026, the High Commissioner presented his oral updates on promoting accountability in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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

[141] A/HRC/61/59 and A/HRC/61/60, respectively.
[142] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[143] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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373. Also at the same meeting, and at the 34th meeting, on 17 March 2026, 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: Bahrain[144] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia[145] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Uganda[146] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[147] (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Russian Federation and Sri Lanka), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[148] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Agence internationale pour le développement, Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement, Alsalam Foundation (video statement), American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (video statement), Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video statement), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement), Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights (video statement), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Bahrain Jurists Society (video statement), Beijing Changier Education Foundation, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Center for Inquiry (video statement), Center for Justice and International Law, Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)), Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), Chinese Association for International Understanding, Christian Solidarity International (CSI) (also on behalf of Jubilee Campaign and World Evangelical Alliance), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (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), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (video statement), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Coup de Pousse Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement), ECO-FAWN (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (video statement), Edmund Rice International Limited, Emmaus International Association, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (video statement), Franciscans International (also

[144] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[145] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[146] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[147] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[148] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches) (video statement), Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad (video statement), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Green and Better World, Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Humanists International (video statement), Il Cenacolo (video statement), Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, India Water Foundation (video statement), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for Human Rights (video statement), International Action for Peace & 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 Educational Development, Inc., International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora (video statement), International Muslim Women's Union (video statement), International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, International Service for Human Rights, Irada Organization against Torture and Enforced Disappearance (video statement), Iranian Thalassemia Society (video statement), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian (video statement), Japan Society for History Textbook, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement), Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s., Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Maloca Internationale, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (video statement), Merja Zarka, MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (video statement), National Secular Society (video statement), Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran (video statement), Partners For Transparency, Patiala Foundation (video statement), Peace Brigades International, Presse Embleme Campagne, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Public Organization "Public Advocacy" (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association, Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association) (video statement), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena (video statement), The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (video statement), Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Women's Human Rights International Association, World Evangelical Alliance (video statement), World Muslim Congress, World Peace Council, Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

374. At the 34th meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Russian Federation and Türkiye made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

I. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Belarus

376. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.14, as orally revised, sponsored by Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Canada, Costa Rica, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Switzerland withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Australia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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377. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, North Macedonia, Estonia, France and Iceland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

379. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Japan, Egypt, Cuba, Brazil and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

380. In the statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the member State from paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

In favour:

Albania, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Gambia, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand

382. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 28 votes to 4, with 15 abstentions (resolution 61/26).

383. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, San Marino joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

384. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2026, the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union and Australia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.15, as orally revised, sponsored by Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union and Australia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Canada, Costa Rica, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Georgia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Panama, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Moldova joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

385. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and North Macedonia made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

386. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a statement as the State concerned.

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

388. In their statements, the representatives of China and Cuba disassociated the respective member States from the consensus on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

389. Also at its 53rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 61/27).

390. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, San Marino and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression

391. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.17, sponsored by Ukraine and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, France withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, France, Japan, the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Korea joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

392. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan, Estonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Iceland and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made general comments on the draft resolution.

393. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Colombia, Cuba, France and Brazil made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

394. 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, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Ethiopia

Abstaining:

Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

395. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 25 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions (resolution 61/29).

396. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Panama and San Marino joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

397. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bangladesh, the Gambia, Georgia and Japan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

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

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

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

402. Also at its 54th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/30).

403. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Maldives and San Marino joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law

404. At the 35th meeting, on 17 March 2026, Chair of the fifth Session of the 2025 Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law, Ioannis Ghikas, presented the report containing the conclusions and recommendations of the 2025 Forum on Human Rights, Democracy, and Rule of Law at its fifth session held on 13 and 14 October 2025, on the theme "Democracy and climate change: focusing on solutions."[149]

B. Forum on Minority Issues

405. At the 35th meeting, on 17 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Nicolas Levrat, presented the recommendations adopted by the Forum on Minority Issues at its eighteenth session held on 27 and 28 November 2025, on the theme "The contribution of minorities to diverse, resilient and peaceful societies."[150]

C. Special procedure mandate holders

406. At the 35th meeting, on 17 March 2026, the Chair of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures, Surya Deva, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 2/102, the reports on the activities of special rapporteurs/representatives, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Council[151] and the communications report of the special procedures (video message).[152]

D. Social Forum

407. At the 35th meeting, on 17 March 2026, a Co-Chair-Rapporteur of the 2025 Social Forum, Anita Pipan, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 56/12, the report containing the conclusions and recommendations of the 2025 Social Forum, held on 30 and 31 October 2025, which focused on the theme of the contribution of education to the respect, promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights for all.[153]

E. General debate on agenda item 5

408. At the 35th meeting, on 17 March 2026, and at the 36th meeting, on 18 March 2026, 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: Bahrain[154] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Pakistan (also on behalf of Egypt and Russian Federation), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines[155] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Portugal[156] (also on behalf of Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark,

[149] A/HRC/61/64.
[150] A/HRC/61/65.
[151] A/HRC/61/66 and A/HRC/61/66/Add.1.
[152] A/HRC/61/3.
[153] A/HRC/61/67.
[154] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[155] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[156] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Dominican Republic, 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), Romania[157] (also on behalf of Morocco, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea and Tunisia), Saudi Arabia[158] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Spain, Uganda[159] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Uruguay[160] (also on behalf of Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Mexico, Norway and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[161] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

(c) 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);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Agence internationale pour le développement, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Amnesty International (video statement), ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Beijing Changier Education Foundation, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) (also on behalf of Earthjustice), Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC) (video statement), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA) (video statement), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), Hong Kong Federation of Women (video statement), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Human Rights Watch, Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, India Water Foundation (video statement), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video statement), International Career Support Association, International Muslim Women's Union (video statement), International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The and Human Rights Watch), Japan Society for History Textbook, Jssor Youth Organization, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Minority Rights Group (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Patiala Foundation (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), World Muslim Congress.

409. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

[157] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[158] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[159] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[160] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[161] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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VI. Universal periodic review

410. 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 fiftieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 3 to 14 November 2025.

411. 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

412. 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.[162]

Belarus

413. The review of Belarus was held on 3 November 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 Belarus 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;[163]

(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;[164]

(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.[165]

414. At its 36th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Belarus (see sect. C below).

415. The outcome of the review of Belarus comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[166] 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.[167]

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

416. The delegation of Belarus stated that it considered the universal periodic review a unique mechanism that ensured equal conditions for all States without exception.

[162] https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/61/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx
[163] A/HRC/WG.6/50/BLR/1.
[164] A/HRC/WG.6/50/BLR/2.
[165] A/HRC/WG.6/50/BLR/3.
[166] A/HRC/61/4.
[167] A/HRC/61/4/Add.1.

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In the current conditions, this made it a key and essential element of international cooperation in the field of human rights.

417. Belarus had provided information about the large-scale political modernization of the country and the constitutional reform, which had had a direct impact on all spheres of society, including the rights and freedoms of Belarusian citizens. The constitutional reform had been preceded by a broad general discussion in society.

418. Specific positive legislative changes had also been presented, which had contributed to strengthening the interaction between the State and civil society. The new legislative norms had strengthened the rights of vulnerable categories of the population, including families raising children, minors and the elderly, as well as persons with disabilities.

419. Belarus stated that the focus of Western unilateral coercive measures on damaging the economy and social sphere of Belarus was a significant obstacle to the early achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals.

420. Belarus was grateful for the statements that had positively assessed the measures taken in the field of human rights and the national policy in the field of sustainable development of the State. It was grateful for the constructive criticism and recommendations. It also noted the mutually respectful debate on sensitive issues on the part of opponents and critics of Belarus.

421. Belarus had collectively considered all recommendations received in order to form a position on them, taking into account national priorities, legal practice and financial resources. Belarus had categorically rejected recommendations that were openly politicized and represented a biased assessment of certain events in Belarus, instead of providing an objective analysis of the situation.

422. Recommendations that did not contain concrete, feasible proposals, went beyond the advisory nature of the universal periodic review mechanism and did not take into account national characteristics, resources, dynamics of domestic political life and economic development had also been rejected.

423. Several recommendations were classified as adopted because they were in the process of being implemented or were at an advanced stage of implementation.

424. Belarus reaffirmed its intention to work with all partners, both domestically and internationally, to make steady progress in the promotion and protection of all human rights on the basis of the adopted universal periodic review recommendations.

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

425. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Belarus, 18 delegations made statements.

426. Indonesia appreciated that Belarus had supported the three recommendations it made to Belarus.

427. The Islamic Republic of Iran positively acknowledged that Belarus fully supported most of the recommendations.

428. Kazakhstan (video statement) acknowledged the efforts undertaken by Belarus to strengthen family support, broaden access to social protection and healthcare, and promote measures in the areas of gender equality, child welfare, and the rights of persons with disabilities.

429. Kuwait appreciated the acceptance by Belarus of its recommendations.

430. Latvia called on Belarus to meaningfully engage with United Nations human rights mechanisms and stop its involvement in Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and to ensure immediate and safe return of the unlawfully deported Ukrainian children. Latvia urged Belarus to stop all violations and abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms, ensure accountability and justice for all victims, immediately and unconditionally release all

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political prisoners, and immediately cease the instrumentalization of migrants for political purposes.

431. Lithuania condemned the ongoing systematic repression by Belarus against journalists, opposition activists, human rights defenders, lawyers and members of trade unions in Belarus and its involvement in Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and participation in the unlawful deportation of Ukrainian children.

432. Maldives commended Belarus for its acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including the one made by Maldives.

433. Nepal appreciated the efforts made by Belarus in strengthening the social protection system, with free education and healthcare services.

434. Nigeria commended Belarus for its continued engagement with the human rights mechanisms.

435. Oman commended Belarus for its efforts to empower women and promote social integration.

436. The Philippines thanked Belarus for accepting two of its three recommendations.

437. Poland called on Belarus to ensure that all national minorities in Belarus, including the Polish national minority, were able to fully exercise their rights. It urged Belarus to immediately and unconditionally release all political prisoners. It called on Belarus to immediately cease the instrumentalization of migrants. It remained open to constructive dialogue with Belarus on border security issues. Poland underscored that Belarus must end any support to Russia in its aggression against Ukraine and facilitate the safe return of all Ukrainian children to Ukraine.

438. The Russian Federation emphasized Belarus' commitment to strengthening its human rights system and expressed the belief that internal issues in Belarus should be resolved without external interference.

439. Singapore thanked Belarus for accepting its two recommendations on family support and domestic violence prevention.

440. The Sudan commended the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights in Belarus in the areas of legislation, policies, plans, fulfilling the reporting requirements for human rights treaties, adopting and implementing the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, Youth, and Gender Equality in the Workplace.

441. Tajikistan commended Belarus for accepting the recommendations made by Tajikistan.

442. Tunisia commended the efforts of Belarus to strengthen the institutional and legislative framework for human rights and its engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

443. The United Nations Development Coordination Office (video statement) noted that Belarus' participation reflected its openness to dialogue. The organization highlighted the new cooperation framework signed with Belarus and expressed readiness to support the implementation of the accepted recommendations. It was looking forward to the possibility of reestablishing a human rights advisor position within its office should that be of interest to Belarus.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

444. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Belarus, nine other stakeholders made statements.

445. The National Human Rights Civic Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee" stated that genuine public participation was effectively impossible as nearly 2,000 civil society organizations had been forcibly liquidated by Belarus since the last universal periodic review cycle. At least 1,100 political prisoners remained in custody. It welcomed release and believed that process must continue. However, this did not indicate an improvement in the overall human rights situation and repressions continued on a daily basis affecting both civil

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and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. Belarus continued to institutionalize repression through legislation. Since 2021, dozens of legal acts had been adopted or amended to create formal grounds for politically motivated persecution, while unlawful practices were often implemented through internal instructions. This created a systemic foundation for widespread and often hidden repression. It recommended that Belarus: (1) immediately and unconditionally release all political prisoners and end arbitrary political persecution; (2) end persecution of civil society organizations and restore their ability to operate legally; (3) stop politically motivated pressure and harassment in the workplace; (4) depoliticize and demilitarize education, aligning curricula with international human rights standards; (5) repeal repressive laws that criminalized criticism of the Government, alternative historical use and discussion on political, economic or military issues; and (6) conduct a comprehensive review and repeal of all legal acts adopted in the past years that codify or enable violations of human rights, bringing them into full compliance with international human rights standards.

446. War Resisters International stated that recommendations related to the oppression of civil society had not been supported. Repressive laws and policies continued to target grassroots civil society organizations and human rights defenders. It called on Belarus to fully implement the recommendation to guarantee effective access to the right to conscientious objection to military service for all persons regardless of their religious beliefs. It stated that there was still no full implementation of the right of conscience objectors and many were forced to leave the country seeking protection abroad and were at risk of being deported back where they could face criminal prosecution, torture and long-term imprisonment.

447. United Nations Watch stated that State institutions in Belarus had not been formed in accordance with democratic principles. They had been forced on the people of Belarus through brutal violence and the suppression of fundamental human rights. It stated that there were currently over 1200 political prisoners being held behind bars in Belarus. It called on Belarus to release all political prisoners.

448. The Human Rights House Foundation regretted that Belarus only offered lip service to the universal periodic review process while the human rights situation in the country remained catastrophic. Belarus had rejected recommendations to guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and had also rejected calls to revise the restrictive laws used to suppress those rights. It stated that many of those recommendations did not ask Belarus to take on new commitments. They simply restated obligations the State already had under the international treaties to which it was a party. By dismissing them as politicized, Belarus only highlighted the gap between the obligations it had freely accepted and its own claims of protecting those rights. That gap was clear in practice where independent civil society, media and peaceful dissent continued to face systematic repression. It stated that furthermore, over 1,000 people remained imprisoned for political reasons. It noted recent releases of a small number of detainees and stated that those steps remained limited and reversible and did not alter the systemic nature of repression. Arbitrary detention continued to be used to silence dissent and punish the peaceful exercise of fundamental freedoms. Those findings were consistent with those of the Group of Independent Experts on the Situation of Human Rights in Belarus who had also identified reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity had been committed in the country and for which no domestic remedy was available. It urged Belarus to: (1) unconditionally release all political prisoners and end arbitrary detention; (2) immediately cease the repression of civil society, repeal legislation criminalizing independent civic activity and restore the legal existence of forcibly dissolved organizations; and (3) cooperate fully and meaningfully with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

449. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the International Bar Association, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, and the Law Society (video statement), regretted the lack of commitment of Belarus to human rights as demonstrated by the low acceptance of recommendations on key issues and the designation of many as already implemented, which stood in stark contrast with realities on the ground. The organizations remained deeply concerned about the ongoing crackdown on lawyers in Belarus who continued to face persecution simply for carrying out their professional duties. They stated that Belarus did not support any of the recommendations that would meaningfully strengthen the independence

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and safety of lawyers or fair trial guarantees and that it had categorically rejected the recommendations calling for the release of political prisoners. They regretted that Belarus had characterized recommendations on the prohibition of torture and freedom of expression as already implemented, despite extensive and credible evidence of continuing violations. Lawyers forced into exile continued to face intimidation and harassment, further eroding what remained of legal independence in Belarus. Such reprisals violated international standards, including the United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers. The organizations urged Belarus to immediately end reprisals against Belarusian lawyers and release all lawyers detained for their legitimate professional work. They called on Belarus to reconsider its position, take concrete steps to fully implement those recommendations and engage in genuine reform to ensure access to justice and fair trial guarantees for all.

450. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Belarus for accepting many recommendations on gender-based violence and domestic violence. However, it expressed disappointment that Belarus rejected recommendations to ratify the Istanbul Convention. It hoped that Belarus would adopt legislation making domestic violence a separate crime.

451. Human Rights Watch welcomed Belarus' support of some important recommendations pertaining to the human rights situation in the country and called on it to ensure their swift implementation. It regretted that Belarus had not supported recommendations to release all political prisoners, ensure freedom of expression, association, peaceful assembly and guarantee a safe and enabling environment for civil society. More than 1,100 people remained behind bars for the peaceful exercise of their rights and freedoms, including human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers, whose cases had been extensively documented by pertinent United Nations bodies, Belarusian rights groups and Human Rights Watch. While it welcomed the release of hundreds of political prisoners during the past year, it was concerned over the growing trend of political prisoners' expulsion from the country following their release. It also regretted that Belarus had not supported recommendations to end transnational repression against activists in exile. Although Belarus had accepted "as implemented" recommendations on the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment in detention, political prisoners continued to face inhumane treatment and isolation and detention. Belarus had also failed to carry out effective and independent investigations into the thousands of torture and ill-treatment reports, despite having previously accepted recommendations on the need for such investigations. Belarus had not accepted recommendations to ensure the compliance of domestic counter-terrorism and counter-extremism legislation with international human rights law. Belarus continued to use national legislation for censorship and politically motivated prosecutions. Belarus had accepted recommendations on measures to protect the right of migrants and asylum seekers. However, it had not supported recommendations to stop instrumentalizing migrants for political purposes and ending their ill-treatment at the border.

452. Sambhali Trust stated that access to adequate, safe and nutritious food determined health, learning outcomes, productivity and social stability. It stated that all States must prioritize nutrition sensitive agriculture projects that protected small farmers and women food producers, reduce food waste and ensure that policies were right based.

453. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Belarus for its remarkable achievements in social security, healthcare, and education, which reflected the Government's deep concern for the well-being of its people. Belarus' legislation ensuring equality for persons with disabilities, revising and strengthening legislation against violence, and simplifying protection order procedures demonstrated its firm resolve and concrete actions in protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, which deserved international recognition. It noted that Belarus still faced economic and social rights challenges from unilateral coercive measures and called on the European Union to resume dialogue and remove restrictions to create a favourable external environment for Belarus' development.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

454. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 332 recommendations received, 166 had enjoyed the support of Belarus, and 166 had been noted.

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455. The delegation of Belarus reaffirmed its intention to work with all partners at the international level within the country to make steady progress in the promotion and protection of all human rights on the basis of the accepted recommendations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Country Team and all interested delegations.

456. Belarus stated that many of the allegations and accusations made during the adoption had been commented on by the delegation during the review in November 2025 and referred representatives to its national report and its interventions previously made.

457. Belarus reaffirmed its commitment to the universal periodic review and stood ready to continue working with all partners in the process.

Liberia

458. The review of Liberia was held on 3 November 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 Liberia 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;[168]

(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;[169]

(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.[170]

459. At its 37th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Liberia (see sect. C below).

460. The outcome of the review of Liberia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[171] 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.[172]

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

461. The delegation of Liberia stated that Liberia was grateful to all States who had constructively engaged in its review on 3 November 2025. Their thoughtful interventions and recommendations demonstrated the strength of the universal periodic review mechanism in advancing the promotion and protection of human rights globally. Liberia remained firmly committed to the universal periodic review mechanism and considered it to be an important platform for strengthening national accountability, the sharing of experiences, and for identifying areas in need of progress in the realization of human rights for all.

462. Liberia had carefully examined the 245 recommendations received during the review through a broad and inclusive consultation process. The National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up had convened a working session involving line ministries, agencies, and commissions. The consultation process had also brought together representatives from the Legislature, the Judiciary, the Armed Forces of Liberia, the Liberia National Police, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, and other relevant

[168] A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBR/1.
[169] A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBR/2.
[170] A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBR/3.
[171] A/HRC/61/5.
[172] A/HRC/61/5/Add.1.

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agencies. The consultation process had culminated in Liberia supporting 230 recommendations and noting 15 recommendations.

463. The supported recommendations covered a wide range of priority areas, including strengthening democratic governance and the rule of law, advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, protecting the rights of children and vulnerable groups, ensuring access to justice, promoting socio-economic rights such as education, health, and social protection, and strengthening national human rights institutions and accountability mechanisms.

464. Those recommendations that have been noted related mainly to areas that required constitutional, legislative, or policy considerations and required further national dialogue. However, Liberia remained committed to continued engagement with partners and stakeholders on these recommendations, with the understanding that the advancement of human rights was a progressive and nationally owned process.

465. Liberia was determined to ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations it had supported. In that regard, these recommendations were being incorporated into the third national human rights action plan, which was currently being developed by the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up. This plan would serve as the central national framework for implementation, monitoring, and reporting on human rights commitments over the next five years. The plan would also be aligned with the Government's national development strategy, the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, and other key national priorities, including the Millennium Challenge Compact. Consultations would be convened to ensure broader national participation in the finalization of the plan.

466. Liberia had continued to undertake concrete measures to strengthen its legislative, institutional and human rights frameworks through several important initiatives, including the establishment of the Witness Protection Agency under the Ministry of Justice, the holding of Cabinet-level deliberations on a draft bill to abolish the death penalty, and the adoption of a national human rights defenders' protection policy. In addition, the draft National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) Bill was currently being reviewed by the Legislature, and the 2011 National Anti-Torture Bill had been recalled for revision and would be resubmitted to the Legislature for further consideration and passage into law in the near future.

467. Liberia had remained committed to fulfilling its reporting obligations pursuant to ratified international human rights treaties. In this regard, the periodic report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was being finalized. Liberia viewed engagement with treaty bodies and other international human rights mechanisms as a valuable opportunity to strengthen national policies and ensure the effective protection of the rights of all persons.

468. Liberia remained fully committed to ensuring that the supported recommendations were translated into tangible improvements in the lives of the Liberian people. Liberia would continue to constructively engage with the Human Rights Council and other international human rights mechanisms as part of its broader commitment to transparency, accountability, and cooperation.

469. The delegation reiterated the firm commitment of Liberia to advancing the promotion and protection of human rights for all. Guided by its national development priorities and international obligations, Liberia would continue to work toward strengthening democratic institutions, promoting justice and equality, and ensuring inclusive and sustainable development for its people.

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

470. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Liberia, 18 delegations made statements.

471. The Philippines noted, with appreciation, that Liberia had supported 230 of 245 recommendations it had received during its review, including the recommendations made by the Philippines. This reflected the sustained commitment of Liberia to further strengthening

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its national human rights framework and to ensuring the effective promotion and protection of human rights. The Philippines conveyed its best wishes to Liberia as the country moved forward with the implementation of the supported recommendations.

472. The Russian Federation was pleased to note that Liberia had completed its review and thanked the delegation for the information provided on the recommendations it had received. It noted that a large number of recommendations had been supported by Liberia, including those made by the Russian Federation. This demonstrated the commitment of Liberia to human rights and its readiness to cooperate with the international community on all human rights issues. It noted that the overall human rights situation in Liberia remained challenging and expressed the hope that the recommendations from the review would enable Liberia to overcome existing challenges.

473. Sierra Leone thanked Liberia for its continued commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism and to the other mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. It congratulated Liberia for supporting 230 of the 245 recommendations received, including those made by Sierra Leone. It wished Liberia success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

474. Singapore congratulated Liberia for the successful completion of its review. Singapore commended Liberia for its engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism and for its careful consideration of the recommendations received. It thanked Liberia for supporting the recommendations made by Singapore.

475. The Sudan noted encouraging progress in the promotion and protection of human rights in Liberia, particularly in relation to the protection of children's rights through legislation, policies, and plans, and cooperation with human rights mechanisms. The Sudan welcomed the positive engagement of Liberia with the universal periodic review mechanism, and its support for many recommendations it had received, including those submitted by the Sudan. It wished Liberia success in implementing the supported recommendations.

476. Tunisia noted that Liberia had supported most of the recommendations it had received, including those made by Tunisia. Tunisia appreciated the commitment of Liberia to strengthening the institutional and legislative framework for human rights, especially its work on modernizing the justice sector and establishing the National Reporting and Follow-up Authority. It wished Liberia every success in implementing the supported recommendations.

477. UN Women welcomed the commitments to expand legal aid and paralegal services for women and girls, strengthen social protection and programmes that advance women's economic empowerment, address discriminatory norms, and enforce law to permanently end harmful practices, including female genital mutilation. It noted the persistence of violence and discrimination against women and girls and encouraged Liberia to prioritize the criminalization of female genital mutilation and harmonize the minimum age of marriage at 18 years across all legal systems, the implementation of a strengthened national plan to end sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, and the adoption of enforceable temporary special measures to accelerate women's equal participation in decision-making. It stood ready to support Liberia in the implementation of the recommendations.

478. UNFPA (video statement) noted the significant efforts and commitment of Liberia to advancing the human rights of women and girls. It urged Liberia to fast-track the passage of the Women and Girls Protection Act to ban female genital mutilation and encouraged Liberia to continue investing in the empowerment of adolescent girls to reduce the high rates of adolescent pregnancy. It noted efforts to improve menstrual hygiene management and to expand comprehensive sexuality education which was foundational to keeping girls in school. UNFPA remained a committed partner to Liberia when it came to improving sexual and reproductive health and rights for all women, girls, adolescents and youth.

479. UNICEF (video statement), represented by the Speaker of the Liberia Children's Parliament, noted that Liberia had supported several recommendations aimed at strengthening the protection of children's rights. It also noted the progress made in strengthening child-related laws and investments in education and health but stated that 50 per cent of school-aged children, especially girls, remained out of school, engaged in

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hazardous labour, or exposed to harmful practices. It called for strengthened measures to protect children from violence and exploitation, the enforcement of laws prohibiting harmful practices, expanded social protection, and increased access to quality education and health. It encouraged Liberia to seek support for the implementation of the recommendations the country had received and to ensure the meaningful participation of children in the decisions that affected their lives.

480. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the cooperation of Liberia with the universal periodic review mechanism and commended the country for the efforts that had been made in the area of human rights. It noted, with gratitude, that Liberia had supported the recommendations made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It encouraged Liberia to continue with initiatives to guarantee access to justice and to strengthen and promote the ARREST Agenda for inclusive development and the five-year national development plan. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela also encouraged Liberia to continue with the implementation of its human rights policies and to implement the supported recommendations.

481. Viet Nam commended Liberia for launching the ARREST Agenda for inclusive development and for increasing the national education budget. It thanked Liberia for supporting the recommendations made by Viet Nnam and the commitment to implement them, which reflected the political will of Liberia to continue progress in the areas of human rights and social development.

482. Botswana noted that education was a fundamental pillar of human rights and ensuring continued access for adolescents' mothers was essential to advancing equality, empowerment and long-term development. It wished Liberia every success in implementing the supported recommendations.

483. Burkina Faso appreciated the commitment of Liberia to the universal periodic review mechanism and the inclusive and consultative approach embarked upon by the county for the consideration of the recommendations received during the review. It commended Liberia for supporting 230 of the 245 recommendations that had been received, including the two recommendations made by Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso encouraged Liberia to continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights and urged the country to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the supported recommendations.

484. China noted that since the previous review, Liberia had intensified its poverty reduction efforts, increased investment in public health and education, promoted employment, safeguarded the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities, committed to combating trafficking in persons and strengthened its climate response. China welcomed the fact that Liberia had supported the recommendations made by China and expressed the hope that Liberia would continue to advance sustainable socioeconomic development and further improve the living standards of its people. China wished Liberia greater success in promoting and protecting human rights.

485. The Congo commended Liberia for supporting the vast majority of the recommendation that had been received, including those made by the Congo. The Congo encouraged Liberia to persevere in its efforts to protect human rights and to continue to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. It wished Liberia success in implementing the supported recommendations.

486. Costa Rica valued the progress made in strengthening the national social protection system, particularly the programmes aimed at women's economic empowerment, as well as the agenda for inclusive development. It welcomed the fact that Liberia had supported the recommendations made by Costa Rica and encouraged Liberia to continue mainstreaming human rights and gender perspectives in the environmental, climate, and biodiversity policies. Costa Rica also encouraged Liberia to continue to revise its legislation to prohibit all forms of female genital mutilation.

487. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Liberia on the significant progress made in the area of human rights, particularly through the implementation of the National Action Plan for Child Welfare and Protection (2021-2025). It also noted the increased commitment of Liberia to combating human trafficking through substantial political and institutional reforms. It

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encouraged Liberia to continue its efforts to combat violence against women and to adopt legislation criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation.

488. Cuba noted the political will of Liberia to continue providing healthcare services and comprehensive training to medical staff and improving hospital infrastructure. It recalled that Cuba had made three recommendations in the spirit of cooperation and respect and appreciated that Liberia had supported them. It encouraged Liberia to continue to strengthen protection measures for children and for the prevention of violence against minors. It wished Liberia success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

489. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Liberia, nine other stakeholders made statements.

490. Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS (video statement) noted the efforts made by Liberia to implement recommendations from the previous review, but stated that significant challenges had remained, especially for children and young people. It expressed concern about persistent barriers to quality education, limited access to healthcare, the lack of job opportunities. Concerns were also raised about insecurity and drug abuse which affected safe learning environments.

491. Christian Council International (video statement) expressed concern that Liberia had supported recommendations on sexual and reproductive health services and access to abortion. It noted that abortion was generally prohibited except under very limited circumstances and that the religious and traditional communities had opposed attempts to amend the law to allow for abortion beyond those circumstances. It stated that Liberia was under no binding international obligation to legalize abortion. Also, comprehensive sexuality education was not referenced in any universally agreed legally binding international instrument. It called upon Liberia to implement these recommendations in line with national laws, and cultural and moral values.

492. Edmund Rice International Limited, in a joint statement with VIVAT International, commended Liberia for supporting recommendations to improve access to quality education, and water and sanitation, address infrastructure issues, and ensure environmental protection and climate resilience, and urged Liberia to urgently address these issues. The organizations noted that Liberia had supported recommendations to eliminate gender-based discrimination and violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage, while highlighting the persistence of harmful cultural norms and high levels of gender-based violence. Liberia was commended for its continued work towards the abolition of the death penalty.

493. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) noted that Liberia had supported recommendations on transitional justice and accountability but was concerned that, despite Liberia supporting similar recommendations in the previous review, it had not fully established an accountability process nor prosecuted any alleged perpetrator for past human rights violations and war crimes. Also, a comprehensive reparation scheme for victims had yet to be established. It urged Liberia to effectively implement the supported recommendations in order to advance transitional justice and accountability, national reconciliation and sustained peace.

494. Human Rights Watch, in a joint statement with Advocates for Human Rights, noted that Liberia had supported recommendations on the establishment and effective functioning of the war and economic crimes court and on the full implementation of the country's truth and reconciliation commission's recommendations, which was a significant step towards the delivering of justice for international crimes during the country's civil war. Liberia should operationalize the court without delay and develop and implement a comprehensive reparation scheme for victims of gross human rights violations and war crimes.

495. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement) expressed concern about the increase in youth unemployment, the continued practice of female genital mutilation, sexual and gender-based violence, child rape, prison conditions and corruption in public administration. It stated that Liberia should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

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Women and advance the debate towards the abolition of the death penalty. It also called on the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to Liberia for the implementation of the recommendations.

496. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement expressed concern about land and resource-related conflicts between industrial plantations and local communities and the lack of justice and reparations for local communities in that regard. It stated that human rights defenders had continued to be under threat. Despite the establishment of a tribunal to prosecute war crimes, obstacles to accountability had persisted. It also noted the persistence of gender-based violence and the exclusion of women from political life despite recommendations made in the previous review to address these violations. It called for inclusive national dialogue to advance reconciliation, peace and stability.

497. Interfaith International noted the steps that had been taken to establish the war and economic crimes court and to expand access to justice. It expressed concern about reports of arbitrary detention, excessive use of force, and ill treatment in custody, which highlight the need for stronger oversight and accountability within security institutions. It was also concerned by gender-based violence, child marriage and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation. It noted the persistence of poverty and limited infrastructure, which continued to hinder the full realization of human rights, particularly for rural and marginalized communities. It called for an effective accountability mechanism for security forces, among others.

498. International Communities Organisation Limited stated that religious, ethnic and indigenous communities in Liberia had continued to face violations of their land rights, limited economic opportunities, social stigma and barriers to justice, as well as limited access to education, healthcare and basic public services. It noted gaps in legal protection and stated that Liberia should fully enforce the Land Rights Act to recognize customary land ownership, protect indigenous lands from illegal acquisition and ensure the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous communities, among others, as no community in Liberia should be left without protection or voice.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

499. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 245 recommendations received, 230 had enjoyed the support of Liberia, and 15 had been noted.

500. The delegation expressed the appreciation of Liberia to all participating States and stakeholders for their constructive participation in its review. Liberia remained firmly committed to the effective implementation of the supported recommendations through its third national human rights action plan, which would serve as the central framework for coordinated action, monitoring, and reporting over the next five years.

501. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Liberia to promoting and protecting human rights for all, guided by its national development priorities and international obligations. Through its National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up, Liberia would continue to strengthen the collaboration of all branches of Government, independent institutions, civil society, and international partners, to ensure sustained progress in the implementation of the recommendations.

502. Liberia looked forward to continuing constructive dialogue and cooperation with the Human Rights Council and other stakeholders as it worked towards the full realization of human rights and inclusive sustainable development for its people.

Malawi

503. The review of Malawi was held on 4 November 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 Malawi 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;[173]

(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;[174]

(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.[175]

504. At its 37th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Malawi (see sect. C below).

505. The outcome of the review of Malawi comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[176] 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.[177]

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

506. The delegation of Malawi stated that Malawi deeply valued the universal periodic review mechanism, and that the constructive, respectful and collaborative spirit that characterized the review of Malawi reflected the true essence of this mechanism. Malawi appreciated the recognition of the progress that had been made since the previous review, including the peaceful and credible democratic transition in September 2025, the legislative reforms that had been undertaken and efforts that had been made to protect vulnerable groups. The current administration had reaffirmed its commitment to placing human rights at the very heart of its governance agenda.

507. Since the previous review, Malawi had made significant strides in promoting and protecting human rights despite formidable challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, economic difficulties, and the devastating impacts of climate change. Of the 192 recommendations that had been supported in the previous review, seventy-one per cent were fully implemented, and a further fifteen per cent were partially implemented. Malawi remained committed to addressing the outstanding recommendations.

508. In the period under review, Malawi had enacted transformative legislation, including the Prisons Act, 2025, the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2024, the Older Persons Act, 2024, the Data Protection Act, 2024 and the Mental Health Act, 2025. Malawi had also continued to strengthen governance institutions such as the Malawi Human Rights Commission, which had been re-accredited with A-status in 2023.

509. In its review in 2025, Malawi had received 294 recommendations from 108 delegations. These recommendations had been subjected to a comprehensive national consultative process, which had been conducted by the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up which is the National Inter-Ministerial Committee on State Party Reporting, whose composition includes Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Parliament, the Judiciary, the Malawi Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations. The recommendations had been carefully examined to ascertain their alignment with the constitutional framework, their compatibility with international obligations, whether they resonated with national values and the lived realities of Malawians, and their feasibility given resources and institutional capacities. The positions that had taken

[173] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MWI/1.
[174] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MWI/2.
[175] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MWI/3.
[176] A/HRC/61/6.
[177] A/HRC/61/6/Add.1.

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on the recommendations had not only reflected the views of the Government but also the broader aspirations of the people of Malawi.

510. Malawi had supported 228 recommendations, which reflected an acceptance rate of 77.6 per cent. A further 65 recommendations had been noted, and one recommendation had been supported in part and noted in part. Noting a recommendation did not constitute a permanent or irrevocable position. It reflected the current assessment made by Malawi based on its constitutional framework, national values and resource realities. Malawi remained open to further dialogue and evolving national consensus, and where consultations or changed circumstances made implementation of a noted recommendation possible, Malawi would not hesitate to act accordingly.

511. Those recommendations that had been supported related, inter alia, to strengthening legislative and institutional frameworks, improving detention conditions, expanding access to legal aid and strengthening the administration of justice, combating gender-based violence and advancing women's economic and political empowerment, eliminating child marriage and child labour, promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, older persons and persons with albinism, expanding civic space and protecting freedom of expression, protecting journalists and human rights defenders, expanding social protection, addressing food insecurity and strengthening climate-change resilience, improving access to healthcare, education, and water and sanitation, combating trafficking in persons, and the continued engagement on the ratification of selected international human rights instruments.

512. Those recommendations that had been noted related, inter alia, to the formal abolition of the death penalty and ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the ratification of optional protocols to various conventions that recognized the competence of respective committees to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, the criminalization of marital rape, and amendment of the Witchcraft Act, as national consultations on these issues were on-going. Malawi had also noted recommendations relating to the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law explicitly covering sexual orientation and gender identity, decriminalization of consensual same-sex relations, and decriminalization of abortion, as the current legal position of Malawi on these issues reflected prevailing national values.

513. The supported recommendations would be implemented through a comprehensive implementation plan that would be developed by the National Inter-Ministerial Committee on State Party Reporting. This plan would assign relevant recommendations to responsible ministries and agencies, establish timelines and benchmarks, and identify the required financial and technical resources. The Plan would be anchored in the Malawi 2063 Agenda and existing national frameworks to ensure coherence and avoid duplication of effort. The National Inter-Ministerial Committee on State Party Reporting would serve as the primary monitoring body.

514. The delegation stated that effective implementation of the supported recommendations would require resources that were beyond that which the national budget could sustain. Consequently, Malawi renewed its appeal to the international community, United Nations agencies and bilateral partners for targeted technical and financial support to operationalize the implementation plan, once developed, as would ensure that the review delivered lasting and measurable improvements in the human rights of all Malawians. Malawi looked forward to reporting on progress it would have made in its fifth cycle review and reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism as a vital instrument of accountability, dialogue and continuous improvement.

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

515. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Malawi, 17 delegations made statements.

516. Maldives commended Malawi for its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism and for supporting the majority of the recommendations that had been made at

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the review, including the recommendations made by Maldives. It wished Malawi success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

517. Morocco expressed appreciation to Malawi for its constructive engagement and active participation in the universal periodic review mechanism. It commended Malawi for supporting a large majority of the recommendations that had been made at the review, including the recommendations made by Morocco. It noted that Malawi had taken initiatives to promote socioeconomic development and combat poverty, which demonstrated the dedication of Malawi to upholding the dignity and rights of all persons.

518. Nepal thanked Malawi for its constructive engagements with the human rights mechanisms, and for supporting the recommendations made by Nepal during the review. It appreciated the efforts made by Malawi in addressing the challenges posed by climate change and in ensuring disaster preparedness, response and recovery. Nepal wished Malawi success in implementing the supported recommendations.

519. Nigeria noted the continued cooperation of Malawi with the human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review mechanism. Nigeria commended Malawi for the efforts made to fulfil its human rights obligations, particularly its commitment to strengthening the national framework for the promotion and protection of human rights which was demonstrated by Malawi supporting the recommendations made by Nigeria. It wished Malawi success in implementing the supported recommendations.

520. Oman commended Malawi for its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and for its efforts to promote access to education for all with a view to reinforcing human development and integration. It noted that Malawi had supported the recommendations made by Oman and wised Malawi success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

521. The Philippines noted, with appreciation, the positive developments that were highlighted during the review, including key legislative and policy reforms to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights. It thanked Malawi for supporting the recommendations made by the Philippines and wished Malawi success in implementing all supported recommendations.

522. The Russian Federation noted that most of the recommendations, including those made by the Russian Federation, had been supported, which demonstrated the commitment of Malawi to promote and protect human rights and to engage with international human rights mechanisms. It also noted the positive results of the social support programmes and was confident that Malawi would continue the efforts towards the realization of economic rights and freedoms and assured Malawi of its continued cooperation in that regard. It looked forward to Malawi implementing the supported recommendations to address gaps in the promotion and protection of human rights.

523. Sierra Leone thanked Malawi for its continued commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It took positive note of the fact that Malawi had supported 228 of the 294 recommendations received, including two of the three recommendations that had been made by Sierra Leone and invited Malawi to reconsider the position on the one recommendation that had not been supported. Sierra Leone wished Malawi success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

524. Singapore commended Malawi for its engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism and for its careful consideration of the various recommendations put forward by delegations during the review. It thanked Malawi for supporting the recommendations made by Singapore.

525. The Sudan applauded Malawi for the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights since the previous review. It welcomed the engagement of Malawi with the universal periodic review mechanism, particularly through the submission of reports and the consideration of recommendations from States, including the Sudan. It conveyed its best wishes to Malawi in the implementation of supported recommendations.

526. Tunisia noted, with satisfaction, that Malawi had supported most of the recommendations it had received, including the recommendations made by Tunisia. It

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applauded the efforts made by Malawi to reinforce the protection of human rights on both institutional and legislative levels. It wished Malawi success in implementing the supported recommendations.

527. UN Women welcomed the constructive participation of Malawi in the universal periodic review mechanism and its support of the many recommendations that could accelerate progress for women and girls. UN Women encouraged Malawi to ensure that the gender machinery was adequately resourced so that it could play a more effective role in mainstreaming women's rights across different sectors and strengthen implementation and oversight of the national normative framework on women's rights, among others. It noted, with concern, a decline in women's representation in decision making bodies. UN Women, together with the United Nations in Malawi, stood ready to support Malawi in implementing supported recommendations and to maintain dialogue on the remaining recommendations.

528. UNFPA (video statement) noted, with appreciation, the continued commitment of Malawi to strengthening the rights of women and girls. Malawi had taken important steps toward eliminating child marriage and had made efforts to expand access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, maternal health care and post-abortion care, which were essential to the well-being of women and young people. Many of the recommendations supported by Malawi aligned with the mandate of the UNFPA and it remained committed to supporting the implementation of those recommendations, as well as evidence-based policies and monitoring to ensure their effective implementation, so that no one is left behind.

529. UNHCR appreciated the continued commitment of Malawi to strengthening the protection and inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in alignment with the Malawi 2063 Agenda. It encouraged Malawi to, inter alia, continue its efforts to advance the review of the Refugees Act and related legislation, consider removing reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, strengthening asylum management, prioritizing measures to reduce the refugee status determination backlog, strengthening efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness, reviewing the encampment policy and restrictions on access to tertiary education, skills development, livelihoods and markets to enhance self-reliance, economic inclusion, social protection and durable solutions for refugees, and continuing to address congestion in Zaliko refugee camp. UNHCR remained committed to supporting Malawi in advancing these priorities and implementing the recommendations the country had received.

530. The United Arab Emirates welcomed and thanked the delegation of Malawi for the updated information that had been provided. It noted that Malawi had supported the majority of the recommendations that had been made during the review, including those of the United Arab Emirates. It wished Malawi success in follow up to the review.

531. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated that Malawi had supported the recommendations made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and expressed the hope that the implementation of these recommendations would contribute to eradicating human rights violations, especially physical abuse during arrests and interrogations. It urged Malawi to continue the cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism through the implementation of the recommendations received and to fully guarantee the rights of its population.

532. Viet Nam appreciated the constructive engagement of Malawi with the universal periodic review mechanism. It thanked Malawi for supporting the recommendations made by Viet Nam and stated that the implementation of these recommendations would contribute to improving the well-being of the people of Malawi and advancing the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. Viet Nam wished Malawi success in implementing the supported recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

533. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Malawi, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

534. Christian Council International (video statement) expressed concern that Malawi had supported recommendations on sexual and reproductive health services, comprehensive

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sexuality education and the legalization of same-sex relationships. Such issues lacked universally agreed definitions or binding obligations under international law. Malawi was under no international obligation to legalize abortion, and sexuality education could be aligned with religious and cultural contexts, focusing on abstinence and providing young people with skills-based education on relationships, health and HIV prevention. Same-sex unions were not recognized in Malawi and there was no binding obligation on States to legalize such unions.

535. Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS (video statement) expressed concern about barriers to accessing quality education, including overcrowded classrooms and lack of teachers and learning materials, which contributed to high dropout rates, particularly among girls and children in rural areas. It was also concerned about limited access to healthcare, especially in remote areas, and about poverty, child abuse and early marriage. Malawi was urged to strengthen education and healthcare systems, prevent child marriage, protect children from violence and promote youth employment.

536. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation expressed concern that Malawi had only partially implemented two recommendations on civic space out of 19 received in the third cycle review, and had not supported recommendations on addressing the harassment, intimidation and attacks against civil society activists, human rights defenders and journalists, or on freedom of expression and media independence in the recent review. It noted that civil society activists, human rights defenders and journalists had continued to be harassed, intimidated and prosecuted and urged Malawi to implement progressive laws and policies to create an enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders.

537. The Centre for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video statement) regretted that Malawi had not supported recommendations relating to access to abortion, including termination of pregnancy and access to safe abortion for survivors of sexual assault. Restrictive provisions in the Penal Code created uncertainty by providing no clarity on what constituted lawful abortion, which limited access to abortions, despite constitutional and legislative protections. Malawi was urged to decriminalize abortion in line with the Gender Equality Act and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services.

538. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) welcomed recommendations urging Malawi to abolish the death penalty and criminalize torture. The organization commended Malawi for supporting recommendations to criminalize torture and prohibit forced confessions but regretted that it had not supported all recommendations on the abolition of the death penalty, including considering ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Malawi was encouraged to take steps towards the abolition of the death penalty and to enact legislation to criminalize torture and to prohibit forced confessions.

539. Amnesty International (video statement) noted that Malawi had supported recommendations to strengthen human rights protection but noted their slow implementation. Gender discrimination increased women's vulnerability to deprivation, unemployment and inequality. It expressed concern that Malawi had not supported key recommendations, including 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, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Ongoing attacks against persons with albinism were also highlighted. Malawi was urged to implement supported recommendations.

540. Human Rights Watch expressed regret that Malawi had not supported recommendations to lift its reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, amend the Refugee Act of 1989 and end refugee encampment. Although Malawi had endorsed a global compact on refugees at the United Nations General Assembly in 2018, no action had been taken to allow refugees access to education and the labour market. It also regretted that Malawi had not supported recommendations on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, and on decriminalizing abortion.

541. The Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (video statement) noted the enactment of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2024, initiatives to ensure inclusive education, and measures to address gender-based violence and ensure birth registration and

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the protection of children. It expressed concern about persistent child marriage and child labour, particularly in rural areas. It was also concerned about food insecurity and climate-related challenges affecting children's well-being and nutrition. Malawi was encouraged to strengthen social protection and food security programmes.

542. International-Lawyers.Org (video statement) stated that the support by Malawi of a large number of recommendations reflected its commitment to strengthening the protection of human rights. The organization noted efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions, expand access to justice and promote gender equality and accountability. However, concerns were raised about the persistence of gender-based violence, harmful practices, including child marriage, and unsafe abortions, as well as barriers to education and justice. Malawi should ensure that human rights institutions were adequately resourced.

543. The International Communities Organisation Limited expressed concern that human rights violations disproportionately affected minority and marginalized groups in Malawi. It highlighted structural and economic inequalities and limited access to healthcare, education and public life, and noted intersectional discrimination against girls from marginalized and Indigenous communities, as well as barriers to maternal health services. Malawi was called upon to implement constitutional protections against discrimination, amend relevant legislation to guarantee maternal health services, ensure equal participation, and address inequalities affecting rural and disadvantaged populations, including through monitoring implementation of the Malawi 2063 Vision.

544. ILGA World (video statement) welcomed the engagement of Malawi with the universal periodic review mechanism but regretted that, as in the previous review, it had not supported any of the recommendations on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. The organization expressed concern about Penal Code provisions criminalizing consensual same-sex relations and their contribution to stigma, discrimination and barriers to access to healthcare services, justice and protection from violence. Malawi was encouraged to reconsider its position of these recommendations and to take steps to ensure equality, dignity and safety for all.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

545. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 294 recommendations received, 228 had enjoyed the support of Malawi, and 65 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on one other recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

546. The delegation of Malawi thanked all States and civil society organizations for their statements. Their engagement was testament to the enduring relevance of the universal periodic review mechanism. Their observations reinforced the importance of the thematic areas identified in the review and provided further impetus to the implementation efforts made by Malawi following its previous review. Where concerns had been raised, Malawi received them constructively and in the spirit in which they had been offered.

547. Malawi carried the commitment and responsibility to its people with seriousness and humility. It looked forward to the work that laid ahead, particularly the development of the implementation plan and the translation of supported recommendations into tangible improvements in people's lives. The delegation invited international partners to join Malawi on this journey.

Mongolia

548. The review of Mongolia was held on 4 November 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 Mongolia 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;[178]

(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;[179]

(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.[180]

549. At its 37th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Mongolia (see sect. C below).

550. The outcome of the review of Mongolia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[181] 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.[182]

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

551. Mongolia stated that the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review had enabled it to assess its achievements and the challenges it faced, which in turn motivated it to pursue the most effective actions to achieve its goals. Mongolia also emphasized that the universal periodic review constituted a pivotal platform for constructive dialogue among States, grounded in mutual understanding and a shared commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights.

552. Mongolia appeared before the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review with a high-level delegation composed of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Judicial General Council, and relevant Government agencies.

553. Mongolia expressed its sincere gratitude to the delegations that actively engaged in the interactive dialogue—recognizing its progress in promoting and protecting human rights, raising concerns, and offering recommendations.

554. Mongolia stated that it had thoroughly evaluated each of the recommendations received, noting that many of them acknowledged its efforts and achievements in key areas such as freedom of speech, gender equality, and combating domestic violence.

555. Mongolia further noted that numerous recommendations were aligned with the obligations and commitments it had assumed under its Constitution, as well as under its international human rights obligations. As a result, Mongolia had fully supported 192 recommendations and partially supported one additional recommendation, out of a total of 223—representing approximately 86 per cent.

556. Mongolia informed the Human Rights Council that the Government had adopted a comprehensive action plan to implement the fourth cycle universal periodic review recommendations over the next four years.

557. Mongolia also stated that it had taken note of certain recommendations requiring careful consideration. Nevertheless, it reiterated its commitment to continuing to strengthen its legal framework and national human rights protection system.

[178] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MNG/1.
[179] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MNG/2.
[180] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MNG/3.
[181] A/HRC/61/7.
[182] A/HRC/61/7/Add.1.

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

558. The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (video statement) encouraged the Government to accept and implement all recommendations made during the universal periodic review. The Commission commended Mongolia's commitment to fulfilling its obligations under various human rights treaties, including through the adoption of the Law on the Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders and the Law on Personal Data Protection, which had strengthened institutional mechanisms within the Commission. It remained concerned, however, about the lack of adequate budgetary allocations. It also highlighted the importance of adopting the revised draft law on family affairs and of developing comprehensive, integrated family-based policies, particularly in relation to child protection. While noting the adoption of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence in 2016, it expressed concern that no unified State policy or dedicated budget line for victim assistance had been established, leaving services dependent on limited and unsustainable funding.

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

559. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mongolia, 18 delegations made statements.

560. The Dominican Republic appreciated Mongolia's support for all the recommendations presented by the Dominican Republic, which were related to: the prompt and effective investigation of allegations of torture and ill-treatment; strengthening the protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking, and preventing criminalization; strengthening care services for older persons, especially in rural areas; promoting the adoption of a law on accessibility and a barrier-free environment, with the participation of organizations of persons with disabilities, and promoting a law on sign language and a national plan for its implementation.

561. Ethiopia welcomed Mongolia's constructive and cooperative engagement throughout the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. Ethiopia took positive note of Mongolia's continued commitment to the process, its openness to dialogue with member States, and its efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, promote the rule of law, and advance human rights. It also welcomed Mongolia's support of a significant number of recommendations, including those made by Ethiopia.

562. India (video statement) appreciated the constructive engagement of Mongolia during the entire review, which reflected her commitment to the universal periodic review. It also appreciated the fact that Mongolia had supported as many as 192 recommendations, including its all three recommendations.

563. Indonesia welcomed Mongolia's support of approximately 86 per cent of the recommendations, including all those made by Indonesia, concerning adequate resources for the National Human Rights Commission, continued efforts to combat torture and ill-treatment through stronger judicial independence and access to remedies without discrimination, and legal reforms to address corruption and promote freedom of speech.

564. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed Mongolia's active and meaningful participation in the universal periodic review and noted that the State had supported 192 recommendations, including all three made by it. It encouraged Mongolia to continue with efforts to protect the rights and interests of the child, including the right to education. It further welcomed Mongolia's efforts to ensure judicial transparency and freedom of the press and media.

565. Kazakhstan (video statement) welcomed Mongolia's support of 192 recommendations, including the three put forward by Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan also commended Mongolia for efforts to strengthen its legislative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including measures to enhance judicial independence, reinforce the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, and improve implementation of its international human rights obligations.

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566. Maldives welcomed Mongolia's commitment to the universal periodic review process and commended it for supporting the majority of the recommendations received during the Working Group session in November 2025, including the two recommendations made by Maldives.

567. Morocco expressed appreciation for Mongolia's commitment to the universal periodic review process, reflecting its dedication to universal human rights principles. Morocco commended Mongolia for accepting the vast majority of recommendations, particularly those on strengthening national human rights institutions, establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up in line with the Marrakech framework, and continuing legal reforms to prevent and combat violence against women and girls.

568. Nepal welcomed Mongolia's constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms and thanked it for accepting all three recommendations made by Nepal on equality in the labour market, mitigating the impacts of climate change, and enhancing women's representation in decision-making bodies. Nepal also commended Mongolia for its continued efforts to combat desertification and land degradation and to prioritize the right to a healthy and safe environment.

569. Oman welcomed Mongolia's cooperation with human rights mechanisms and its efforts to strengthen the protection of children and safeguard their best interests. It noted that the universal periodic review of Mongolia had taken place in a constructive and fruitful atmosphere and expressed appreciation for Mongolia's support of the three recommendations submitted by Oman.

570. The Philippines commended Mongolia for supporting a substantial majority of recommendations, including the three made by the Philippines, concerning the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, enforcement of anti-trafficking legislation and the Digital Nation Mongolia strategy, and integration of human rights education into formal education and professional training for law enforcement and the judiciary.

571. The Russian Federation welcomed Mongolia's fourth cycle universal periodic review and noted that it had supported most recommendations, including those made by the Russian Federation. It considered that a clear sign of Mongolia's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and to continued cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. It also appreciated steps taken to protect the rights and freedoms of vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons.

572. Tunisia welcomed Mongolia's engagement in preparing and discussing its fourth national report under the universal periodic review and appreciated its positive interaction with the recommendations made during the review, reflecting a spirit of constructive cooperation. Tunisia also expressed appreciation for progress in strengthening human rights in Mongolia and for efforts to reinforce the legislative and institutional framework in this field.

573. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated Mongolia on adopting the universal periodic review action plan and welcomed steps to strengthen accountability, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, and responses to gender-based violence. UNFPA encouraged protection against technology-facilitated violence, welcomed inclusive initiatives for adolescents and persons with disabilities, and emphasized the need for sustained political will and targeted budgeting to deliver meaningful improvements for women, girls, and marginalized groups.

574. The United Arab Emirates expressed appreciation for Mongolia's support of its recommendations on protecting children from violence and online bullying, strengthening awareness and prevention, and continuing cooperation with United Nations bodies and human rights mechanisms.

575. Uzbekistan (video statement) appreciated Mongolia's constructive engagement throughout the universal periodic review process and welcomed its support of 192 recommendations, including the two made by Uzbekistan. It commended Mongolia for efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework for human rights, including judicial independence, the National Human Rights Commission, implementation of

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international obligations, child protection, action against domestic and gender-based violence, gender equality, and protection of groups in vulnerable situations.

576. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed Mongolia's cooperation with the universal periodic review and recognized progress in promoting and protecting human rights, especially for groups in vulnerable situations through legal frameworks and public policies. It appreciated Mongolia's support of its two recommendations on gender equality and strengthening employment support for persons with disabilities and encouraged continued implementation of supported recommendations in line with national realities.

577. Viet Nam appreciated Mongolia's cooperative engagement with the universal periodic review and welcomed its support of 192 out of 223 recommendations, including the three made by Viet Nam. It considered that to reflect a clear commitment of Mongolia to the promotion and protection of human rights and encouraged the State to make continued progress in implementing the supported recommendations.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

578. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mongolia, five other stakeholders made statements.

579. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development welcomed Mongolia's constructive engagement in its fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and its support of a large number of recommendations. The organization acknowledged positive steps, including the Law on the Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders and the establishment of a dedicated mechanism within the National Human Rights Commission. It, however, remained concerned that, in practice, human rights defenders, including environmental defenders, journalists, and independent media actors, continued to face harassment, smear campaigns, and criminalization, reflecting the absence of an enabling environment for civil society organizations to operate freely and safely. It referred to recent cases involving an investigative journalist and an independent media outlet as illustrating a broader pattern of retaliation and the use of legal and administrative measures to silence dissent and restrict civic space. While welcoming the Constitutional Court's suspension of provisions on false information, it remained concerned about broadly framed legal provisions being used to initiate investigations and pressure journalists, contributing to a chilling effect on freedom of expression and access to information. The organization also expressed concern about increased investment in large-scale mining and extractive projects without adequate human rights and environmental safeguards, which could undermine the rights and livelihoods of affected communities, including herders, and urged Mongolia to ensure effective implementation of its commitments in practice.

580. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement) welcomed Mongolia's engagement in the universal periodic review process and noted that it had supported 22 of the 23 recommendations received on civic space. The organization welcomed Mongolia's support of recommendations aimed at protecting human rights defenders and journalists, ensuring that laws were not misused to restrict their work, protecting them from harassment and intimidation, repealing article 13.14 of the Criminal Code on defamation, and ensuring press freedom. It regretted, however, that Mongolia had not supported recommendations to review or repeal articles 17.6 and 19.11 of the Criminal Code, which it stated had also been used to target activists and journalists. It expressed concern about documented harassment and criminalization of activists and journalists in recent years, as well as draft laws on non-governmental organizations that it considered inconsistent with international law and standards. It also raised alarm over proposed laws to control the Internet and restrictions in law and practice on peaceful protest. It urged Mongolia to take concrete steps to implement the supported recommendations, ensure that all laws complied with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, effectively implement the 2021 law on human rights defenders, and revise the law on demonstrations and public gatherings in line with international human rights standards.

581. ILGA World (video statement), in consultation with Mongolian civil society organizations working to protect and promote the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons in Mongolia, commended the 11 States that made 15

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recommendations concerning their rights. It noted that those recommendations had called for comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, stronger protection against violence, efforts to combat harmful stereotypes, and training for law enforcement and public officials. It recognized progress made by Mongolia in advancing human rights protections and encouraged the Government to continue building on those steps. It noted with regret, however, that recommendations concerning comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation had not been supported, while recommendations on ensuring thorough investigations of hate-motivated violence and prohibiting conversion therapy had been noted. It expressed hope that the ongoing consideration of draft anti-discrimination legislation would lead to strong and inclusive legal protections before the next universal periodic review cycle. It emphasized that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons were part of Mongolian society and stood ready to work with the Government to advance dignity, equality and human rights for all.

582. The Center for Global Nonkilling encouraged Mongolia to include members of Parliament and representatives of civil society in its delegation to the Working Group on the universal periodic review during its next review. The organization stated that, although Mongolia had abolished the death penalty, this was not yet reflected in the Constitution, urging the authorities to amend it in order for it to fully reflect the value of life. It also expressed concern about the high suicide rate in Mongolia, which it noted was around twice the world average and stressed the importance of constitutional protection of life, social cohesion, economic inclusion, and guaranteed minimum standards of living as factors contributing to suicide prevention. It expressed hope that progress would be made on those issues before Mongolia's next universal periodic review.

583. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) stated that Mongolia had made notable progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in the areas of judicial reform, gender equality, child protection, and environmental protection, demonstrating strong commitment and practical action. It considered that those efforts had improved the national human rights situation and provided valuable experience for the international community. At the same time, it noted that challenges remained in poverty eradication, improving the quality of education, and strengthening judicial independence. It expressed willingness to work with Mongolia and the international community to explore solutions and promote the comprehensive development of human rights.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

584. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 223 recommendations received, 192 had enjoyed the support of Mongolia, and 30 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on one other recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

585. Mongolia reiterated its sincere appreciation to all States for their constructive engagement and continued cooperation throughout the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. It also thanked the troika and the OHCHR universal periodic review secretariat for their valuable work in facilitating the review.

586. Mongolia emphasized that it had approached the fourth cycle review with openness and a strong commitment to strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted that the recommendations it supported would guide its efforts in the coming years as it continued advancing reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law, promoting good governance, protecting the rights of groups in vulnerable situation, and improving the well-being of the people of Mongolia.

587. Mongolia also recognized that the effective implementation of those recommendations was essential. Accordingly, it would continue to work closely with Parliament, academia, civil society organizations, and international partners to translate those commitments into tangible progress.

588. Mongolia concluded by affirming that, as a vibrant democracy, it remained firmly committed to upholding human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law. It further reaffirmed its full support for the universal periodic review and its cooperative spirit.

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Mongolia looked forward to continued engagement with all partners as it embarked on implementing the outcome of the fourth cycle universal periodic review.

Panama

589. The review of Panama was held on 5 November 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 Panama 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;[183]

(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;[184]

(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.[185]

590. At its 38th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Panama (see sect. C below).

591. The outcome of the review of Panama comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[186] 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.[187]

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

592. Panama recognized the universal periodic review as a fundamental pillar for strengthening its national institutions and its national regulatory framework.

593. Panama explained that it noted the recommendations referring to the ratification of international human rights instruments because their ratification would require an exhaustive analysis and approval by the National Assembly. For example, the ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization would require harmonizing technical concepts of the Constitution of Panama, namely, on the denomination of collective lands and on the structure of contentious jurisdictions. Panama highlighted the establishment of Indigenous Regions and the robust environmental legislation for the protection of collective lands.

594. Panama had noted the recommendations to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families because of the need to reconcile that Convention with the precepts of the national Constitution. However, Panama reiterated that the protection of the dignity of migrants continued to be a priority, regardless of the status of ratification of that instrument.

595. Regarding the recommendations to enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (recommendations 119.41 and 119.51), Panama noted them because its enactment would require a broad and participatory consultative process with different bodies of the State and civil society. Panama highlighted the implementation of the Bill on Standard for Comprehensive Care and the Strategy for Spaces Free of Stigma and Discrimination.

[183] A/HRC/WG.6/50/PAN/1.
[184] A/HRC/WG.6/50/PAN/2.
[185] A/HRC/WG.6/50/PAN/3.
[186] A/HRC/61/8.
[187] A/HRC/61/8/Add.1.

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596. Panama pointed at the legislative debate to adopt Bill 447 to create the National Institute for Women (INAMU). The Bill would guarantee a budget no less than the currently assigned to the Ministry of Women.

597. On recommendation 119.244, Panama clarified that the procedure for gender recognition, contemplated in Article 121 of the Unified Text of the Civil Registry Law, was technically designed to correct material errors or omissions that occurred at the original birth registration.

598. Panama reiterated that the categorization of recommendations as "noted" did not imply a dismissal of their objectives, but rather the recognition that their implementation must follow the constitutional channels and social consensus.

599. On recommendation 119.65, Panama committed to redouble its efforts to protect persons defending the environment and the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Panama highlighted the mandate of the Public Prosecutor to investigate any violation of the integrity of human rights defenders, guaranteeing their access to justice and the application of procedural measures aimed at safeguarding victims.

600. On transparency and the fight against corruption (recommendation 119.66), Panama reaffirmed its "zero tolerance" policy against acts that affect public administration and underlined that the Penal Code criminalized this conduct.

601. On recommendation 119.73, Panama highlighted Law 53 (2015) which regulated the judicial career, the judicial administrative career, the public defence career and the Special Jurisdiction for Integrity and Transparency. This system was based on a merit-based selection process thus ensuring a transparent, professional, and independent justice system.

602. On recommendation 119.74, Panama reaffirmed its commitment to eliminate all barriers to access justice and to guarantee an effective judicial protection without discrimination. It underlined the strengthening of the judicial branch and the Public Prosecutor's Office, the creation of the Access to Justice and Gender Unit and the implementation of the Open Justice and Transparency offices.

603. Regarding recommendations 119.84, 119.91 and 119.92, Panama highlighted that Law 474 of 2025 increased the penalties for aggravated rape to 25 years in prison and guaranteed timely investigations and prosecutions. It also underlined Law 458 (2024) that strengthened the National Commission against Trafficking in Persons and the Unit for the Care and Identification of Victims.

604. On recommendation 119.113, Panama highlighted the National Institute for Aqueducts and Sewers and the Public Policy on Equal Opportunities 2024-2034 that established a roadmap to expand the coverage of basic services to rural, Afro-descendant and regional areas.

605. On recommendation 119.126, Panama underlined the expansion of the services to prevent HIV and sexually transmitted infections and the "Growing Safe" project to eradicate sexual violence and the prevention of adolescent pregnancy.

606. On recommendation 119.129, Panama had expanded mobile health and telemedicine services to the most remote and rural areas of the country to guarantee maternal and childcare.

607. On recommendation 119.172, Panama stressed the sustained growth of women's participation in the spheres of power. The presence of women in the judiciary had risen from 50.9 per cent in 2007 to 63.8 per cent in October 2024.

608. On recommendation 119.182, Panama highlighted the MUJER APP, an official application that served as an early warning system and a panic button linked to monitoring centres for an immediate response. It also underlined IFARHU that granted a specific economic support to women victims of violence and their children.

609. On recommendations 119.187 and 119.193, Panama highlighted the establishment of the Comprehensive Care Centre in Darién to provide legal, psychological and social guidance for migrant women. Panama also underlined the Public Policy on Equal Opportunities 2024-2034 to strengthen the detection mechanisms and dignify the reparation for migrant, indigenous, Afro-descendant and disabled women.

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610. Panama highlighted the explicit prohibition of corporal punishment and mental abuse through Law 285 (2022) that established a robust framework for its prevention and punishment. Panama underlined the specialized care to guarantee that children and adolescents victims of sexual exploitation or abuse have access to specialized and priority protection.

611. On recommendations 119.252 and 119.256, Panama reaffirmed its unrestricted respect for the principle of non-refoulement and for the dignity of those seeking refuge. It underlined the implementation of specific protocols to access justice for migrants and indigenous women victims of violence. It also highlighted the Working Group on Gender-Based Violence to mitigate risks and to offer a coherent humanitarian response to women and girls in vulnerable situations.

612. In conclusion, Panama reiterated its commitment to the full observance of human rights based on strategic actions of a cross-cutting nature. It highlighted the strengthening of the inter-institutional coordination to ensure that universal periodic review recommendations are translated into public policies with measurable goals and dedicated resources.

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

613. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Panama, 20 delegations made statements.

614. Djibouti welcomed the commitment of Panama to the promotion and protection of human rights and the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations it received.

615. The Dominican Republic welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations to strengthen democratic institutions, promote the participation of women and young persons in political, social and economic decision-making for and effective social inclusion, as well as to extend the programmes to protect older persons and persons with disabilities.

616. Egypt welcomed the continued efforts made by Panama to promote the enjoyment of human rights by all citizens as well as the ongoing cooperation with the various mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. Egypt commended Panama's national initiatives and programmes to promote economic and social rights aimed at improving the human rights situation at all levels.

617. El Salvador congratulated Panama for accepting a large number of recommendations during this fourth universal periodic review cycle and commended the efforts made to examine the recommendations through the National Standing Commission.

618. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the adoption of Law 297/2022 to reduce extreme poverty and inequality in Panama, the coordination of plans and projects of national institutions and local governments and the promotion of citizenship participation.

619. Ethiopia noted with appreciation that Panama had accepted the majority of the recommendations. Ethiopia encouraged the State to continue its efforts to effectively implement the accepted recommendations.

620. India (video statement) appreciated the constructive engagement of Panama during the entire review, which reflected its commitment to the universal periodic review process. India also appreciated that Panama had accepted the majority of the recommendations.

621. Maldives commended Panama for accepting the majority of the recommendations it received during the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2025.

622. Morocco commended Panama for accepting the majority of the recommendations, in particular, those calling for strengthening the National Standing Commission to follow up on national and international human rights commitments.

623. Nepal appreciated the efforts made by Panama to promote gender equality.

624. Oman welcomed the cooperation of Panama with the human rights mechanisms and the efforts undertaken to combat social disparities and achieve sustainable development.

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625. The Philippines noted with appreciation Panama's efforts to strengthen its legal and policy frameworks to protect human rights, including protections for vulnerable groups such as Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants and refugees. The Philippines also recognized Panama's commitment to advancing socio-economic rights and inclusive development through reforms aimed at poverty reduction, expanding social protection and improving access to essential services.

626. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the deplorable conditions of detention in Panama, about acts of torture and inhuman treatment as well as about the excessive use of force by law enforcement, the violations of the rights of migrants and human trafficking.

627. Sri Lanka (video statement) encouraged Panama to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It also encouraged Panama to continue to effectively address human trafficking, including sex trafficking, forced labour and child labour, especially among vulnerable groups.

628. Trinidad and Tobago commended Panama for addressing the underrepresentation of women in decision-making positions in public and private sectors; for combatting discrimination against Indigenous Peoples to ensure their full participation in the economy, by creating different Indigenous regions and environmental legislation on collective lands; and for addressing discrimination against people of African descent, including through policy enhancements.

629. Tunisia welcomed the acceptance by Panama of the majority of the recommendations. It commended the efforts made to promote human rights at the legislative and institutional levels and Panama's constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

630. UNHCR (video statement) commended Panama for its ongoing efforts to strengthen the protection framework for refugees and asylum seekers on its territory. UNHCR recognized Panama's dedication to protect refugees internationally and appreciated the country's efforts to uphold fair and effective asylum processes in accordance with the 1951 Refugee Convention and international law. UNHCR supported Panama to: (a) strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of its national asylum system to ensure that refugee status determination procedures are conducted in a fair, efficient, and timely manner, in full compliance with international refugee law; (b) streamline asylum procedures and enhance the case processing capacity to reduce delays, ensure timely and fair decisions for those in need of international protection, including facilitating access to territory and to asylum procedures, particularly at border entries and airports; (c) ensure timely access to documentation for recognized refugees and asylum seekers, enabling them to exercise their rights, including access to employment and basic services; and (d) facilitate and promote the socio-economic inclusion of refugees through access to formal employment, education, and national services, supporting pathways to self-reliance and enabling refugees to contribute to host communities and national economies. UNHCR reaffirmed its commitment to supporting Panama in achieving these goals and implementing the universal periodic review recommendations.

631. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the acceptance by Panama of the recommendation to strengthen the measures adopted to eradicate all forms of discrimination, stigmatization and xenophobia against persons of African descent, Indigenous Peoples and migrants. It encouraged Panama to consider the future implementation of the recommendations in line with the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion.

632. Viet Nam commended Panama for the recent progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

633. Albania commended Panama on accepting a large number of recommendations aiming to advance the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. Albania encouraged Panama to pursue its efforts to combating all forms of discrimination.

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3. General comments made by other stakeholders

634. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Panama, eight other stakeholders made statements.

635. The International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute expressed concern that a significant number of recommendations addressed to Panama focused on abortion and issues related to sexual orientation and gender identity. It emphasised the existing protections of the right to life and the family under international law and highlighted parental rights in education, referring to Panama's Law 302 of 2022 on sexuality and affectivity education. It concluded that the recommendations from the universal periodic review should align with international law and reflect Panama's actual priorities.

636. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, in a joint statement with the Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (video statement), welcomed Panama's acceptance of recommendations on education and health. The organizations acknowledged efforts to expand access to education but expressed concern about persistent inequalities affecting Afro-Panamanian, Indigenous, rural and marginalised children in accessing quality education. They also noted insufficient healthcare for mothers and newborns, particularly due to shortages in personnel and medicines. The organizations recommended improving school infrastructure in remote areas and ensuring adequate maternal and prenatal healthcare for vulnerable populations.

637. Recontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement) welcomed Panama's efforts to strengthen its human rights framework and commended progress in poverty reduction, combating trafficking, and promoting inclusion. It noted the adoption of policies for Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities, as well as legislation addressing trafficking and gender-based violence. However, it raised concerns about persistent inequalities in Indigenous regions, notably with regard to limited access to education and basic services. It also highlighted risks faced by migrants in the Darién region, such as violence, including sexual violence, and trafficking faced by migrants and asylum-seekers. The organization called on Panama to ensure effective access to its territory and to asylum procedures for children and families in transit. It requested Panama to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, address prison overcrowding, reduce inequalities, and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

638. Interfaith International welcomed Panama's commitment to democratic governance, anti-discrimination, poverty reduction, and environmental protection. It highlighted the adoption of transparency and anti-corruption laws, as well as initiatives promoting Indigenous participation and social protection systems. While recognising progress in education, healthcare and child protection, it expressed concern about persistent inequalities affecting Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities and gaps in the implementation of anti-discrimination measures. It emphasised the need to strengthen protections for vulnerable groups and ensure that reforms translate into tangible improvements. It recommended strengthening the implementation and monitoring of anti-discrimination laws, particularly for Indigenous and minority communities. It also recommended to ensure equitable access to services and justice, education, healthcare across all regions and to reinforce accountability mechanisms to combat corruption effectively.

639. The Center for Global Nonkilling highlighted positive aspects of life in Panama, including high life expectancy, low suicide rates and low traffic fatalities. It also commended the constitutional provision banning the existence of an army and the use of peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms. However, it raised concerns about relatively high homicide rates and noted the absence of explicit constitutional recognition of the right to life. The organization encouraged Panama to bring members of the Parliament, representatives of civil society, Indigenous Peoples and other individuals within the delegation of Panama to its next review at the Working Group.

640. Franciscans International welcomed Panama's acceptance of most recommendations on the protection of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees to ensure a human rights-based approach to human mobility and border governance. However, it stressed the existing

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challenges to implement these recommendations. It raised concerns about the dangers faced by migrants, including deaths along unsafe routes, especially for those in reverse migration flows. It also expressed alarm over the "Plan Firmeza" policy, citing risks of refoulement due to accelerated deportations without individualised assessments. It urged Panama to ensure a human-rights–based approach to migration and border governance, including safe transit, respect for non-refoulement, ending the de facto detention of those seeking international protection.

641. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Panama's progress in the protection and promotion of human rights, particularly in its judicial reform, gender equality, child protection and environmental protection, describing it as a valuable international example. At the same time, it noted the ongoing challenges in poverty reduction, education quality and judicial independence. It emphasised the importance of international cooperation and exchange of experiences to address these issues and further advance human rights.

642. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society welcomed Panama's progress in child protection reforms. It urged Panama to establish stronger mechanisms to advance gender equality and for the protection of migrant children. It expressed concern about the planned downgrading of the Ministry of Women's Affairs to a National Institute for Women (INAMU) because that could weaken institutional coordination on gender equality, which will negatively impact on girls exposed to violence and discrimination. It also highlighted the continued risks of exploitation faced by migrant and refugee children, particularly in the Darién Gap, despite existing protection protocols. It urged Panama to demonstrate stronger political will by reinforcing the measures against gender-based violence through sustained funding, effective law enforcement, and improved access to justice and support services, particularly for women and girls in rural, Indigenous and migrant communities.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

643. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 263 recommendations received, 189 had enjoyed the support of Panama, and 72 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.

644. The Vice-President thanked the delegation of Panama for its constructive participation throughout the universal periodic review process.

Jamaica

645. The review of Jamaica was held on 11 November 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 Jamaica 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;[188]

(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;[189]

(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.[190]

646. At its 38th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Jamaica (see sect. C below).

[188] A/HRC/WG.6/50/JAM/1.
[189] A/HRC/WG.6/50/JAM/2.
[190] A/HRC/WG.6/50/JAM/3.

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647. The outcome of the review of Jamaica comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[191] 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.[192]

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

648. The delegation of Jamaica expressed appreciation for the universal periodic review process and thanked the 84 member States for their constructive engagement in the review, during which Jamaica received a total of 237 recommendations. Of these, Jamaica supported 124 recommendations and noted 113 recommendations, taking into account legal, policy, administrative and resource considerations.

649. The delegation recalled that Jamaica's fourth cycle review took place in a challenging national context, following the severe impact of Hurricane Melissa, a category 5 storm that caused widespread damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. In response, the Government adopted a whole-of-government approach to recovery, including the establishment of the National Reconstruction and Resilience Authority (NaRRA) to coordinate reconstruction efforts and strengthen long-term resilience.

650. The delegation indicated that the supported recommendations would guide ongoing efforts to promote and protect human rights, with particular emphasis on the protection of women and girls, persons with disabilities, human rights and the environment, and the right to development.

651. The delegation provided clarification on its position regarding a number of noted recommendations.

652. Regarding the legal and policy framework, Jamaica expressed support for recommendations for the criminalization of marital rape. The Government indicated its intention to amend the Sexual Offences Act, 2009 to broaden the definition of marital rape by removing restrictive conditions limiting its application, such as legal separation.

653. On issues relating to Indigenous Peoples, the delegation referred to Jamaica's constitutional framework and highlighted the recognition and support given to Maroon communities, emphasizing their cultural importance and role in nation-building as well as their entitlement to the protection and resources of the State.

654. Concerning equality and non-discrimination, the delegation reaffirmed that the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms guarantees protection for all persons within Jamaica's jurisdiction. It informed that relevant policies and measures in this area are progressively developing and undergoing continuous review, while noting several recommendations on equality and non-discrimination.

655. With respect to liberty and security of the person, Jamaica noted recommendations relating to detention conditions and alignment with international standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). The delegation highlighted measures undertaken by the Department of Correctional Services, including the development and implementation of a comprehensive Offender Management Policy guided by principles such as human rights, dignity, and health and well-being towards effective rehabilitation and reintegration. While these international rules have not been formally incorporated into domestic law, the delegation emphasized that existing legislation and policies substantially address their underlying mandates.

[191] A/HRC/61/16.
[192] A/HRC/61/16/Add.1.

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656. The delegation further underscored progress in addressing crime and violence, noting a 42 per cent year-on-year reduction in homicides from 2024 to 2025. This progress was attributed to a multi-sectoral approach, strengthened legislative frameworks, and improved law enforcement capacity, while ensuring that security operations align with human rights standards.

657. On the right to education, Jamaica reaffirmed its constitutional guarantee of publicly funded education for Jamaican citizens at the pre-primary and primary levels in public institutions. The Government continues to promote equal access to education and vocational training, particularly for vulnerable groups, including children and persons with disabilities.

658. Regarding the right to development, the delegation highlighted the continued implementation of Vision 2030 Jamaica, the national development plan aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The plan is guided by people-centred and rights-based principles, supported by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework, including national indicators and data platforms that enable stakeholder participation and evidence-based policy-making.

659. The delegation further indicated that the supported recommendations would be implemented.

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

660. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Jamaica, 21 delegations made statements.

661. Ghana welcomed the constructive engagement of Jamaica throughout the universal periodic review process and noted with appreciation the acceptance of 124 recommendations, including its own recommendation aimed at strengthening action plans to improve accessibility and availability of healthcare services and equipment for persons with disabilities. It wished Jamaica success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

662. Indonesia (video statement) commended Jamaica for its constructive participation in the review and welcomed its decision to support around 52 per cent of all recommendations received. It noted with appreciation that Indonesia's recommendations had been supported, including on the effective implementation of the Disabilities Act, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures, with particular attention to women, children and persons with disabilities. Indonesia expressed confidence that implementation of the accepted recommendations would contribute meaningfully to the promotion of human rights in Jamaica.

663. Lesotho welcomed Jamaica's continued engagement with the universal periodic review process and commended the acceptance of the recommendations proposed by Lesotho, particularly on the adoption of legislative and administrative measures to enhance access to justice and social protection for all vulnerable and marginalized groups. It encouraged Jamaica to prioritize full implementation of recommendations and maintain engagement with international human rights mechanisms.

664. Maldives congratulated Jamaica for its commitment to the universal periodic process and welcomed the acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including one from Maldives. It wished Jamaica success in implementation.

665. Nepal welcomed Jamaica's constructive engagement and thanked it for accepting all three recommendations made by Nepal, including ensuring non-discrimination in the labour market, advancing climate action, and promoting gender equality. Nepal wished Jamaica success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

666. Nigeria (video statement) commended Jamaica for its active engagement with human rights mechanisms and welcomed its acceptance of several recommendations made by Nigeria, including on advancing climate adaptation and resilience measures, and establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

667. The Philippines welcomed Jamaica's decision to accept its recommendations relating to reducing maternal mortality and morbidity, strengthening the implementation of laws and

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strategies to combat gender-based violence, and enhancing human rights education for law enforcement and the judiciary, with particular attention to the rights of children in conflict with the law. The Philippines acknowledged Jamaica's continued efforts to strengthen climate resilience, advance gender equality, and enhance measures to protect the rights of women, children, and older persons.

668. The Russian Federation noted that Jamaica had accepted two of its recommendations. It also noted the overall stable human rights situation in Jamaica and improvements in socio-economic indicators, including reductions in poverty, crime, and homicide rates. At the same time, it emphasized that further efforts were needed to address shortcomings in the field of human rights in the country.

669. Sierra Leone congratulated Jamaica for supporting 124 recommendations, including those proposed by Sierra Leone, and acknowledged its public education funding policy as an important step towards achieving inclusive human capital development and long-term socio-economic progress.

670. Singapore commended Jamaica's engagement with the universal periodic review process and welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations aimed at eliminating gender-based violence and discrimination and, strengthening climate adaptation and resilience.

671. The Sudan welcomed Jamaica's constructive participation in the universal periodic review process and the progress made in legislative, political and developmental areas, including efforts to empower women and advance climate action.

672. Trinidad and Tobago acknowledged Jamaica's commitment to promoting and protecting human rights despite challenges arising from Hurricane Melissa and the constraints faced as a climate vulnerable small island developing State. It highlighted efforts to strengthen climate resilience, address violence against women and children, and combat trafficking in persons, and pursue technical assistance through international collaboration.

673. Tunisia welcomed Jamaica's acceptance of recommendations related to the participation of persons with disabilities and access to healthcare. It also commended initiatives to protect children from violence and combat child trafficking.

674. UNFPA highlighted significant progress in advancing sexual and reproductive health and gender equality and commended Jamaica for the achievements in eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis. It also commended the spotlight initiatives expansion of shelters and strengthening of survivor cantered services. However, UNFPA underscored the importance of sustaining the gains and addressing remaining challenges such as adolescent pregnancy and maternal mortality.

675. Viet Nam welcomed Jamaica's constructive engagement and appreciated its efforts to reform the justice sector, strengthen social protection, expand access to quality education, and enhance climate resilience under Vision 2030 Jamaica.

676. The Bahamas highlighted Jamaica's resilience and commitment in the face of natural disasters and welcomed the acceptance of recommendations relating to the inclusion of climate resilience into national budgeting and fiscal policy, including through long-term recovery following Hurricane Melissa, and mental health services for vulnerable groups. The Bahamas encouraged Jamaica to continue its engagement with international and regional partners, including through the CARICOM regional office of the OHCHR in its efforts to implement accepted recommendations.

677. Botswana commended Jamaica's efforts to strengthen its national human rights framework, including legislative reforms and institutional capacity-building, as well as its national plan for integrated response to children and violence.

678. Chile welcomed Jamaica's acceptance of its recommendation to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles. Chile encouraged further consideration of the ratification of international human rights instruments, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol.

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679. China commended Jamaica's progress since the last cycle, notably in the area of cooperating with the United Nations, acceding to several international human rights treaties, developing the national plan for the integrated response to children and violence, combating child labour and child trafficking and revising the national policy for senior citizens. China welcomed Jamaica's acceptance of recommendations on development, poverty reduction and livelihoods.

680. Costa Rica welcomed Jamaica's cooperation during the review and the acceptance of recommendations related to reproductive health services and women's political participation, while encouraging further consideration of recommendations addressing elimination of discriminatory practices at schools, in particular those that affect cultural and religious expressions.

681. Cuba acknowledged Jamaica's efforts to promote young women's political leadership and expand healthcare coverage, while underscoring the importance of broadening coverage of healthcare linked to HIV, AIDS, tuberculosis and mental health, particularly in rural areas.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

682. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Jamaica, seven other stakeholders made statements.

683. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches acknowledged efforts undertaken by Jamaica since the previous review but expressed concern that almost half of the recommendations had been noted. It highlighted the persistence of sexual and gender-based violence, noting that despite efforts made, 39 per cent of women experience such violence, while male survivors remain under-recognized. It also raised concerns about high homicide rates, with more than 70 per cent of the child victims being male, and the legality of corporal punishment of children, while welcoming measures to address conflicts with and between children. The organization urged Jamaica to reconsider recommendations related to violence, discrimination and climate resilience, including ensuring inclusive environmental governance and equitable access to natural resources.

684. Christian Council International (video statement) commended Jamaica for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review and for efforts to promote the well-being of its people. The organization recognized policies supporting women, children and families, and emphasized the importance of protecting unborn life in accordance with national laws and cultural values. It encouraged Jamaica to implement accepted recommendations in a manner consistent with its constitutional framework and cultural and religious context.

685. Just Atonement Inc. (video statement) commended Jamaica's progress in strengthening climate resilience, including its nationally determined contributions and ambitious targets to reduce emissions. The organization further highlighted Jamaica's efforts to combat human trafficking, protect children and promote the gender and climate change strategy. It also recalled that the severe impact of Hurricane Melissa proved that small island developing States bear the brunt of the climate crisis, highlighting the importance of mainstreaming human rights into climate mitigation and adaptation policies. It noted with concern that many objectives of the action plan 2024-2026 on climate regulations and increased government transparency remain unfulfilled due to resource limitations. It called for increased international financial and technical support to ensure sustainable development and effective policy implementation.

686. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) expressed concern that Jamaica had noted all recommendations relating to the abolition of the death penalty and ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. While acknowledging the long-standing de facto moratorium, the organization highlighted statements by national authorities supporting the retention of capital punishment and argued that the death penalty does not have a deterrent effect on crime. It urged Jamaica to abolish the death penalty and adopt alternative penalties consistent with international human rights standards.

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687. Interfaith International welcomed Jamaica's efforts to strengthen human rights protections, including legislation addressing sexual harassment and domestic violence, and initiatives to combat trafficking and support vulnerable groups. It also commended progress in climate resilience and disaster preparedness. However, it raised concerns that the death penalty had not been formally abolished, that violence against women and children persisted, and that no independent national human rights institution had been established. It recommended that Jamaica take steps toward formal abolition of the death penalty, strengthen implementation of laws addressing violence against women and children, and establish a national human rights institution in line with international standards.

688. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Jamaica's progress in promoting gender equality, including through the adoption of the Sexual Harassment Act and the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act. It also highlighted efforts to reduce poverty, strengthen social justice, and address climate change. The organization acknowledged the Government's efforts to improve the well-being of its population through national policies and programmes. At the same time, the organization noted ongoing challenges related to disaster response, judicial efficiency, and the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and encouraged Jamaica to continue strengthening its legal and policy frameworks to ensure equal enjoyment of human rights for all.

689. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society noted that Jamaica had not accepted recommendations to strengthen the integration of a child protection dimension into climate change adaptation policies and to expand child abuse mitigation projects. It also regretted that Jamaica noted recommendations on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It encouraged Jamaica to also give due consideration to ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to extend a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

690. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 237 recommendations received, 124 had enjoyed the support of Jamaica, and 113 had been noted.

691. The delegation of Jamaica thanked the participating delegations and welcomed the adoption of the outcome of its fourth universal periodic review. The delegation reiterated Jamaica's strong commitment to the universal periodic review process and to the promotion and protection of human rights, grounded in its Constitution, democratic principles and the rule of law. It reaffirmed that human rights are universal, inalienable, indivisible and interdependent, and that the Government remains committed to fulfilling its national, regional and international obligations. It also reaffirmed its commitment to continued cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, as well as with bilateral, regional and hemispheric partners.

692. The delegation affirmed that the Government will continue to strengthen existing mechanisms, while developing new systems to address emerging human rights challenges, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. It underscored the importance of ongoing engagement and expressed its intention to continue working with the international community in preparation for its next review cycle.

693. The delegation noted that, as a small island developing State, Jamaica faces particular vulnerabilities to climate-related disasters. It emphasized that reconstruction efforts following recent disasters are being undertaken with a view to building a more resilient society while ensuring the realization of human rights for all citizens.

694. The delegation concluded by expressing appreciation to all member States for their constructive engagement in the review process, as well as to the troika representatives of Costa Rica, Maldives and Morocco, and the secretariat for their support.

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Andorra

695. The review of Andorra was held on 6 November 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 Andorra 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;[193]

(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;[194]

(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.[195]

696. At its 38th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Andorra (see sect. C below).

697. The outcome of the review of Andorra comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[196] 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.[197]

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

698. The delegation of Andorra (video statement) expressed its appreciation to all States that had participated in the interactive dialogue held on 6 November 2025 and noted that the dialogue had been extremely constructive.

699. During the dialogue, the delegation had chosen not to take an immediate position on the recommendations received. It stated that this choice reflected its intention to conduct a thorough and rigorous analysis of each recommendation, taking into account its institutional framework, legislative capacity and societal context.

700. All 150 recommendations had been examined in a transversal manner through interministerial consultations. This process had been carried out in order to avoid undertaking commitments that would be difficult or impossible to fulfil in the short term. The delegation indicated that the limited size of its administration and the functioning of its Parliament, the Consell General composed of 28 members, explained certain limitations. Nevertheless, it emphasized that respect for and the protection of human rights remained at the heart of all its policies.

701. Following this analysis, Andorra supported 108 of the 150 recommendations received. It stated that this number reflected the strength of its commitment to human rights, while also illustrating a pragmatic approach.

702. The delegation stated that the recommendations accepted were fully integrated into the elaboration of public policies and the implementation of reforms that were already undertaken, ongoing or planned in the short term. It emphasized that, in recent years, the Government had pursued sustained efforts to adapt its normative framework despite the constraints linked to the size of its administration.

703. It indicated that legislation had been strengthened in the fields of equality and non-discrimination, the fight against violence against women and domestic violence, the

[193] A/HRC/WG.6/50/AND/1.
[194] A/HRC/WG.6/50/AND/2.
[195] A/HRC/WG.6/50/AND/3.
[196] A/HRC/61/AND.
[197] A/HRC/61/AND/Add.1.

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protection of children, the inclusion of persons with disabilities and the reinforcement of social cohesion.

704. The delegation emphasized that these efforts must be maintained over time in order to respond to new challenges linked to the evolution of society. It stated that the promotion and protection of human rights required constant adaptation of legislation and of its implementation.

705. As an example, the delegation referred to the approval, on 4 March 2026, of a draft law aimed at strengthening the rights of children and adolescents, in particular, in order to reinforce the protection of young people in the digital environment.

706. The delegation further stated that Andorra continued its efforts to adhere to numerous international human rights instruments, emphasizing that multilateralism remained the most effective framework for addressing contemporary challenges.

707. It highlighted, in particular, the ongoing ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which illustrated the firm determination of the Government to strengthen the protection of all rights and to consolidate the integration of international human rights standards into its national legal framework. It also noted that this ratification responded to recommendations received during previous universal periodic review cycles.

708. The delegation stated that 41 recommendations had been taken into consideration. It explained that these recommendations concerned issues that required further reflection, particularly in light of constitutional and institutional considerations, as well as their sensitivity within society.

709. It emphasized that taking note of these recommendations did not represent disengagement, but rather reflected a responsible approach aimed at ensuring that commitments undertaken could be fulfilled.

710. It indicated that it was sparing no effort to work towards an ever more comprehensive and effective implementation of human rights in Andorra. However, in certain areas, such as voluntary termination of a pregnancy, which is mentioned in several of the recommendations, it noted that this matter required additional time in order to reconcile the provisions contained in international instruments with the preservation of the national institutional system.

711. The delegation further stated that Andorra would work with determination to establish, before the end of the current cycle, a national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations.

712. It indicated that this mechanism would ensure a more effective, efficient and consistent implementation, not only of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review, but also of those stemming from other international human rights instruments, both at the level of the United Nations and other international organizations, in particular the Council of Europe.

713. The delegation emphasized that participation in the universal periodic review, conducted in a spirit of transparency and technical rigor, constituted a collective effort that needed to be continued. It indicated that it was essential for strengthening its national human rights protection system and contributing to the United Nations' core mission of ensuring universal respect for these inalienable rights.

714. Finally, Andorra reaffirmed that it would continue to cooperate in an open and constructive manner with international human rights mechanisms and emphasized that the respect and promotion of fundamental rights constituted an essential pillar of just, democratic, inclusive and sustainable societies.

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

715. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Andorra, 17 delegations made statements.

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716. China noted the ongoing achievements made by Andorra in the field of human rights. It referred in particular to the signing of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in September 2025, the use of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to guide national policy-making and planning, and the efforts undertaken to combat transnational human trafficking, while emphasizing the importance attached to the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly, as well as to the promotion of gender equality.

717. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the progress achieved in the protection of women victims of gender-based violence and in the assistance provided to children victims of sexual violence. It also commended the measures taken to prohibit corporal punishment in all contexts, including within the family sphere. Furthermore, it encouraged the Andorran authorities to continue their efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation and forced services, and to adopt a national action plan in this area.

718. Cuba expressed satisfaction at the acceptance by Andorra of its two recommendations. It recognized the progress made in the implementation of measures aimed at guaranteeing the right to housing, including through the expansion of rent control mechanisms, the increase in the number of social housing units, and targeted support for persons in vulnerable situations. It also highlighted the efforts made to improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities, including through the full implementation of the mental health and addiction plan.

719. The Dominican Republic expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Andorra of recommendations the Dominican Republic made relating to the protection of human rights defenders operating in Andorra, as well as for the continued efforts to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence, including through the promotion of women's empowerment and substantive gender equality.

720. India indicated that the review had seen broad participation of 54 delegations and that a total of 150 recommendations had been made. It appreciated that a large number of recommendations had been accepted, including those made by its delegation.

721. Maldives commended Andorra for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by Maldives.

722. Morocco congratulated Andorra for accepting a large number of recommendations, particularly those relating to the protection of the rights of the child and the promotion of gender equality. It also welcomed the commitments made in relation to combating trafficking in persons and strengthening international standards concerning asylum seekers and refugees.

723. Nepal thanked Andorra for accepting two of the three recommendations that it had presented and appreciated the efforts undertaken towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

724. Oman commended Andorra for the steps taken to strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights. It expressed its appreciation for the acceptance by Andorra of the recommendations it had made.

725. The Philippines appreciated the acceptance by Andorra of two recommendations presented by its delegation. It indicated that the first recommendation related to strengthening measures against gender-based violence through appropriate protocol, to ensure due diligence in the investigation and prosecution of cases and enhanced victim support services. The second recommendation related to the development of a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and combat discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech, including online, particularly against vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, migrants and minorities.

726. The Russian Federation noted that none of the three recommendations it had made had been accepted by Andorra. It stated that, despite Andorra's declared commitment to human rights and democratic principles, the situation in this field remained imperfect. It expressed serious concern regarding the absence in the Constitution of clear provisions on the establishment of an Ombudsman institution, as well as the lack of an independent

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supervisory body to receive complaints concerning hate speech in the media. The Russian Federation further indicated that it expected the recommendations adopted by Andorra to be duly implemented, addressing existing shortcomings, and that it would closely monitor their implementation.

727. Sierra Leone welcomed the acceptance by Andorra of two recommendations that it had made. Sierra Leone also acknowledged Andorra's policy of providing free education beyond compulsory schooling and its efforts to strengthen human capital development, long-term socioeconomic progress, and national human rights protection systems.

728. Tunisia welcomed the delegation of Andorra and expressed its satisfaction with the acceptance of the majority of recommendations it had made. It particularly welcomed the acceptance of recommendations concerning the implementation of legislation on the protection of personal data, especially with regard to children's privacy in the digital environment, as well as the intensification of efforts aimed at adopting a comprehensive strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It also noted the commitment of Andorra to promoting human rights at both legislative and institutional levels and commended the efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of children and women, gender equality and social protection.

729. Viet Nam commended Andorra for its commitment to gender equality and children's rights and acknowledged the progress made in supporting persons with disabilities through inclusive education and social services. It also welcomed Andorra's support for its three recommendations relating to strengthening social protection, improving access to affordable and quality housing for vulnerable families, and facilitating access to employment for persons with disabilities. It added that these commitments reflected Andorra's continued dedication to promoting and protecting human rights.

730. Armenia noted Andorra's acceptance of a substantial number of recommendations, which demonstrated Andorra's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Armenia also noted with appreciation Andorra's continued efforts to combat gender-based violence and strengthen equality policies. It also welcomed the measures aimed at enhancing child protection, including initiatives to ensure safety in the digital environment. Armenia further commended steps taken to promote inclusion and equality, including progress in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, advancing inclusive education and strengthening support services for vulnerable groups.

731. Burkina Faso congratulated Andorra for accepting a large number of recommendations. Burkina Faso encouraged Andorra to intensify its efforts to promote and protect human rights and wished it every success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

732. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the acceptance of a significant number of recommendations, including those formulated by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela aimed at strengthening social programmes and national plans to promote all human rights, including the right to development, with particular emphasis on vulnerable populations. It also expressed the expectation that recommendations relating to strengthening the institution of the Ombudsman, including through adequate technical and financial resources, would be considered and implemented in the future, with a view to strengthening Andorra's institutions. It encouraged Andorra to continue progressing in the implementation of supported recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

733. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Andorra, two other stakeholders made statements.

734. The Centre for Global Nonkilling stated that Andorra could be considered a "nonkilling country", noting that no homicides had been reported over the past decade. It indicated that this situation reflected not only the size of the population but also a social culture that values and protects life. It also referred to the issue of abortion, citing global figures and emphasizing the importance of addressing unwanted pregnancies through preventive and humane approaches. It stressed the need to value life at all stages.

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735. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Andorra for its achievements in protecting human rights, promoting gender equality and combating violence against women. It noted that Andorra had adopted important legislation, including laws on the rights of children and adolescents, and laws ensuring equal treatment and equal opportunities for men and women. It stated that these laws had established a solid foundation for safeguarding citizens' rights. It also highlighted Andorra's continued efforts in the fields of education, healthcare and social protection, noting that these efforts had been widely recognized by the international community.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

736. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 150 recommendations received, 108 had enjoyed the support of Andorra, and 41 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on one other recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendations had been supported and which part had been noted.

737. The delegation of Andorra expressed its appreciation for the interventions made by the delegations. It reaffirmed that its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism was full and constant.

738. The delegation emphasized that one of its main objectives was to continue advancing towards the promotion, protection and realization of human rights to the greatest possible extent, acknowledging that this remained an ongoing process.

739. In relation to the statements made by the delegations present, Andorra indicated that the institution of the Raonador del Ciutadà, the Ombudsman of Andorra, had been significantly strengthened through legislative amendments adopted in 2024. It indicated that this reform had implemented, in substance, the recommendations made by the Venice Commission and the Council of Europe at the request of Andorra.

740. The delegation further stated that this institution operated in practice as a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. The delegation emphasized that the institution enjoyed effective independence, including in its actions, in defending its scope of action, and in its budgetary autonomy.

741. The delegation also noted that, according to its founding law, one of the functions of the Ombudsman was to defend the rights recognized in the international conventions signed and ratified by Andorra.

742. The delegation also indicated that Andorra had accepted the recommendation relating to the adoption of a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons and to strengthen the protection of victims.

743. With regard to recommendations concerning the free provision of upper secondary education, the delegation stated that these had been taken into consideration as no legislative amendment was currently foreseen in this respect. However, it clarified that, in practice, secondary education, including both general and vocational tracks, was already free of charge within the three education systems available in Andorra.

744. The delegation reiterated the importance that Andorra attached to the universal periodic review, particularly as a small State. It emphasized that the mechanism represented an essential framework for dialogue, mutual learning and continuous improvement, based on the sovereign equality of States and on a cooperative approach to the promotion and protection of human rights.

Bulgaria

745. The review of Bulgaria was held on 6 November 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 Bulgaria 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;[198]

(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;[199]

(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.[200]

746. At its 39th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Bulgaria (see sect. C below).

747. The outcome of the review of Bulgaria comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[201] 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.[202]

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

748. The delegation of Bulgaria noted that the State attaches particular importance to the universal periodic review process, which reinforced the concept that the human rights situation is a matter of both national and international responsibility.

749. The delegation recalled that Bulgaria presented its national report on 6 November 2025 and expressed gratitude to the 88 delegations that made statements, and 256 recommendations during this process. These recommendations were thoroughly examined and the addendum to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review was approved by the National Coordination Mechanism for Human Rights.

750. Bulgaria's approach was to accept those recommendations for which measures could be foreseen and implemented until the next review in 2030, as well as those that were already implemented or in progress of implementation. Bulgaria decided to accept 193 of the recommendations and mark 53 as noted. Additional clarification in the addendum is provided on another 10 recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported/noted.

751. The delegation explained the position of Bulgaria regarding some of the recommendations considering recent policy developments.

752. Bulgaria is committed to continue strengthening the two National Human Rights Institutions, the Ombudsman and the Commission for Protection against Discrimination, whose budgets are updated annually to guarantee effective performance of duties. In 2025, the Ombudsman was reaccredited with the Status "A" in compliance with the Paris Principles. Recent amendments to the Protection against Discrimination Act provided the Members of the Commission functional immunity from criminal or civil liability for official acts, except for intentional public offence.

753. Bulgaria continues to improve its justice system and the rule of law through institutional and legislative reform ensuring stronger accountability and effective criminal investigation of the Prosecutor General. The delegation added that Bulgaria ranks second in administrative case processing time (2025 EU Justice Scoreboard) and continues to fight against corruption by improving the legal framework on whistle blowers, foreign bribery and liability of legal persons.

198 A/HRC/WG.6/50/BGR/1.
199 A/HRC/WG.6/50/BGR/2.
200 A/HRC/WG.6/50/BGR/3.
201 A/HRC/61/11.
202 A/HRC/61/11/Add.1.

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754. The delegation noted that Bulgaria remains committed to combating discrimination, intolerance, hate speech and hate crimes, including online. It has a comprehensive reporting and accountability framework. A new Cybercrime Directorate was also established at the Ministry of Interior.

755. In 2023, the Criminal Code introduced racist, xenophobic and homophobic motives as aggravating circumstances. It was amended to extend the scope of provisions on torture in line with the definition of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

756. Bulgaria remains strongly committed to gender equality and combating domestic violence. The delegation referred to the National Strategy for the Promotion of Equality between Women and Men (2021-2030), noting that women hold over 50 per cent of management positions in specialised local administrations, science organisations, public media and the judiciary.

757. Bulgaria would continue to counter and combat domestic violence by improving its legal framework. It amended the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Protection against Domestic Violence Act, and the Aid and Financial Compensation for Victims of Crime Act. These amendments allowed to extend the scope of the "domestic violence" crime, expand the group of persons eligible to seek protection, extend the deadline for reporting and enhance protection measures. A National Council for Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence was also established. Regarding recommendations to introduce the crime "marital rape", the delegation noted that the Criminal Code already contains a generic provision on "rape" that relates to any such act.

758. The delegation added that the freedom of expression, independence of media and the safety of journalists are among Bulgaria's priorities. The criminal legislation was recently revised in the field of insult and defamation to curb the Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation. Amendments to the Criminal Code reduced the lower limits of the fines for some forms of insult and defamation giving courts greater discretion. A working group was set up to prepare amendments to national legislation in line with the EU Media Freedom Act.

759. Improving the situation of Roma and their equal participation in all spheres of social and economic life is a priority for Bulgaria. The National Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma (2021–2030) provides the framework for policies on inclusion of Roma. The measures aim to combat anti-Romani sentiment, promote Roma participation and reduce inequalities. Funds are allocated to support programmes for the integration of Roma communities and improve their access to healthcare, education, employment and social protection.

760. The delegation noted that efforts are constantly made to improve access of Roma to housing. Address registrations were introduced for persons who cannot supply property or use of property documentation. This facilitates the address registration of many Roma, and the subsequent application for social housing and other services. Bulgaria continues to take prompt actions to prevent and combat manifestations of discrimination, xenophobia, hate speech and other forms of intolerance to Roma.

761. Bulgaria attaches the utmost importance to the rights of the child, including the right to education, healthcare and protection from all forms of abuse. Bulgaria was among the countries that initiated the establishment of the open-ended intergovernmental working group of the Human Rights Council on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education.

762. The delegation noted that Bulgaria improved the legislative framework on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, supporting their well-being and expanding their opportunities to use social services. The implementation of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2021-2030) plays a key role in improving their quality of life and ensuring their participation in public life. Bulgaria improved the mechanism for providing high-tech assistance devices for people with permanent disabilities.

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763. The delegation referred to the National Strategy for Active Ageing (2019 – 2030), which promotes the active life of older people in the field of employment, participation, independent living and a favourable environment for active life.

764. Bulgaria is firmly determined to ensure the implementation of the accepted recommendations to further strengthen the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms on the ground. It continues to implement key strategic documents that serve as a basis for policy planning and for taking further concrete measures.

765. The delegation announced that Bulgaria would adopt an Action Plan for the implementation of the accepted recommendations and would submit a voluntary mid-term report.

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

766. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bulgaria, 21 delegations made statements.

767. The Russian Federation noted that its recommendations were accepted but remained seriously concerned about the increase in the number of cases of glorification of the Nazis and their collaborators, as well as the use of the hateful rhetoric against Turks, Roma, Muslims, Jews, people of African descent, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

768. Tunisia welcomed the acceptance of most recommendations, especially on education, including school dropout, and healthcare access. It commended Bulgaria's commitment to strengthening the legislative and institutional framework for human rights. It appreciated efforts to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities, empower women, support inclusive education, raise human rights awareness, and the measures taken to reduce domestic violence and combat corruption. It commended Bulgaria's contribution to development assistance and humanitarian aid.

769. UNICEF commended Bulgaria's acceptance of almost all recommendations related to child rights. It welcomed the renewed commitment to ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF appreciated efforts to advance child justice reform, strengthen integration measures for children in conflict with the law, and enhance protection and support for victims of violence. It valued Bulgaria's commitment to improve access to services and inclusion of vulnerable groups. It encouraged the adoption of a comprehensive national strategy for the child.

770. The United Arab Emirates appreciated Bulgaria's acceptance of the recommendations concerning the promotion of, and guaranteeing, the right to education for all, as well as combating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls through strengthening institutional frameworks and developing awareness and social assistance programmes.

771. Uzbekistan (video statement) appreciated Bulgaria's constructive engagement and commended its efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework for human rights, including judicial reforms, anti-corruption measures and mechanisms to combat discrimination and hate speech. It welcomed steps taken to strengthen social protection, promote gender equality, reinforce child protection and social services.

772. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the acceptance of recommendations aimed at the adoption of effective measures for eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, as well as at strengthening the National Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma (2021–2030). It noted with concern reports about human rights violations, especially the excessive use of force and discrimination against ethnic minorities and migrants. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged Bulgaria to redouble its efforts to fully guarantee its people's human rights.

773. Albania commended Bulgaria on accepting a large number of recommendations, including regarding the implementation of the law of 2023 on the protection against domestic violence, the National Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma (2021-2030) and on gender-based violence.

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774. Armenia welcomed Bulgaria's acceptance of recommendations related to participation of women in political and public life, as well as promoting a human rights-based approach to disability ensuring the full enjoyment of rights by children with disabilities. It commended Bulgaria for the legislative and institutional reforms undertaken to strengthen the rule of law, including efforts to combat corruption and enhance accountability. It welcomed the continued measures to reinforce national human rights institutions and to combat discrimination and intolerance.

775. Bahrain valued the acceptance of its recommendations which were put forward in a spirit of constructive dialogue and positive cooperation, in support of the promotion and respect of human rights.

776. Brunei Darussalam commended Bulgaria's continued effort and noted the accepted recommendations linked to child protection system and social inclusion of persons with different ability.

777. Burkina Faso congratulated Bulgaria on the high number of accepted recommendations and urged it to ensure efficient and effective implementation.

778. Cameroon welcomed Bulgaria's acceptance of recommendations, including those calling for further strengthening of the independence of the judiciary system by guaranteeing transparency and accountability.

779. China noted Bulgaria's further achievements, including strengthening judicial reform, the effectiveness of judicial organs, the development of national human rights institutions, and formulating laws and regulations against hate speech and religious discrimination. It referred to the Bulgaria's national strategies to safeguard the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, and the investment in clean energy.

780. The Congo welcomed Bulgaria's commitment to sustainable peace and development, with human rights and the rule of law at the core of its actions. The Congo also praised Bulgaria's efforts in the human rights field and its cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.

781. Cuba acknowledged Bulgaria's efforts to continue to adopt national policies that protect the Roma population from structural discrimination and hate crimes. It underscored the progress made in the prevention, punishment and eradication of gender-based violence.

782. The Dominican Republic welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on expediting the ratification of the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure.

783. El Salvador commended Bulgaria's acceptance of the recommendations, particularly those linked to domestic violence and protection against discrimination.

784. Ethiopia commended Bulgaria for its constructive engagement during the fourth cycle universal periodic review for accepting the recommendations on access to quality and inclusive education, and increased investment in the health sector.

785. India (video statement) noted Bulgaria's constructive engagement during the universal periodic review.

786. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed Bulgaria's meaningful participation in the universal period review process. It reiterated its concern about discrimination against Roma and the challenges faced by migrants. It called for the adoption of comprehensive measures to combat human trafficking and protect victims. It welcomed the establishment of a National Council for the Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence and the adoption of a national strategy for active aging.

787. Kuwait commended Bulgaria's constructive cooperation with the different mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, and its efforts in accepting a significant number of recommendations, including on strengthening national efforts to combat hate speech and discrimination, continuing judicial reforms, and ensuring accountability and transparency.

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3. General comments made by other stakeholders

788. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bulgaria, seven other stakeholders made statements.

789. The World Evangelical Alliance (video statement) welcomed Bulgaria's acceptance of recommendations regarding strengthening freedom of religion or belief, combating discrimination, and ensuring equal access to political and public participation. It noted with concern reports related to ongoing political instability and allegations of electoral malpractice, including vote-buying practices that may disproportionately affect vulnerable communities, particularly within the Roma population. It expressed concern over reports that Roma Evangelical pastors and churches had been subjected to police actions, investigations, or public accusations that appear discriminatory. It underscored the importance of independent and impartial investigations, as well as effective safeguards. It encouraged concrete measures to prevent discrimination, protect freedom of religion or belief in practice, and ensure that no religious or ethnic community is unfairly affected during electoral processes.

790. The Inclusivity Project, Inc. (video statement) welcomed the recommendations on Roma equality issued during the universal periodic review, and Bulgaria's acceptance of 21 recommendations signalling a political recognition. Despite commitments under the National Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation (2021–2030), Roma communities continue to face entrenched structural discrimination, and exposure to hate crime. Segregated schooling persists along with forced evictions. It expressed regret over Bulgaria's decision to note key recommendations. The refusal to criminalize marital rape, the rejection of temporary special measures, and the reluctance to strengthen legal frameworks on hate crimes and intersectional discrimination reveal critical gaps between formal and substantive equality. It urged the Human Rights Council to strengthen the monitoring of accepted Roma-related recommendations, to call for alignment of national legislation with international human rights standards, particularly on gender-based violence and hate crime, and to ensure sustained support for Roma-led civil society organizations.

791. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) commended Bulgaria for the the progress achieved through the adoption of the National Action Plan on Combating Antisemitism (2023-2027), and the institutionalization of the position of national coordinator on combating antisemitism at the level of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. The organization commended Bulgaria's adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's working definition of antisemitism and encouraged the expansion of its application The organization also appreciated the efforts of Bulgaria in combatting Holocaust distortion and denial. However, it expressed concern over a 200 per cent increase in antisemitic acts in Bulgaria in 2025, including attacks on two synagogues and Holocaust monuments.

792. International-Lawyers. Org noted positively the legislative and institutional reforms undertaken, including amendments to the Criminal Code related to torture and hate crimes, as well as changes to the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act. It expressed concern over Bulgaria's refusal to ratify the Istanbul Convention, while flagging constitutional restrictions that limit measures criminalizing gender-based violence. The organization added that, despite legislative progress, the discrimination and socioeconomic exclusion, particularly affecting Roma, persist as criminal threats. The organization encouraged Bulgaria to reconsider its restrictive approach to gender that hinders the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and to intensify efforts to combat discrimination, hate speech and violence against women, Roma and other marginalized groups.

793. The Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration referred to democratic backsliding and a judicial crisis linked to the expiry of the mandate of the Prosecutor General. While acknowledging the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission as a positive step, it expressed concerns about its functionality and impartiality due to appointment procedures. Similar concerns were raised about the Ombudsman. The organization referred to recent legislative changes linked to education that directly target vulnerable groups instilling further intolerance among children. It called on the international community to

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remain vigilant not only for the legal framework but also for its actual implementation, considering the specific political and social context.

794. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) praised Bulgaria's progress in promoting human rights, especially regarding the rule of law, anti-corruption, media freedom, gender equality, and social inclusion. It commended Bulgaria's combat against gender inequality and violence against women, including through amendments to the Criminal Code and the establishment of a National Commission for the Prevention of Domestic Violence. It flagged remaining challenges in areas such as the integration of the Roma community, the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, and environmental protection. It encourages Bulgaria to further strengthen the implementation of relevant policies and laws to ensure equal enjoyment of human rights for all, particularly vulnerable groups.

795. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society expressed disappointment that Bulgaria did not ratify the Istanbul Convention, despite the ongoing femicides and domestic violence. It referred to studies confirming that domestic violence is predominantly gender based and targets women. Despite laws allowing perpetrator to be removed from the home, a 2025 survey found out that over 74 per cent of victims state that the authorities fail to enforce them after the first report. It called for legislative reform to provide real protection and support, and to harmonize all laws in the European countries.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

796. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 256 recommendations received, 193 had enjoyed the support of Bulgaria, and 53 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 10 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted

797. The delegation confirmed Bulgaria's strong commitment to effectively implementing the accepted recommendations, a number of which are already implemented or in process of implementation. The delegation reiterated that it would adopt an Action Plan for the full and timely implementation of these recommendations, in close interaction with the legislature, the judiciary, the national human rights institutions, civil society and academia. Bulgaria would report through the voluntary mid-term report. This process will further strengthen the human rights promotion and protection.

Honduras

798. The review of Honduras was held on 7 November 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 Honduras 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;[203]

(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;[204]

(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.[205]

799. At its 39th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Honduras (see sect. C below).

[203] A/HRC/WG.6/50/HND/1.
[204] A/HRC/WG.6/50/HND/2.
[205] A/HRC/WG.6/50/HND/3.

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800. The outcome of the review of Honduras comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[206] 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.[207]

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

801. The delegation of Honduras (video statement) acknowledged the opportunity provided by the universal periodic review to strengthen national human rights policies and practices through constructive dialogue with the international community. The delegation underscored its appreciation to the troika, and it welcomed the recommendations made by the 79 States participating in the interactive dialogue held on 7 November 2025 during the review of its national report.

802. With the aim of reviewing the 243 recommendations received, under the leadership of the Ministry of Human Rights, Honduras carried out a consultative process with State institutions. As a result, Honduras decided to accept 216 recommendations and to take note of 27 recommendations, reaffirming its commitment to fulfil progressively and sustainably its international obligations on human rights.

803. Honduras underlined that, since 27 January 2026, the new administration had taken office with a firm duty to protect fundamental freedoms, to ensure security and to improve living conditions of the population. Such approach was anchored on the principles of transparency, accountability, and respect for human rights, with the aim to strengthen the country's institutions in line with international standards.

804. To that end, Honduras decided not to extend the state of emergency, opting instead to implement targeted interventions in the municipalities with the highest violence rates. The objective of this strategy is to prevent crimes such as extortion, the violent deaths of women, and drug trafficking as well as guarantee the life and safety of the population, in line with the Government Plan named "Together We Will Be Well 2026-2030". The delegation also mentioned the implementation of programmes in various areas including violence prevention, the promotion of opportunities for the youth, and improved health and education services.

805. Fiscal responsibility and the efficient management of public resources have been a priority of the Government since its establishment. As such, measures have been implemented to promote the well-being of all people such as optimize the budget, prioritize strategic projects, and generate savings to strengthen infrastructure, health, and education.

806. More specifically, in relation to the promotion of the right to education, the right to food and the overall wellbeing of children, Honduras distributed textbooks to support learning and school retention. It also implements the National School Feeding Program in all 18 departments of the country, reaching approximately 21,000 educational centres and benefiting nearly 1.2 million school-aged children. This initiative ensures that students receive nutritious food during the school day, supporting their overall development, improving their academic performance, and strengthening their continued attendance.

807. Regarding gender equality, the National Congress recently established the Special Commission for addressing violence against women and the Ministry of Human Rights revived the Inter-Agency Commission for Monitoring the Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides in coordination with other State institutions and civil society organizations, strengthening violence prevention, diligent investigations, and access to justice.

808. Similarly, the delegation highlighted ongoing efforts to review and strengthen as a matter of priority the National Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders,

[206] A/HRC/61/12.
[207] A/HRC/61/12/Add.1.

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Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials to ensure it is effectively operational, preventing any risk individuals may face and provide comprehensive protection.

809. Through the Honduran Recommendations Monitoring System, the Ministry of Human Rights will continue to follow-up and monitor the implementation of recommendations as well as to submit in a timely manner the voluntary mid-term report on the advances in implementing the 216 recommendations accepted by Honduras.

810. In conclusion, the delegation reaffirmed its commitment to respect and fulfil human rights and to work closely with the OHCHR and other international bodies in implementing the recommendations and decisions of human rights mechanisms. It renewed its commitment to the universal periodic review as a fundamental mechanism for strengthening international cooperation, promoting constructive dialogue among States, and advancing human rights for all people.

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

811. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Honduras, 19 delegations made statements.

El Salvador acknowledged the constructive spirit with which Honduras participated in the review process and the acceptance of three of its recommendations. El Salvador expressed confidence that their implementation would contribute to strengthening the institutional framework, the protection of children and adolescents, as well as the exercise of human rights by Honduran citizens.

812. Equatorial Guinea commended the efforts of Honduras to continue strengthening institutions, to adopt the inter-agency protocol for comprehensive support for women victims of gender-based violence and to update the national protocol for support for victims of sexual violence. It encouraged Honduras to continue strengthening mechanisms for the protection of human rights and to comply with the recommendations accepted.

813. Ghana praised Honduras for the efforts made to enhance its human rights and socioeconomic conditions in the country. Ghana appreciated the acceptance by Honduras of 216 recommendations, including two of the three recommendations made by Ghana, and wished Honduras continued success in promoting human rights and sustainable development.

814. Kuwait commended Honduras for having accepted a significant number of the recommendations, demonstrating its willingness to further strengthen the enjoyment of human rights on more solid and sustainable basis. It welcomed Honduras' support for the two recommendations made by Kuwait.

815. Maldives complimented the commitment by Honduras to the universal periodic review process, and it welcomed the acceptance by Honduras of the majority of the recommendations received, including one of the recommendations from Maldives.

816. Nepal thanked Honduras for the constructive engagements with the human rights mechanisms and for accepting both recommendations put forward by Nepal. It appreciated the measures taken by Honduras to promote women's rights and gender equality.

817. The Philippines congratulated Honduras for its openness and constructive engagement throughout the review process and its decision to accept the vast majority of the recommendations it received, including three from the Philippines.

818. The Russian Federation noted that most recommendations, including two made by its delegation, were accepted by Honduras. The Russian Federation stated that it considered the human rights situation in the country as stable, despite economic and humanitarian challenges. It voiced support for Honduras' efforts to uphold rights to education, healthcare, and social protection and welcomed measures put in place to assist deported migrants. The Russian Federation stated that it agreed with Honduras on the need to address the root causes of irregular migration, such as social inequality, uneven development, and coercive international measures that worsen living conditions.

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819. Singapore complimented Honduras for its engagement with the universal periodic review process, expressing satisfaction for the acceptance of the three recommendations made by Singapore.

820. Tunisia commended the close cooperation of Honduras with human rights mechanisms and for the efforts undertaken to support the regulatory and institutional human rights frameworks as well as for the creation of a Ministry of Human Rights. Tunisia welcomed measures taken by Honduras to promote economic, social and cultural rights.

821. UN Women commended efforts made by Honduras to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks pertaining to women's rights, including the adoption of the law on shelters. It commented that, in 2025, there had been an increase in violent deaths of women and in femicide, adding that high levels of impunity and gaps in protection and response undermine progress, particularly for women human rights defenders, and those affected by organised crime. It offered technical assistance on various areas, including the support to the implementation of the law on shelters and to the promotion of legislative and policy reforms to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls as well as technical assistance to the Special Commission on violent deaths of women.

822. UNFPA (video statement) recognized achievements made by Honduras in reducing maternal mortality, promoting retention of girls in education and strengthening the national statistics system. UNFPA welcomed efforts to address violence against women and girls, while noting that challenges such as child marriage and other harmful practices require a vigorous response. It encouraged Honduras to continue prioritizing adolescent pregnancy prevention, the protection of women and youth as well as ensuring that no one is left behind during the upcoming national population census. UNFPA reaffirmed its commitment to supporting Honduras in ensuring that health, safety, and individual agency remain central to the national agenda.

823. India (video statement) expressed appreciation for the constructive engagement of Honduras throughout the universal periodic review and acknowledged the acceptance of 216 recommendations, including all three recommendations made by India.

824. UNHCR applauded Honduras for its efforts aimed at strengthening protection for forcibly displaced people, and in particular the adoption of the Law for the Prevention, Attention and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons. To translate this important progress into tangible improvements in the lives of those affected, it encouraged Honduras to approve relevant regulations and to allocate resources to the Assistance and Protection Fund for internally displaced people. Furthermore, it offered support to strengthen the national asylum system, including modernization of processes, digitalization and promoting access to comprehensive services for the stabilization of people in need of international protection.

825. Viet Nam commended Honduras for its commitment to strengthening the rule of law and democracy, advancing social protection policies, expanding access to public services and promoting institutional transformation. Viet Nam also welcomed Honduras' acceptance of two recommendations made by Viet Nam.

826. Cameroon thanked Honduras for the presentation of its report, noting with satisfaction the acceptance of 216 out of 243 recommendations it received, including those made by Cameroon.

827. Chile appreciated the active participation of Honduras during the review and expressed its satisfaction that Honduras had accepted recommendations made by Chile aimed at strengthening the justice system. However, it regretted that Honduras had noted some of Chile's recommendations, underscoring the importance to advance in the areas referred to by all of the recommendations in order to strengthen human rights protection and promote more inclusive and respectful societies.

828. China welcomed progress made by Honduras in promoting and protecting various human rights, including through advancing socioeconomic development, improving public services such as healthcare, education and public security and taking measures to protect the rights of women, persons with disabilities and migrants. China appreciated the acceptance by Honduras of its recommendations and encouraged the country to continue to eradicate poverty and guarantee the right to development.

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829. Colombia commended Honduras for the broad consultative process undertaken with 45 State entities to review each of the recommendations of the universal periodic review. Colombia appreciated the acceptance by Honduras of its recommendations and its commitment to increase financial and human resources to tackle climate change.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

830. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Honduras, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

831. Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe AC highlighted high homicide rates, organised crime, and widespread extortion in Honduras, stressing their impact on the rights to life and security of thousands of families. It raised concerns over the absence of recommendations addressing these issues, while several recommendations prompted Honduras to legalize abortion. It urged that priorities reflect the need to address structural violence and insecurity and be grounded in the lived realities of the population and rights recognized by binding international treaties.

832. The Lutheran World Federation (video statement) welcomed Honduras' engagement during the review, encouraging efforts toward the implementation of recommendations, including through the development of a National Plan of Action with clear monitoring mechanisms. It highlighted the relevance of recommendations on accession to international instruments, combating corruption and impunity, strengthening protection mechanisms, promoting opportunities for women and youth, improving access to sexual and reproductive health services and reintegration programmes for migrants, noting that their implementation would strengthen the rule of law and protection of vulnerable groups.

833. Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS (video statement) presented the views of children and youth. While acknowledging some progress in education and health, it highlighted persisting challenges, including limited access to quality education, child labour linked to poverty, disparities between public and private education, and shortages of teachers and resources. It also raised concerns about insecurity, gang violence, fears of exploitation, and barriers to healthcare, particularly in rural areas. It recommended Honduras to strengthen public and inclusive education, strengthen policies protecting from violence, improve healthcare access, address child labour and promote youth participation.

834. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement with International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES (video statement), welcomed Honduras' constructive engagement during the review. However, the organizations raised concerns about limited access to quality and bilingual education, high dropout rates, alarming rates of sexual violence against children, the criminalisation of children in street situations as well as substance abuse among youth. They also expressed concerns about rates of femicide, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and insufficient support services for survivors. They recommended strengthening inclusive education systems, preventing violence and child labour, and implementing legal frameworks to combat violence against women and to ensure access to justice.

835. Peace Brigades International (video statement) raised concerns regarding the insecurity faced by LGBTI persons, reporting the killing of 192 LGBTI individuals between the year 2020 and 2025. It also deplored the use of hate speech by public officials, and legislative initiatives perceived as restricting fundamental rights. It referred to recommendations submitted by the Sexual Diversity Committee of Honduras to reform constitutional and legal provisions to ensure equality and non-discrimination and called for decentralization and strengthening of the protection mechanisms for human rights defenders.

836. FIAN International e.V. (video statement) welcomed the recommendations stemming from the review. However, it highlighted challenges faced by historically marginalised populations whose livelihoods are harmed by unequal treatment and as a result of their limited role in decision-making over environmental conservation. As a strategy to ensure the right to adequate food and nutrition, it called on Honduras to combat climate change and environmental degradation through various measures, including establishing early warning systems, promoting community participation and updating legal frameworks with a human

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rights and gender perspective. It called on Honduras to apply the jurisprudence adopted by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the context of the climate crisis.

837. The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc. expressed concern that Honduras continued to criminalise abortion in all circumstances and had not accepted recommendations to decriminalise it or expand access to sexual and reproductive healthcare. The organization acknowledged progress through the legalisation of emergency contraception in March 2023, warning that ongoing legal challenges filed in courts could undermine its access. It also highlighted high levels of sexual violence, disproportionately affecting Indigenous women who are human rights defenders, especially those defending land and environmental rights. It called for implementation of recommendations to ensure access to reproductive healthcare and stronger protection of women defenders.

838. Plan International, Inc. (video statement) conveyed the perspectives of Honduran children and adolescents, recognising some progress while noting persistent challenges negatively affecting them, including poverty, barriers in education and healthcare, violence and migration. It called for improved school conditions, safer communities, stronger protection for girls, and continued implementation of child-focused recommendations, emphasising the imperative of youth participation.

839. AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil (video statement) welcomed Honduras' participation in the review but noted gaps between commitments and realities, particularly affecting women, girls, LGBTIQ+ persons, migrants, returnees and persons with disabilities. It highlighted gender-based violence, impunity, crimes and discrimination targeting LGBTIQ+ individuals, and barriers to sexual and reproductive health services, including abuses against people living with HIV. It regretted Honduras had not accepted recommendations related to access to abortion, rights of LGBTIQ+ and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It urged stronger protections and action against impunity.

840. The Alliance Defending Freedom welcomed Honduras' acceptance of recommendations aimed at strengthening parental rights in choosing the form of education, moral and religious upbringing of their children. On the prevention of sexual violence, it cautioned against approaches relying primarily on comprehensive sexuality education. It emphasised its support for family-centred approaches and parental involvement, including the right to opt out of certain programmes.

841. The International Communities Organisation Limited highlighted gaps in the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the Garifuna People and other minority communities. It raised concerns about their exclusion from economic opportunities, access to justice and basic services. It denounced land rights violations, including those linked to the planned construction of a large-scale prison on Miskito land without adequate consultation. It recommended Honduras to uphold international standards related to the rights of Indigenous People and local communities, including their involvement in decision-making, the inclusion of Indigenous languages in the justice system and service provision, and the establishment of a Commission on Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

842. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 243 recommendations received, 216 had enjoyed the support of Honduras, and 27 had been noted.

843. The Vice-President thanked the delegation of Honduras for its constructive participation throughout the universal periodic review process.

Marshall Islands

844. The review of the Marshall Islands was held on 10 November 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 the Marshall Islands 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;[208]

(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;[209]

(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.[210]

845. At its 39th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Marshall Islands (see sect. C below).

846. The outcome of the review of the Marshall Islands comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[211] 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.[212]

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

847. The delegation expressed its deep appreciation to OHCHR, the Human Rights Council, the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the troika—Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kenya, and the Republic of Korea—and the Pacific Community for their extensive support throughout the fourth universal periodic review cycle. The delegation recalled that as a Pacific small island developing State, it relied heavily on collaborative partnerships to strengthen national capacity, reinforce institutional development, and ensure that the Government possessed the necessary foundation to implement its human rights obligations. The delegation explained that following the November 2025 review, the Government examined the 223 recommendations it had received and affirmed its support for more than 95 per cent of them, highlighting the seriousness with which the Marshall Islands approached the universal periodic review process and the international human rights system. It emphasized that accepting such a large proportion of recommendations reflected both commitment and ambition in reaching higher standards of protection.

848. The delegation affirmed that it accepted recommendations concerning the ratification of remaining core human rights treaties. It stated that, although the Marshall Islands recognized the importance of these instruments in strengthening global human rights norms, its national administrative capacity remained limited, and meaningful implementation required technical and financial assistance. The delegation noted that the Government had made progress in ratifying human rights treaties in recent years and intended to continue doing so, but stressed that practical implementation required well-resourced institutions, trained personnel, and reliable reporting mechanisms. It reiterated that international assistance would remain a decisive factor in ensuring full compliance with new treaty obligations.

849. The delegation stated that strong national institutions formed the backbone of effective human rights realization. It therefore accepted recommendations aimed at reinforcing the National Human Rights Committee and aligning its structure and functions with the Paris Principles. The delegation recalled that it had participated in regional learning programmes, received technical support from the Asia Pacific Forum and the Pacific Community, and collaborated closely with the OHCHR through a feasibility mission evaluating the establishment of a national human rights institution. It noted that a draft NHRI

[208] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MHL/1.
[209] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MHL/2.
[210] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MHL/3.
[211] A/HRC/61/14.
[212] A/HRC/61/14/Add.1.

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bill had been submitted to the Nitijela for consideration, illustrating the Government's commitment to institutionalizing accountability, good governance, and oversight.

850. The delegation emphasized that accountability also required strengthening national mechanisms responsible for reporting and follow-up. It highlighted the passage of the Ombudsman's Office Act of 2025, which established an independent authority with powers to investigate misconduct by elected officials and high-level public officials.

851. The delegation underlined that meaningful progress in human rights depended on ensuring that marginalized and underrepresented groups were fully included. It therefore accepted recommendations related to gender equality and the elimination of discrimination. The delegation noted that while some recommendations required additional consultation, particularly those involving gender identity and sexual orientation, the Government remained committed to identifying culturally appropriate methods to strengthen protection for all persons. It recognized that combatting discrimination required both legislative reforms and shifts in societal awareness.

852. The delegation reiterated its strong dedication to enhancing women's rights, addressing gender-based violence, and strengthening mechanisms for women's empowerment. As a matrilineal society, the Marshall Islands placed significant value on women's leadership and participation, and the delegation stated that eliminating domestic violence and promoting women's economic and political empowerment were national priorities. It further accepted recommendations concerning children's rights, including the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and expressed commitment to advancing inclusive policies that strengthened the rights of persons with disabilities across all sectors.

853. The delegation warned that climate change remained one of the most severe threats to the human rights of peoples living in low-lying atoll nations. It accepted recommendations concerning climate resilience, protection of vulnerable communities, and adaptation strategies. The delegation emphasized that climate impacts already affected livelihoods, access to resources, and long-term survival prospects for atoll populations. It highlighted that limited national capacity and barriers to accessing international climate finance restricted the speed and scale of national adaptation. It called on international partners to accelerate support so that the Marshallese people could continue living safely in their ancestral lands and ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of their people.

854. The delegation stressed that the nuclear testing legacy continued to impose serious human rights implications decades after the tests were conducted by the United States of America under a United Nations trusteeship. It explained that environmental contamination, health impacts and unresolved compensation issues continued to affect affected communities. The delegation noted that national efforts focused on environmental remediation, medical care, and securing justice for impacted families. It highlighted the ongoing support provided by OHCHR through technical assistance and capacity building mandate on the human rights implications of the nuclear legacy in the Marshall Islands. It therefore accepted recommendations concerning nuclear justice and noted that others would require further assessment.

855. The delegation highlighted that improving education and health remained central to achieving sustainable development and human rights protection. It accepted recommendations aimed at strengthening public health services, expanding awareness of communicable diseases, and improving access to healthcare in outer islands. It stated that education improvements, particularly in early childhood and secondary education, were necessary for preparing future generations.

856. The delegation recognized that detention conditions directly influenced reintegration outcomes and accepted recommendations to improve prison facilities and bring juvenile justice policies in line with international standards.

857. The delegation also acknowledged human trafficking as a continuing challenge. It accepted recommendations focused on prevention, survivor protection, and legal enforcement, noting that the national implementation plan would guide future actions.

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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

858. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Marshall Islands, 19 delegations made statements.

859. Nigeria (video statement) acknowledged the climate-related vulnerabilities faced by the Marshall Islands and commended its continued efforts to uphold its human rights obligations and safeguard its communities in spite of these challenges. It welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations, including those aimed at operationalizing a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles, strengthening efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and expanding access to essential services for neighbouring island communities.

860. Oman commended the Marshall Islands for its cooperation with all human rights mechanisms and its efforts to strengthen its national regulatory framework to guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms. Oman noted that it had carefully considered the outcome report of the Marshall Islands' universal periodic review, which had been conducted in a constructive and interactive spirit. It welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations presented by its delegation and wished the country continued prosperity and success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

861. The Philippines recognized the Marshall Islands for its strong engagement in the Council, especially its consistent advocacy on the impacts of climate change on the enjoyment and realization of human rights. The Philippines particularly appreciated the support of the Marshall Islands for the three recommendations it offered concerning strengthened action against trafficking in persons, enhanced enforcement of non-discrimination and gender-based violence laws with better support for victims, and improved protection of migrant workers, including working towards ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

862. The Russian Federation noted that the Marshall Islands had accepted all four of its recommendations. It stated that, despite some progress in the protection of human rights, the human rights situation remained difficult, and considered efforts to address widespread gender inequality, domestic violence, police abuse, and trafficking in persons to be insufficient. It expressed hope that the accepted recommendations would be duly implemented to address these shortcomings.

863. Samoa expressed appreciation to the Marshall Islands for accepting recommendations to improve education for children with disabilities, seek development assistance for climate mitigation, and continue awareness efforts on nuclear testing impacts. It noted the strong engagement of the Marshall Islands with the universal periodic review, by accepting more than 200 recommendations. Samoa commended commitments to addressing non-communicable diseases, implementing the Gender Equality Act and strengthening national human rights institutions. Recalling the Marshall Islands' vulnerability as a low-lying atoll nation and small island developing State, Samoa called for enhanced international cooperation and technical assistance to support climate-related universal periodic review implementation.

864. Sierra Leone thanked the Marshall Islands for their continued commitment to the universal periodic review process and the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. It noted with appreciation that the Marshall Islands had accepted 213 of the 223 recommendations made during the review, including all of the recommendations by Sierra Leone and wished them every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

865. Singapore commended the Marshall Islands for its constructive engagement in the universal periodic review process and its careful consideration of recommendations offered to it. It thanked the Government for accepting its recommendations to strengthen efforts to combat communicable and non-communicable diseases and to expand access to healthcare, particularly in outer islands; and ensure sufficient resources and funding of the national inclusive education programme, with a view towards expanding the outreach to even more children with disabilities.

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866. The Syrian Arab Republic noted the country's genuine commitment to promoting and protecting human rights through strengthened institutions, legislation, and community initiatives. It commended progress toward ratifying international instruments and cooperating with human rights mechanisms. The Syrian Arab Republic also recognized national efforts to implement UPR recommendations, protect economic, social and cultural rights, combat human trafficking, safeguard fundamental freedoms and engage with civil society. It further highlighted steps to build institutional capacities and wished the Marshall Islands success in advancing its national human rights strategy.

867. UN Women applauded the Marshall Islands for adopting the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act and the Gender Equality Act, and for establishing *Weto in Mour*, the first national survivor support service. It noted that two in three women experience violence and that most survivors do not seek formal help. It urged full implementation of existing laws, expansion of quality survivor-centered services, and stronger use of disaggregated data. It stressed the importance of advancing women's economic empowerment and encouraged comprehensive labour protections, including safeguards against sexual harassment, parental leave, and better access to finance, services, training, and markets, especially for rural women. It welcomed progress in women's political representation and encouraged temporary special measures and leadership initiatives. It also commended efforts to strengthen climate and disaster resilience through gender-responsive, data-driven approaches centered on women's leadership.

868. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated the Marshall Islands for its efforts to advance human rights and for its leadership in addressing climate change and the nuclear legacy. It commended legal and policy measures to address gender-based violence, including the 2019 Gender Equality Act, and noted that the 2024 Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) policy ensures quality care for survivors. UNFPA expressed readiness to support implementation of universal periodic review recommendations to reduce adolescent pregnancy through family life education, youth-friendly reproductive health services, and enforcement of the minimum marriage age of 18. It welcomed the development of the first youth-focused digital SRHR platform as a significant step forward. UNFPA also highlighted its partnership with the Marshall Islands in expanding access to family planning and implementing the 2023 National Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy. It reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring the rights of every woman and young person.

869. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela valued the Marshall Islands' cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and took note of the acceptance by the Marshall Islands of the three recommendations made by its delegation to address remaining human rights gaps. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged the Marshall Islands to redouble efforts and continue cooperating with the universal periodic review in order to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by its population.

870. Viet Nam commended the constructive engagement of the Marshall Islands in its fourth universal periodic review cycle. It acknowledged with appreciation the Marshall Islands' acceptance of all three recommendations made by Viet Nam. It further appreciated the efforts undertaken by the Marshall Islands to address climate challenges, strengthen protection systems for women and children and enhance inclusive social services. Viet Nam encouraged the Marshall Islands to continue strengthening its health services and improving the quality of education for children across all islands.

871. The Bahamas noted that the Marshall Islands supported 213 out of 223, including all three from The Bahamas, which focused on improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation in outer islands, strengthening efforts to prevent and manage non-communicable diseases and accelerating implementation of the national gender equality policy to advance women's leadership and economic empowerment. The Bahamas also commended the adoption of the national gender equality policy, the Disaster Risk Management Act and the continued leadership of the Marshall Islands on climate action and nuclear justice. It encouraged sustained engagement with international and regional partners and reaffirmed its solidarity.

872. Botswana appreciated the updates provided during the adoption session and welcomed the Marshall Islands' support for its two recommendations, namely, establishing

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comprehensive, multisectoral coordination mechanisms to expand access to mental health and psychosocial support for survivors of gender-based violence, and introducing tailored, community-based measures to prevent child, early and forced marriages. It noted that these commitments reflected a constructive approach to strengthening human rights protections, particularly for vulnerable groups.

873. China expressed concern about trafficking in persons, gender discrimination, and insufficient protection of vulnerable groups in the Marshall Islands. It welcomed the Marshall Islands' support for the three recommendations it had made and expressed hope that the accepted recommendations would be implemented through effective measures to combat trafficking, discrimination and hate speech against women, protect the rights of women and children, advance socioeconomic development, strengthen social protection, and safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups.

874. Cuba recognized the Marshall Islands' commitment to the universal periodic review and highlighted its determination to expand social services, especially in the outer islands, in order to protect persons in vulnerable situations. Cuba welcomed the acceptance of 213 recommendations, including the two made by Cuba, and noted progress in strengthening the National Strategic Plan to maintain an adequate standard of living and ensure health, education, and climate adaptation.

875. Cyprus commended the Marshall Islands for accepting a large number of recommendations. Cyprus was pleased to note that all of its recommendations had been accepted, including those on strengthening the primary health-care system; establishing an education-to-employment transition programme in secondary schools; reinforcing legal frameworks to integrate climate adaptation and disaster-risk-reduction measures; ensuring unimpeded access to adequate health-care services and employment for communities affected by nuclear testing; and creating a dedicated action plan to ensure a multisectoral response to gender-based violence.

876. The Dominican Republic congratulated the Marshall Islands for its strong commitment to the universal periodic review by accepting 213 of the 223 recommendations received. It appreciated the acceptance of all the recommendations it provided, including strengthening the national mechanism for follow up and implementation through a permanent inter agency structure; integrating climate and human rights education across the entire education system; reinforcing human rights based climate action that incorporates health, housing, food, water, and education; and accelerating gender policies to ensure the full and effective participation of women in decision making.

877. El Salvador congratulated the Marshall Islands on its acceptance of 213 universal periodic review recommendations. It expressed appreciation, in particular, for the acceptance of the three recommendations submitted by its delegation. It highlighted the country's advances in education and the measures implemented in support of risk management and environmental protection. El Salvador affirmed its confidence that the implementation of these recommendations would further strengthen the Marshall Islands' institutional framework for the protection of children and for addressing the challenges of climate change.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

878. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Marshall Islands, seven other stakeholders made statements.

879. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches welcomed the Marshall Islands' acceptance of most recommendations and praised its leadership in drawing global attention to the legacy of nuclear testing, including through two Human Rights Council resolutions. The organization emphasized that, nearly 80 years after the first tests, entire atolls remained uninhabitable and severe impacts on human health and the environment persist. Recalling testimonies from survivors displaced from their atolls, it highlighted ongoing violations of the rights to health and to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. It encouraged continued efforts to secure international support for independent research on radiation contamination, strengthen capacity to address environmental and climate-related risks, including those posed by the Runit Dome, and pursue full

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declassification of related documents. It also urged signature and ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

880. United Nations Watch welcomed the Marshall Islands' efforts to strengthen governance, including plans to establish an independent ombudsman and measures to improve transparency and institutional accountability. It noted concerns regarding protection of fundamental rights, highlighting inadequate detention conditions and gaps in due process safeguards. Serious concern was expressed about human trafficking, as enforcement of existing laws remained weak and women and girls faced heightened risks of sexual exploitation. Authorities continued to struggle with victim identification and prosecuting offenders, and no trafficking convictions had been secured since 2011, with impunity persisting, including in cases of possible official complicity. The organization observed insufficient victim protection, as no identified victims were referred to services or received assistance. It urged victim-centered, unconditional support, stronger regulation of labour recruitment, protection for vulnerable groups, and full implementation of the national anti-trafficking action plan.

881. iuventum e.V. (video statement) commended the Marshall Islands' continued advancement of human rights and highlighted the country's ongoing pursuit of nuclear justice as a unique challenge beyond those typically faced by small island developing States. It emphasized that nuclear activities caused lasting harm to affected communities and that the consequences extend beyond the Marshall Islands, raising global concerns given the risks posed by precarious nuclear facilities and continued nuclear activities. It stressed that responsibility should not rest solely with victims and that harmful impacts from atomic bombs, nuclear testing, industrial disasters and other contamination cases should be properly monitored and remedied. It urged the international community to provide technical and financial support to restore the rights and well-being of affected people.

882. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended the Marshall Islands for supporting all nine recommendations to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It noted, however, that despite accepting similar recommendations during the third universal periodic review cycle, the Marshall Islands had not yet advanced toward ratification. The organization encouraged the country to seek technical support from the Friends of the Protocol to fulfil its commitments. The organization also welcomed the Marshall Islands' recognition as a 2025 Champion of Abolition, highlighting its increased engagement on death penalty issues and its leadership role in the Asia-Pacific region. It urged the Marshall Islands to continue efforts and take all necessary steps to ratify this Protocol.

883. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), speaking in its capacity as a concerned civil society actor, stated that the Marshall Islands had endured grave human rights harm as a result of the long-term impact of United States nuclear testing. The organization described this legacy as a serious violation of the rights of the Marshallese people and contrasted it with the country's continued efforts to advance human rights through legislative reform, international cooperation, protection of women, children and vulnerable groups and action on climate change. The organization called on the international community to pay greater attention to the situation of the Marshall Islands, support its response to ongoing challenges, urge the countries responsible to assume accountability and provide compensation for nuclear harm.

884. The Center for Global Nonkilling questioned whether nuclear annihilation approaches the threshold of genocide—invoking the People of Bikini, Rongelap, Eniwetok, and all victims of nuclear activities, in the name of humanity. It asked when the Marshall Islands intends to ratify the Genocide Convention, what prevents this step, and why delays persist when the Marshallese themselves are firsthand witnesses to nuclear devastation. It further requested a clear timeline for ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and asked what support would enable such ratification, or, if not planned, what obstacles or actors stand in the way. The organization commended the courage of the Marshall Islands in pursuing justice for nuclear atrocities and urged considering these two ratifications in the name of its people and of humanity.

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885. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society expressed surprise that recommendations 121.19 and 121.20 were not accepted by the Marshall Islands. It recalled the long-term human rights and environmental consequences of the 67 nuclear tests conducted between 1946-1958, including persistent contamination and serious health impacts such as cancers and birth defects. It was concerned that several States, including permanent members of the Security Council, had recently signaled readiness to conduct or resume nuclear testing, which it considered alarming for populations already affected by conflict. It stated that ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons could help protect the Marshall Islands from renewed nuclear harm and reduce broader social and environmental risks. It encouraged reconsideration of the recommendations made by South Africa (121.19) and Indonesia (121.20).

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

886. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 223 recommendations received, 213 had enjoyed the support of the Marshall Islands, and 9 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on one other recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

887. The delegation expressed deep appreciation to all member States and non-governmental organizations for their engagement during the universal periodic review process. It stated that, although the Marshall Islands remained a small island nation, it aspired to serve as a regional leader in human rights advocacy while navigating the challenges of climate change and its nuclear legacy. The delegation emphasized that international cooperation remained the cornerstone of its progress.

888. The delegation recalled that the Government had strengthened its human rights commitments through Human Rights75 and voluntary pledges related to its Human Rights Council candidacy. It emphasized that these pledges centered on nuclear justice, rights-based climate action, and strengthening good governance. It noted that multilateral engagement had been essential in elevating these priorities and that the recent introduction of the Human Rights Commission Act before the Nitijela represented a major step toward establishing a fully compliant national human rights institution.

889. The delegation stressed that implementing universal periodic review recommendations required strong technical assistance and repeated its request for support. It specifically sought international cooperation to strengthen its National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up, advance climate-related human rights protections, safeguard the right to water for remote communities, and close the digital divide. It also called for further assistance in addressing the nuclear legacy's long-term environmental and health impacts.

890. The delegation concluded by reaffirming its commitment to advancing human rights for all Marshallese people. It welcomed continued cooperation and expressed confidence that, with the support of international partners, meaningful and lasting progress could be achieved across the Pacific region.

Croatia

891. The review of Croatia was held on 10 November 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 Croatia 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;[213]

[213] A/HRC/WG.6/50/HRV/1.

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(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;[214]

(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.[215]

892. At its 40th meeting, on 23 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Croatia (see sect. C below).

893. The outcome of the review of Croatia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[216] 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.[217]

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

894. The delegation of Croatia informed that it had received 216 recommendations that were carefully examined by an inter-ministerial working group, which included representatives from all relevant Ministries and Offices of the Government.

895. Croatia had supported 176 recommendations and noted 40. Many of the supported recommendations have already been implemented or were in the process of implementation.

896. Croatia's commitment to the International Humanitarian Law remained strong, continuous and unquestionable. Croatia was a victim of brutal aggression in the 90s that saw immense, grave breaches of the International Law, including International Humanitarian Law and recalled with piety and dignity the memory of all persons who went missing during the aggression while still searching for 1727 persons whose destiny still remained unknown and keeping alive the memory of 402 of Croatia's children who lost their lives during the aggression.

897. Based on this tragic national experience, the support for all mechanisms of international criminal justice has never been in question. Despite many challenges, Croatia's strong commitment towards elimination of impunity regardless of the nationality of suspected perpetrators and understanding for judicial regional cooperation has prevailed.

898. Therefore, Croatia continues inviting its regional partners and neighbours to demonstrate full cooperation with any institution of international criminal justice. For example, in order to finally resolve the destiny of the missing persons, Croatia invites them to fully cooperate through all the means available, including through unhindered access to the relevant archive materials.

899. Croatia has been making steady progress in the efforts to improve its national legislation in order to uphold human rights and freedoms. The implementation of the National Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights and Combatting Discrimination by 2027 was well under way. Croatia was currently working on the accompanying action plans, which will be prepared soon with special attention being paid to the protection of vulnerable individuals.

900. The prevention and suppression of hate crimes, hate speech, and all forms of discrimination remained one of the key priorities. Croatia continued to combat all forms of racism and antisemitism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination on ethnic or religious grounds through, among other things, strengthening its legislative framework. The Criminal Code defined hate crimes as a criminal offence committed on account of a person's race, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity and was taken as an

[214] A/HRC/WG.6/50/HRV/2.
[215] A/HRC/WG.6/50/HRV/3.
[216] A/HRC/61/15.
[217] A/HRC/61/15/Add.1.

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aggravating circumstance. At the same time, the Anti-Discrimination Act remained fundamental legislative instrument, and its implementation was complemented by awareness campaigns, legal aid for victims, and cooperation with civil-society organisations.

901. Gender equality and promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls remained high on the agenda of Croatia's human rights priorities, from the implementation of all relevant national and international instruments, to advocating this issue internationally, in all the relevant multilateral fora, and as an important part of its official development cooperation.

902. Croatia was placing a great emphasis on the fight against gender-based violence. As already pointed out, the national criminal law legislation regulated gender-based violence against women and treated it as an aggravating circumstance, with recent introduction of femicide as a stand-alone felony for gender-motivated killings, which was no longer time-barred. Further measures have also been taken through the National Plan for Protection from Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the National Plan for Combating Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment. These documents fully integrate international obligations and recommendations including those stemming from the Istanbul Convention.

903. Croatia was particularly glad that it has been able to share with the international community its accomplishments and good practice, through series of side events dedicated to the fight against violence against women, organized in New York and Geneva.

904. Regarding children's rights, Croatia demonstrated its commitment through continuous investments in further improvement of the education system, in order to ensure equal opportunities for all children, especially in rural areas. The National Plan for the Development of the Education System by 2027 expanded preschool and primary school capacities, upgrading the facilities at the same time, and introducing a full-day school model. In particular focus were the students with disabilities, as they received support through assistive technologies, personal assistants, peer support, and adapted transport and accommodation.

905. Croatia has also adopted the National Action Plan under the EU Child Guarantee initiative for children at risk of poverty and social exclusion, ensuring access to nutrition, healthcare, education, transportation and housing. This document also promoted foster care and community-based services, in order to prevent placement of children in institutions.

906. Croatia was committed to the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities. The Personal Assistance Act, the Social Inclusion Benefit Act, and the Act on Inclusive Allowance have a goal to ensure their independence, mobility, and participation in public life. Moreover, these pieces of legislation form a normative base for personal assistance, transportation, and social services, in order to ensure equality of persons with disabilities. Croatia's commitment in this field was duly reflected in its last year's initiative for the proclamation of 27 June as the International Day of Deafblindness by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

907. As a country with a significant percentage of elderly population, Croatia was well aware of the need to promote and effectively protect the rights of older persons, including through measures for improvement of community services and their adaptation to the needs of senior persons. Its efforts also included digital literacy training to enhance access to public services, enabling elderly citizens to independently use the national "e-Citizens" digital platform.

908. The parliament has adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Pensioners and Older Persons to maintain dignity of older persons and protect them from abuse, neglect and discrimination. The Operational Plan for Integrated Long-Term Care by 2030 provided 18 new elderly care centres and expanded non-institutional services, while the National Elderly Benefit Act provided necessary support for those over 65 without pension.

909. Croatia continued to apply the necessary improvements in the national prison system, its standards and sustainability. To further advance the system, electronic monitoring for home detention was introduced as a pre-trial measure in 2024. Capacity-wise, modular annexes adding 300 places and a new prison for 400 inmates were under construction, with further facilities planned in the near future.

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910. In this context, Croatia's commitment to the protection of national minorities, as enshrined in the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities, will remain firm and unwavering. The latest Operational Programmes of National Minorities 2024–2028, developed in close cooperation with the minorities' representatives advance integration, participation, and representation of the minorities in political and administrative bodies.

911. Being a country dedicated to the protection of the Schengen Area and the external borders of the European Union, Croatia paid special attention to legal and regulated migrations. The implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum involved amendments to the Act on International and Temporary Protection. Freedom of movement was restricted only due to legal requirements, and was subject to judicial review, while the principle of non – refoulment was fully respected.

912. Regarding the rights of the migrants, Croatia was amending the Aliens Act to improve their employment conditions, strengthen oversight of the employers, and provided necessary language-courses for foreign workers. Migrant children have equal access to education, with the emphasis on the language courses and expert assistance in schools, in order to facilitate their integration in the society.

913. On SLAPP cases, Croatia was in the process of transposing the relevant EU directive and strengthening protection for all persons that engage in public participation. The competent authorities have also adopted two protocols: on police and media conduct at public events, and another one on police action when journalists are victims of crimes.

914. Croatia reiterated its firm commitment to the universal periodic review process, as well as to other United Nations human rights mechanisms. The received recommendations were valuable guidance for strengthening promotion and protection of human rights at the national level. Croatia remained devoted to their implementation and committed to report on its progress over the course of the current universal periodic review cycle.

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

915. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Croatia, 16 delegations made statements.

916. The Dominican Republic commended Croatia for its commitment to the universal periodic review. It particularly highlighted Croatia's acceptance of recommendations to strengthen the fight against corruption, ensure transparency and accountability, support civil society and human rights defenders, and develop an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

917. Ethiopia noted with appreciation the acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including those proposed by Ethiopia, and encouraged Croatia to continue efforts towards their effective implementation.

918. India (video statement) acknowledged Croatia's constructive engagement in the universal periodic review process and appreciated the acceptance of all three recommendations from India.

919. Maldives commended Croatia for accepting the majority of recommendations, including two from Maldives.

920. Morocco commended Croatia for accepting the majority of the recommendations, particularly those related to combating discrimination, racism and hate speech. Morocco also noted Croatia's efforts to advance the protection of children's rights and improve the protection of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees.

921. Nepal thanked Croatia for accepting one of its two recommendations. It took note of the progress made in implementing social inclusion policies.

922. Oman thanked Croatia for accepting its recommendations and praised measures adopted to improve health infrastructure and service quality.

923. The Philippines commended Croatia for its efforts to promote gender equality and combat violence against women. It thanked Croatia for considering recommendations aimed

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at strengthening the Ombudsperson's office, integrating human rights education, and enhancing policies to increase women's participation in the labour market and address the gender pay gap.

924. The Russian Federation acknowledged that Croatia accepted three out of four of its recommendations but raised concerns over the selective implementation of legal instruments, including in combating discrimination, prison overcrowding, and protecting the rights of the Serb minority and Roma community.

925. Tunisia welcomed Croatia's acceptance of the majority of recommendations, especially those on gender equality and equal employment. It commended Croatia's efforts to promote human rights through its 2027 national plan and combat racial discrimination, xenophobia, and intolerance.

926. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated Croatia's engagement with the universal periodic review process and its acceptance of the recommendation aimed at conducting investigations into hate crimes against national minorities and ensuring justice for victims. It noted Croatia's attention to the recommendations on ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and improving education for Roma and minority groups.

927. Viet Nam welcomed Croatia's acceptance of its recommendations on digital inclusion, women's participation and leadership and inclusive services and education for children with disabilities.

928. Albania commended Croatia for accepting a large number of recommendations aimed at advancing human rights. It welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations on social inclusion, implementation of the national human rights plan and cooperation with civil society.

929. Armenia commended Croatia's engagement in the universal periodic review process and its commitment to human rights, appreciating Croatia's consideration of Armenia's recommendations.

930. China acknowledged Croatia's human rights achievements, including improvements in legislation, education, health and employment, with a focus on vulnerable groups.

931. Cuba acknowledged Croatia's commitment to the universal periodic review process and welcomed the acceptance of recommendations, including three made by Cuba. It noted efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, expand political participation of minorities, and improve the judicial system, particularly in addressing intimidation, aggression, and threats, including those in digital environments.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

932. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Croatia, seven other stakeholders made statements.

933. Christian Council International (video statement) emphasized that abortion is not a recognized universal human right but rather a political issue. The organization stated that pregnancy is not an illness and privacy does not justify medical intervention. It reinforced doctors' role in protecting life from conception, citing the Hippocratic Oath and the Nuremberg trials as ethical guidelines. It called for protecting healthcare providers' conscience rights and maintaining these ethical values.

934. Franciscans International commended Croatia for its engagement in the universal periodic review process and the notable progress made in human rights, particularly in relation to civil society involvement. The organization welcomed Croatia's acceptance of recommendations to establish frameworks involving civil society in policy development and follow-up on universal periodic review recommendations. It also supported Croatia's national investment programme for green infrastructure and the improvement of migrant protection, noting significant progress in addressing migrant rights. However, the organization urged Croatia to fully implement the accepted recommendations, particularly those concerning migrants and asylum seekers, and called for increased cooperation with civil society actors to ensure sustainable integration programs.

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935. The Human Rights House Foundation acknowledged Croatia's acceptance of recommendations related to civic space but raised concerns about the practical enjoyment of these rights. The organization pointed out ongoing challenges regarding freedom of assembly, particularly the prolonged closure and securitization of key public spaces. It also highlighted growing pressure on freedom of expression, citing the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs) that target journalists, activists, and civil society actors. It urged Croatia to implement safeguards against SLAPPs and ensure full access to public spaces for peaceful assemblies. It also recommended strengthening dialogue mechanisms with civil society to foster meaningful participation in policy making.

936. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Croatia for accepting Iceland's recommendation on sustainable funding for shelters for survivors of gender-based violence. The organization highlighted the need for additional funding for counselling centres and helplines. However, it expressed concern over Croatia's continued practice of dual arrests in domestic violence cases, where victims are often charged alongside perpetrators. The organizations urged Croatia to end dual arrests, improve training for law enforcement to identify the primary aggressor, and track such cases to prevent criminalizing survivors.

937. Association HazteOir.org (video statement) expressed strong support for the family as the fundamental unit of society, emphasizing the importance of parents' rights to choose their children's education. It urged Croatia to respect this principle, particularly in sexuality education. It raised concerns over court decisions regarding foster care and adoption by same-sex couples, calling for prudence and respect for Croatian constitutional and cultural values. Additionally, it expressed concern over cross-border surrogacy arrangements, urging Croatia to prevent the circumvention of domestic laws and safeguard the dignity of women and children. It recommended that Croatia continue strengthening family-supportive policies, protect parents' rights, and uphold freedom of expression, conscience, and religion.

938. The Center for Global Nonkilling highlighted Croatia's progress in promoting peace and justice, particularly through the adoption of the act on peaceful resolution of disputes, which aims to prioritize settlement over litigation. The organization praised Croatia for reinstating military conscription with alternative service options focused on peaceful dispute resolution. Itr also called for training of public servants in nonviolent techniques and the use of nonlethal weapons. It commended Croatia's efforts in fostering peace and encouraged further steps to enhance nonviolent practices in the country's public services and military.

939. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Croatia's progress in human rights, particularly in judicial reforms, anti-corruption measures, and gender equality. It acknowledged improvements in the rights of women and children, including increased maternity leave benefits and a new foster care act. The organization also praised Croatia's efforts in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities through a new certification system and special funds for personal assistance services. However, it urged Croatia to continue addressing challenges such as immigration, hate crimes and the integration of vulnerable groups, including the Roma community. It called on the international community to respect national sovereignty and engage in dialogue to advance global human rights.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

940. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 216 recommendations received, 176 had enjoyed the support of Croatia, and 40 had been noted.

941. Croatia thanked all those present for their contribution and engagement with particular thanks for the civil society, an indispensable part of the human rights ecosystem.

942. Croatia extended its thanks to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the secretariat for their unwavering support throughout this process and acknowledged the crucial role played by the troika members, for their assistance and collaboration throughout this process.

943. Croatia thanked all the delegations for their numerous comments and recommendations. After an initial phase of thorough examination and consultations with the

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relevant State bodies and institutions, Croatia was preparing the upcoming phases of the implementation and delivering on the results of this review to ensure the implementation of all accepted recommendations, in cooperation with the Office of the Ombudswoman and the civil society.

944. In conclusion, the delegation underlined that the Government remained dedicated to the further development of a society that respected human rights and the rights of national minorities, as well as to the continued building of an inclusive and tolerant society. Croatia remained deeply committed to the promotion and protection of human rights at home and abroad.

Maldives

945. The review of Maldives was held on 5 November 2026 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 Maldives 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;[218]

(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;[219]

(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.[220]

946. At its 40th meeting, on 23 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Maldives (see sect. C below).

947. The outcome of the review of Maldives comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[221] 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.[222]

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

948. The delegation of Maldives thanked all delegations, civil society representatives, the troika, the universal periodic review secretariat and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for their engagement and support during its fourth universal periodic review.

949. It stated that 104 delegations had delivered statements during the review and that eight member States had submitted 27 advance questions.

950. Following consultations with relevant ministries, independent institutions and the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Maldives adopted positions on all recommendations received and supported 224 of the 283 recommendations.

951. The delegation explained that 49 recommendations had been noted, including those that it considered incompatible with the constitutional framework, particularly where the Constitution established Islam as the basis of all laws, as well as recommendations relating to abolition of the death penalty or accession to certain international instruments that conflicted with constitutional provisions. It added that other recommendations had been noted due to resource and capacity constraints faced by the country as a small island

[218] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MDV/1.
[219] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MDV/2.
[220] A/HRC/WG.6/50/MDV/3.
[221] A/HRC/61/19.
[222] A/HRC/61/19/Add.1.

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developing State, including limitations in specialised expertise, fiscal space and institutional capacity.

952. The delegation highlighted progress made since the previous cycle, describing this period as one of the most active phases of legislative reform in Maldives. It referred to reforms undertaken under the 2019–2023 and 2023–2028 legislative agendas to strengthen democratic institutions and public service delivery, including the Maldives Police Service Act, the Civil Procedure Act, the Evidence Act, and amendments to anti-corruption, anti-trafficking and criminal justice frameworks. It also pointed to measures such as the criminalization of marital rape, the prohibition of hate speech, and provisions enabling visually impaired persons to vote independently as evidence of its commitment to equality and justice.

953. The delegation further highlighted institutional reforms, including codified codes of conduct, improvements to the legal framework on State expenditure, and efforts to strengthen institutional autonomy. It stated that judicial reform remained a central priority, noting recent amendments to the Judges Act to reinforce judicial ethics and conflict-of-interest provisions, investments in judicial capacity and infrastructure, and a new budgetary framework to allocate a fixed share of State revenue to the judiciary from 2026 to enhance its financial independence. It also underlined progress towards gender parity in the judiciary, with women serving at all levels of the courts.

954. The delegation further stated that Maldives remained committed to engagement with the international human rights system. Maldives was party to eight of the nine core international human rights conventions and had ratified, during the reporting period, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, while work was ongoing towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It also referred to its active participation in multilateral affairs, its standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders, and the continued work of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, established in 2020, to coordinate reporting and monitor implementation of recommendations. The delegation noted that the launch of the national recommendations tracking database in 2025 had further strengthened reporting capacity and inter-agency coordination.

955. The delegation reiterated that Maldives approached the universal periodic review and the wider United Nations human rights system with sincerity, openness and a commitment to constructive dialogue, and affirmed its intention to undertake meaningful work to implement the recommendations it had accepted in order to advance a rights-based, inclusive and resilient future for all Maldivians.

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

956. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Maldives, 19 delegations made a statement.

957. The Russian Federation welcomed Maldives' fourth-cycle universal periodic review and noted with satisfaction that Maldives had accepted a large number of recommendations, including those made by the Russia Federation. It considered this to reflect the Government's continued efforts to promote and protect human rights and readiness to continue cooperating with international monitoring mechanisms. It also welcomed measures to implement international human rights obligations and the adoption of legislation aimed at strengthening national capacity for the protection and promotion of human rights. It expressed hope that the accepted recommendations would be duly implemented to address remaining shortcomings in the human rights situation.

958. Singapore congratulated Maldives on the successful completion of its fourth universal periodic review and commended its engagement with the process and careful consideration of the recommendations made by delegations. It thanked Maldives for accepting both recommendations made by Singapore, concerning continued efforts to promote women's economic empowerment and to combat child abuse and promote the rights of children.

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959. Sri Lanka appreciated the constructive engagement of Maldives during its fourth universal periodic review in November 2025 and commended it for accepting all four recommendations made by Sri Lanka. It also welcomed Maldives' engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms and encouraged continued efforts to strengthen legal protections for migrant workers and their families.

960. The Sudan commended progress made by Maldives in the field of human rights, particularly in legislation, policies, plans and fulfilment of electoral commitments. The Sudan welcomed Maldives' positive engagement in the universal periodic review process, including its reporting and acceptance of recommendations. It appreciated the support of Maldives for the recommendations made by the Sudan on strengthening legislative and institutional human rights frameworks and continuing national policies and programmes to protect the environment and address the risks and consequences of climate change.

961. The Syrian Arab Republic thanked Maldives for its presentation, which reflected its commitment to continuing to strengthen the protection of human rights as a fundamental principle in its national and constitutional framework. It appreciated Maldives' continued implementation of recommendations from previous cycles, progress made nationally in protecting human rights and fulfilling international obligations, ratification of and accession to several international instruments, and continued cooperation with treaty bodies. It also commended efforts to promote human rights in areas including social protection, sustainable development and legislative reform within a national strategy integrating human rights obligations.

962. Trinidad and Tobago welcomed Maldives' constructive engagement throughout the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and noted that it had supported 224 of the 283 recommendations received, including the two made by Trinidad and Tobago. It considered this to reflect Maldives' continued commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights despite the challenges it faced as a climate-vulnerable small island developing State. It commended efforts of Maldives to strengthen legislative, policy and institutional frameworks for human rights, including through action in health care, education and social protection. It also highlighted Maldives' leadership in advancing climate mitigation efforts.

963. Tunisia expressed satisfaction at Maldives' acceptance of most recommendations, particularly all those made by Tunisia concerning continued efforts to strengthen health care services for all citizens, expand access to health insurance programmes, enhance maternal reproductive health services and provide adequate housing. It also commended Maldives' efforts to strengthen human rights at the legislative and institutional levels, particularly in the areas of governance, the rule of law, anti-corruption, access to justice and constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

964. UNFPA (video statement) commended Maldives on: a) its national report demonstrating a strong commitment to ensuring the enjoyment of human rights for all; b) its ratification of eight core international human rights treaties; and c) the establishment of progressive legislation. It welcomed the Government's consideration of changing demographics in the National Development Plan and National Ageing Policy, directly advancing the ICPD agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. UNFPA was encouraged by the focus on investing in young people. It commended the review of the national reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health strategy, which sought to improve access to reproductive health services and ensure women and girls were safe from gender-based violence and harmful practices. UNFPA welcomed the shift toward data-driven policy. It declared that it remained a committed partner, working alongside Maldives to build a more resilient, inclusive, and equitable Maldives for all.

965. The United Arab Emirates commended Maldives' efforts to promote and protect human rights, and its continued efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. It noted that this was reflected in Maldives' acceptance of most recommendations, including those made by the United Arab Emirates on promoting and protecting the rights of children and continuing efforts to align national legislation with international human rights standards, particularly those relating to the rights of women and children.

966. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated Maldives' cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. It valued progress made through broad legislative

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reform and the implementation of numerous social programmes and plans aimed at guaranteeing human rights. It also welcomed Maldives' acceptance of the two recommendations made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on strengthening institutional mechanisms to monitor implementation of human rights laws and reinforcing education and awareness-raising, with particular emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.

967. Viet Nam appreciated the constructive engagements of Maldives throughout the review, which Viet Nam considered reflected its commitment to the universal periodic review process. It also welcomed the Maldives' support for 224 recommendations, including the two made by Viet Nam.

968. Albania welcomed Maldives' engagement in the universal periodic review process and commended its acceptance of recommendations aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and further advancing the protection and promotion of human rights. It welcomed Maldives' acceptance of two recommendations made by Albania concerning the independence and adequate funding of the Human Rights Commission of Maldives and the adoption of legislation expressly prohibiting female genital mutilation. It also encouraged Maldives to consider a formal moratorium on executions as a step towards the full abolition of the death penalty.

969. Algeria commended Maldives for its dedication and commitment to the work of the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review in promoting and protecting human rights. It also congratulated Maldives for its positive response to the recommendations received, including those made by Algeria.

970. The Bahamas congratulated Maldives on its active and constructive participation in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and noted that it had supported 224 of the 283 recommendations received, including all three made by The Bahamas. It highlighted these recommendations as relating to strengthening judicial independence through transparent and merit-based procedures, enhancing access to education, housing, health facilities and justice for persons with disabilities, and expanding access to secondary, higher and vocational education for women and girls, particularly in rural areas and on remote islands. The Bahamas also commended Maldives' institutional progress, including the establishment of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, legislative advances such as the Industrial Relations Act and the Climate Emergency Act, and its leadership in recognizing the interconnection between climate change and human rights.

971. Botswana commended Maldives' continued efforts to promote and protect human rights at the national and international levels. It particularly appreciated Maldives' acceptance of a substantial number of recommendations, including those proposed by Botswana, which it considered reflected a strong commitment to the universal periodic review process.

972. Brunei Darussalam thanked the delegation of Maldives for the positive update on progress made since its review and noted that Maldives had accepted 224 of the 283 recommendations received, including the two proposed by Brunei Darussalam on access to clean, safe and affordable treated water and on disaster risk reduction.

973. China appreciated Maldives' constructive participation in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and welcomed progress made through measures to improve living standards, increase investment in public sectors such as health and education, combat domestic and sexual violence, and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. It also appreciated Maldives' acceptance of China's recommendations and expressed hope that Maldives would continue increasing investment in education, improving livelihoods, addressing climate change, and achieving sustainable economic development.

974. Cuba welcomed the commitment of Maldives to the universal periodic review. It appreciated the actions taken to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights and Maldives' decision to accept 224 of the 283 recommendations received, including the three made by Cuba. It highlighted progress in expanding access to justice, digital governance and health services.

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975. Djibouti thanked Maldives for its supplementary presentation highlighting efforts and commitments to protect and promote human rights. It also congratulated Maldives for accepting a large number of recommendations received during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, particularly the two recommendations submitted by Djibouti.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

976. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Maldives, nine other stakeholders made statements.

977. The British Humanist Association (video statement) was disappointed that Maldives did not accept recommendations to: abolish the death penalty; remove restrictions on citizenship for non-Muslims; enact legislation against discrimination on grounds of religion or belief; and withdraw its reservation to article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It urged Maldives to guarantee the rights of all – including the non-religious and converts away from Islam – in line with the international human rights standards, such as those laid out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which it ratified.

978. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development welcomed Maldives' engagement with the fourth universal periodic review cycle. It considered that the real test was implementation, particularly on civic space, media freedom and accountability for attacks against journalists and human rights defenders. Civil society organizations and human rights defenders operated within restrictive framework with authorities' wide discretion over registration and operations, and the ongoing deregistration of the Maldivian Democracy Network. Accountability remained elusive. Press freedom was under increasing strain. The right to peaceful assembly was undermined with protests met by arrests and reports of excessive force. Restrictions on freedom of religion or belief alongside the criminalization of same-sex relations created an environment in which many could not engage safely in public life.

979. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues was disturbed by the use of religion by Maldives to refuse recommendations related to discrimination based on religion or sexual orientation and gender identity, the guarantee of freedom of religion or belief, and the abolition of death penalty. It reiterated its call for: a) the effective protection of human rights defenders and for the reinstatement of the registration of the Maldivian Democracy Network; and b) the disclosure to the relevant families without delay of the findings of the Deaths and Disappearances Commission.

980. United Nations Watch considered that Maldives had no freedom of religion since every citizen had to be Sunni Muslim; those of any other faith were barred from citizenship, from public life, from openly practicing their beliefs; and those who left Islam faced legal punishment, persecution, intimidation. Journalists were subjected to restrictive laws and harassment. The new State-backed media commission had the power to punish media outlets and even shut them down. Women were not equal under the law and faced violence and discrimination in key areas of life. Courts had convicted women for adultery, sentencing them to death by stoning. The verdicts were overturned but the system enabled such punishments. Female genital mutilations continued and were not criminalized. Elections had reportedly been tainted by credible allegations of vote buying.

981. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) was disappointed that Maldives noted even recommendations simply to "consider" establishing a moratorium on executions. The organization called on all United Nations member States to hold Maldives accountable for its international human rights obligations by calling on authorities to issue a directive to all judges clarifying that they were prohibited from sentencing people to death for crimes committed as minors and to repeal amendments to the Drug Act that authorize the death penalty for drug-related offenses. It further urged Maldives to take positive steps toward abolition of the death penalty.

982. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the engagement of Maldives in the universal periodic process and noted that it received 21 recommendations on civic space and supported 19 of them. The organization urged Maldives to take concrete steps to implement the universal periodic review recommendations by amending the Peaceful

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Assembly Act 2013 to ensure its compatibility with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, halt its crackdown on protests, cease any practices of censoring media outlets, and immediately reinstate the registration of the Maldivian Democracy Network and return its seized funds.

983. The Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated Maldives for the National Suicide Prevention Strategy, including the decriminalization of suicides. It noted an imbalance between the *de facto* moratorium on death penalty and new incriminations. Noting that drug addiction was a social and health problem, it called on Maldives to support the valuation of life. Considering that life would also be revered by assuring wanted pregnancies only, it declared that it was an issue of life support, education and easily available contraception, avoiding abortion accidents and deaths rather than criminalization and unwanted oversight.

984. Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement) considered that Maldives engaged actively in the universal periodic review process and accepted many recommendations aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, protecting freedom of expression, and advancing gender equality. Continued efforts to improve the independence of institutions, safeguard civil society space and ensure equal rights for all people would be important steps toward sustainable progress. The organization encouraged Maldives to continue its positive engagement with the Human Rights Council and with all stakeholders in implementing the accepted recommendations.

985. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) appreciated progress made by Maldives in the field of human rights protection and its efforts in gender equality, universal education, child protection and climate change response. These achievements not only improved the quality of life of the Maldivian people but also set an example for regional human rights protection. At the same time, Maldives still had room for improvement in safeguarding religious freedom, strengthening judicial independence and protecting the rights of specific groups. It encouraged Maldives to continue deepening reforms, strengthen international cooperation, and jointly promote the all-round development of the cause of human rights.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

986. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 283 recommendations received, 224 had enjoyed the support of Maldives, and 49 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 10 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

987. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Maldives expressed appreciation to all member States that had contributed to the dialogue and described the universal periodic review as a valuable opportunity for every country to reflect critically on the state of human rights at home, including the allocation of resources, the sustainability of rights-based reforms, and remaining gaps. It stated that Maldives had approached the review in that spirit and had used it as a catalyst to refine policies and strengthen systems, adding that the perspectives shared during the adoption would meaningfully shape its work towards the next review cycle.

988. The delegation acknowledged that its human rights journey remained ongoing and stated that, following adoption of the report, Maldives would immediately begin the internal processes required to operationalize the recommendations it had accepted and integrate them into institutional reforms, sectoral strategies and the national development agenda.

989. The delegation reaffirmed Maldives' respect for the Human Rights Council, the United Nations human rights mechanisms and multilateral cooperation, and welcomed the fact that both its achievements and its continuing challenges had been recognized fairly. Referring to the leadership of President Dr. Mohamed Muizzu, the delegation stated that Maldives was taking measures to stabilize the economy, strengthen fiscal foundations and embed human rights principles across its long-term development vision. It concluded by reaffirming its determination to deepen cooperation with partners and translate the dialogue into concrete improvements for the Maldivian people.

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Libya

990. The review of Libya was held on 11 November 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 Libya 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;[223]

(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;[224]

(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.[225]

991. At its 40th meeting, on 23 March 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Libya (see sect. C below).

992. The outcome of the review of Libya comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[226] 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.[227]

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

993. The delegation of Libya reiterated its Government's continued commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism, which it regarded as an important platform for constructive dialogue and cooperation between national authorities and international mechanisms.

994. The delegation expressed its appreciation to all States that had submitted recommendations and questions during the review. It also extended its gratitude to the troika, composed of Georgia, the Netherlands and the Sudan, as well as to the universal periodic review secretariat.

995. The delegation noted that Libya had received a total of 280 recommendations during the fourth review cycle in November 2025. These recommendations had been carefully examined by a joint national committee representing a wide range of ministries and institutions concerned with human rights. The delegation indicated that this process had taken into account Libya's international obligations stemming from the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the international treaties to which it is a party, as well as the principles of Islamic Sharia, national values, and the Libyan context.

996. Following this review, Libya decided to accept 206 recommendations, took note of 42 recommendations, and rejected 32 recommendations. The delegation clarified that the accepted recommendations were those consistent with its Constitution, Libya's international obligations as well as national and traditional values. It also noted that some recommendations had either already been implemented or were in the process of implementation in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration.

997. The delegation stated that the recommendations that had been noted were those that could not be implemented at the current transitional stage due to constitutional or legal constraints. It stated that these recommendations would be reconsidered after the legislative

[223] A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBY/1.
[224] A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBY/2.
[225] A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBY/3.
[226] A/HRC/61/17.
[227] A/HRC/61/17/Add.1

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elections and the adoption of a permanent constitution for Libya. Concerning the "rejected" recommendations, the delegation stated that these were incompatible with Islamic Sharia and the fundamental values of Libyan society.

998. The delegation emphasized that respect for human rights was deeply rooted in Libya's culture, based on the teachings of Islam, which honoured human dignity, as well as from constitutional and legal frameworks that guaranteed fundamental rights and freedoms. It also reiterated that Libya was a party to the core international and regional human rights treaties. Furthermore, the delegation underlined the fact that it had an independent and impartial judiciary that was guaranteed by the Constitution.

999. The delegation also highlighted efforts to strengthen the national human rights protection system through the establishment of several institutional mechanisms. These included the National Human Rights Committee, tasked with receiving and examining complaints of human rights violations, and the national mechanism for reporting, follow-up and implementation, responsible for preparing national reports and studying recommendations from international mechanisms. In addition, the delegation stated that a Minister for Human Rights had been appointed, and a National Council for Public Liberties and Human Rights had been established as an independent national institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

1000. The delegation stated that national laws and legislation guaranteed the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of the person, as well as freedom from torture, the right to a fair trial, the right to privacy, and the right to participate effectively in public and political life. It noted that restrictions on the formation of political parties and civil society organizations had been lifted and that the rights to peaceful assembly and demonstration were guaranteed.

1001. The delegation further indicated that the Government had attached great importance to economic, social and cultural rights, ensuring access to public services such as health care, education, adequate housing and a decent standard of living. It reported that a number of measures had been adopted to strengthen social protection for low-income groups, including increasing the minimum wage for public sector employees and beneficiaries of social security, as well as introducing monthly financial allowances for families and children.

1002. The delegation acknowledged that Libya continued to face significant challenges, including political and institutional division, as well as the pressures associated with large-scale migration. It indicated that these challenges had affected the Government's capacity to fully meet its human rights obligations. The delegation therefore called upon friendly countries, as well as international partners, including human rights mechanisms, to provide support and cooperation to help Libya overcome these challenges.

1003. In this context, the delegation drew particular attention to the issue of irregular migration. It noted that Libya, due to its geographical location, served as a major transit country for migrants seeking to reach the northern Mediterranean in pursuit of better opportunities. The delegation expressed concern regarding reports about migrants in Libya, which it considered to lack objectivity. It stated that such reports failed to consider the presence of millions of irregular migrants living and working in Libya under normal conditions.

1004. The delegation reiterated that the United Nations and its specialized agencies had consistently recognized migration as a transnational phenomenon involving complex cross-border networks, including trafficking and smuggling. It therefore expressed concern that Libya was sometimes unfairly held solely responsible for the situation of migrants, without due consideration of the responsibilities of countries of origin and destination, and without adequate recognition of Libya's transitional context.

1005. The delegation reaffirmed Libya's strong commitment to cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, particularly the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies and highlighted its ongoing cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

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1006. In conclusion, the delegation reiterated Libya's firm commitment to continuing its efforts to promote and protect human rights and stressed that its engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism remained constant and constructive.

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

1007. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Libya, 20 delegations made statements.

1008. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the delegation of Libya and commended the progress achieved in the field of human rights, particularly through the ratification of key international instruments. It encouraged Libya to strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, enhance victim support, and intensify efforts against trafficking networks.

1009. Cuba welcomed Libya's engagement with the universal periodic review process and noted with appreciation the acceptance of a significant number of recommendations, including those it had submitted. It highlighted progress in access to water, sanitation, gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups.

1010. Djibouti welcomed Libya's presentation and commended its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights. It noted positively the acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including those submitted by Djibouti, and encouraged Libya to ensure effective implementation.

1011. The Dominican Republic commended Libya's commitment to the universal periodic review and welcomed its acceptance of numerous recommendations, including those relating to the closing of unlawful detention centres, combating trafficking, improving education, and addressing gender-based violence. It encouraged continued implementation efforts.

1012. Egypt welcomed Libya's efforts to promote human rights despite all the political and security challenges. It highlighted progress in strengthening legislative and institutional frameworks, combating violence and trafficking, promoting women's empowerment, and enhancing cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.

1013. Equatorial Guinea welcomed Libya's engagement with the universal periodic review process and acknowledged efforts to comply with international human rights obligations. It took note of Libya's consideration of humanitarian law..

1014. Ethiopia commended Libya's constructive participation in the fourth universal periodic review cycle and its continued engagement with the process. It welcomed the acceptance of numerous recommendations, including those it had submitted, and encouraged Libya to take concrete steps toward implementation.

1015. Ghana welcomed Libya's constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism and noted the acceptance of a substantial number of recommendations. It particularly welcomed Libya's support for transitional justice measures and encouraged continued cooperation with United Nations mechanisms to improve socio-economic conditions.

1016. India welcomed Libya's participation in the fourth universal periodic review cycle and commended its constructive engagement throughout the process. It noted the high number of accepted recommendations, including those submitted by India, and wished Libya success in implementation efforts.

1017. Indonesia welcomed Libya's constructive engagement and the acceptance of its recommendations. It highlighted the importance of strengthening the rule of law, addressing violence against women, and improving protection for migrants. It expressed confidence that implementation efforts, supported by international cooperation, would enhance Libya's human rights situation.

1018. Jordan welcomed Libya's cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and commended its efforts to promote and protect human rights despite challenges. It stressed the importance of continued international support to strengthen institutions, uphold the rule of law, and ensure stability.

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1019. Kuwait welcomed Libya's presentation and its acceptance of a significant number of recommendations, including its own recommendations relating to promoting education and women's participation in public life. It encouraged Libya to make continued progress.

1020. Malaysia commended Libya's constructive engagement and its acceptance of numerous recommendations, including those addressing social protection, monitoring mechanisms, and inclusive education. It encouraged continued cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.

1021. Maldives welcomed Libya's commitment to the universal periodic review process and its acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including those it had submitted. It encouraged Libya to ensure effective implementation of accepted recommendations.

1022. Mauritania welcomed Libya's cooperation with the universal periodic review and its efforts to promote human rights. It noted positively the acceptance of recommendations related to combating violence against women and protecting children and expressed hope that their implementation would strengthen the protection of their rights.

1023. Nepal welcomed Libya's constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms and its acceptance of recommendations, including those it had submitted. It noted progress in promoting women's participation and encouraged effective implementation.

1024. Nigeria welcomed Libya's continued cooperation with human rights mechanisms and acknowledged efforts to strengthen the justice sector and engage with international processes. It encouraged continued progress in fulfilling human rights obligations.

1025. Pakistan commended Libya's engagement with the universal periodic review process and its acceptance of a majority of recommendations, including those submitted by Pakistan. It noted progress achieved despite challenges and encouraged further strengthening of institutional and legislative frameworks.

1026. The Philippines welcomed Libya's acceptance of recommendations related to combating trafficking, promoting gender equality, protecting children's rights, and empowering youth. It encouraged continued implementation efforts.

1027. The Russian Federation positively noted Libya's acceptance of a majority of the recommendations received, including those presented by the Russian Federation. It highlighted ongoing challenges related to security, while acknowledging the Government's efforts.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1028. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Libya, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

1029. The World Evangelical Alliance, in a joint statement with the Baptist World Alliance and the Jubilee Campaign (video statement), commended Libya's support for the recommendation to release all those arbitrarily detained and to implement its obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. However, the organizations expressed serious concern over ongoing violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including cases of individuals imprisoned for apostasy or peaceful faith-related activities, as well as the continued use of arbitrary detention. They urged Libya to release all individuals detained for peaceful religious beliefs or practices; abolish the death penalty for matters of conscience; cease the use of penal code provisions to criminalise peaceful religious expression; and take concrete steps to protect freedom of thought, conscience and religion for all.

1030. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed Libya's acceptance of recommendations to end and prevent arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances, as well as those supporting a rights-based transitional justice process. However, it expressed concern over continued impunity for detention-related crimes and urged cooperation with the International Criminal Court, including the surrender of suspects. It also raised serious concern over the failure to criminalise domestic violence and marital rape and to repeal discriminatory laws affecting women. Furthermore, it regretted Libya's position on the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, highlighting ongoing arbitrary detention and

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collective expulsions. It urged Libya to strengthen accountability, adopt legislation protecting women, end abuses against non-nationals, establish an asylum system and advance transitional justice.

1031. The World Organisation Against Torture (video statement) acknowledged Libya's stated commitments. However, it expressed serious concern over reports of arbitrary detention and torture, as well as the lack of independent oversight and resulting impunity. It urged Libya to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; establish an independent and adequately mandated National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) with authority to conduct unannounced visits to all places of detention; and ensure impartial and independent investigations into all allegations of torture, holding perpetrators accountable.

1032. Partners for Transparency welcomed Libya's acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, reflecting openness to international dialogue. It welcomed positive steps, including the Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 1 of 2024 establishing safeguards to ensure respect for human rights during arrests. It also welcomed efforts to investigate serious violations associated with the crimes committed in Tarhuna. However, it condemned grave abuses against migrants, including torture, human trafficking and the discovery of mass graves, affecting women and children. It encouraged Libya to strengthen accountability for serious violations and to take more effective measures to protect migrants and combat human trafficking, in order to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law.

1033. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed the Government of National Unity's decision to accept the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over alleged crimes in Libya. However, it regretted the authorities' failure to cooperate with the International Criminal Court and expressed concern over the prevailing climate of impunity. It highlighted ongoing violations by militias and armed groups, including enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, torture and discrimination against women and girls. It also raised concern over widespread abuses against refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, and the continued lack of accountability for serious crimes, including in Tarhuna and Derna. It urged Libya to ensure accountability; end enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention and torture; and submit a mid-term progress report.

1034. Human Rights Watch (video statement) welcomed Libya's acceptance of the majority of recommendations. However, it regretted the rejection of key recommendations on freedom of expression and civil society, noting that restrictive laws and violence continue to silence critics. It expressed concern over widespread abuses against migrants, including arbitrary detention, forced labour and sexual violence, and the failure to accept recommendations to close abusive detention centres, establish an asylum system, and ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. It also highlighted ongoing arbitrary detention and torture, exacerbated by the lack of independent oversight. Finally, it regretted the rejection of key recommendations aimed at addressing the root causes of discrimination and violence against women, as well as the refusal to decriminalise same-sex relations between adults.

1035. Ingénieurs du Monde (video statement) welcomed the universal periodic review as an opportunity to reaffirm the aspirations for dignity, freedom and justice expressed by Libyans in 2011. It highlighted freedom of expression as essential for an inclusive political process, while expressing concern over the arbitrary arrest and intimidation of journalists, activists and human rights defenders. It called for independent and transparent investigations and an end to such violations. The organization urged Libya to uphold its international human rights commitments and advance genuine transitional justice, stressing that lasting stability requires accountability, reconciliation and trust. It also emphasised that human rights protections must apply to all and called for the effective implementation of recommendations in practice.

1036. International-Lawyers.Org (video statement) expressed concern over the gap between the commitments made by Libya and the situation on the ground, highlighting shrinking civic space, impunity for crimes against activists, and widespread abuses against migrants, including extortion, sexual violence and torture. It also raised concerns over inadequate legal protections against gender-based violence, the exclusion of minorities from political processes, and the persistence of child marriage. The organization urged Libya to reform its Penal Code to criminalise all forms of gender-based violence and set the minimum age of

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marriage at 18; ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; establish independent protection mechanisms; and ensure the meaningful inclusion of minorities in political life.

1037. The Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (video statement) acknowledged Libya's recent institutional developments and welcomed measures such as accepting the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction, establishing specialised human rights units, and progress in women's political participation. However, it expressed concern over ongoing gaps between commitments and practice, citing arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, abuses against migrants and refugees, and the lack of comprehensive legislation on gender-based violence. It urged Libya to adopt transitional justice legislation; ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; establish an independent national preventive mechanism; and enact legislation criminalising all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence and marital rape.

1038. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement) noted Libya's cooperation with the Human Rights Council despite ongoing instability, insecurity and external interference. However, it called for transparent investigations of political assassinations to ensure accountability. It expressed deep concern over restrictions on civic space, enforced disappearances, torture and arbitrary detention, as well as the impact of fragmented legal systems on governance, security and stability. It urged Libya to ratify key international instruments, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. It also called for respect for the arms embargo and the withdrawal of foreign fighters.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1039. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 280 recommendations received, 206 had enjoyed the support of Libya, and 74 had been noted.

1040. The delegation of Libya expressed its appreciation at the conclusion of the session, extending its deep gratitude to all States that had delivered supportive statements during the adoption of the report. The delegation reaffirmed Libya's continued commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism and determination to engage constructively with it in a spirit of dialogue and cooperation.

1041. The delegation further addressed a few observations raised by certain non-governmental organizations. In this regard, the delegation emphasized, first, that Libya guaranteed the right of all individuals to practice their religious rites freely, in accordance with national legislation. It underscored that freedom of religion was protected within the framework of the country's legal system and societal values.

1042. Secondly, the delegation reaffirmed Libya's firm commitment to combating impunity and ensuring accountability for human rights violations. It highlighted the efforts undertaken by the Office of the Public Prosecutor, which had actively worked to investigate and prosecute cases involving serious abuses.

1043. The delegation also rejected allegations regarding restrictions on women's freedom of movement and travel. It stated that there were no legal constraints preventing women from moving freely or traveling, and that such claims did not reflect the reality of the legal framework in Libya.

1044. In conclusion, the delegation stated that the adoption the outcome of the universal periodic review will not be the end of the road, but rather the starting point of a long national process focused on national plans to implement the accepted recommendations. The delegation will ensure that this process aligns with its national strategy for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and its vision for achieving the economic and social well-being of its citizens, within a framework of broad community participation from all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations.

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B. Update on non-cooperation of Nicaragua and the United States of America with the universal periodic review mechanism

1045. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council decisions 60/115 and OM/19/101, an oral update on his efforts to urge Nicaragua and the United States of America to resume their cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism.

1046. He recalled that each of those decisions called on the States under review to resume cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. Moreover, each decision requested the President of the Council to continue to take all appropriate steps and measures, in accordance with his or her mandate, to urge the States under review to resume cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and to report on the results of those efforts to the Council at its regular sessions.

1047. In that regard, he informed the Council that he had undertaken several steps to encourage Nicaragua and the United States of America to resume their cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism, however, that those efforts had unfortunately not yet yielded positive results. He stated that he remained seized of that matter and would continue with his good offices in the hope of reaching a positive solution, reiterating his appeal to Nicaragua and the United States of America to resume their cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism.

1048. He also reminded that, through those Council decisions, the consideration and adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Nicaragua had been postponed to its 63rd session in September/October 2026 and that the universal periodic review of the United States of America had been postponed to the 53rd session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2026, while leaving open the possibility for them to be scheduled sooner.

C. General debate on agenda item 6

1049. At the 41st meeting, on 23 March 2026, 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: Angola, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam), Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Mauritius, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Thailand, Uganda (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, 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 (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni

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XXIII, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Edmund Rice International Limited, Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund, UPR Info and World Evangelical Alliance), Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement), Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (also on behalf of ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE) (video statement), Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen (video statement), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Advocates for Human Rights and Center for Constitutional Rights Inc), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association) (video statement), United Nations Association of China, UPR Info.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Belarus

1050. At its 36th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/101 on the outcome of the review of Belarus.

Liberia

1051. At its 37th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/102 on the outcome of the review of Liberia.

Malawi

1052. At its 37th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/103 on the outcome of the review of Malawi.

Mongolia

1053. At its 37th meeting, on 18 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/104 on the outcome of the review of Mongolia.

Panama

1054. At its 38th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/105 on the outcome of the review of Panama.

Jamaica

1055. At its 38th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/106 on the outcome of the review of Jamaica.

Andorra

1056. At its 38th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/107 on the outcome of the review of Andorra.

Bulgaria

1057. At its 39th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/108 on the outcome of the review of Bulgaria.

Honduras

1058. At its 39th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/109 on the outcome of the review of Honduras.

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Marshall Islands

1059. At its 39th meeting, on 19 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/110 on the outcome of the review of the Marshall Islands.

Croatia

1060. At its 40th meeting, on 23 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/111 on the outcome of the review of Croatia.

Maldives

1061. At its 40th meeting, on 23 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/112 on the outcome of the review of Maldives.

Libya

1062. At its 40th meeting, on 23 March 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 61/113 on the outcome of the review of Libya.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

1063. At the 41st meeting, on 23 March 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Francesca Albanese, presented her report.[228]

1064. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as a State concerned.

1065. Also at the same meeting, a representative of a national human rights institution, the Independent Commission for Human Rights of the State of Palestine, delivered a statement.

1066. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2026, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland[229] (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden), Italy, Kuwait, Mexico, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia[230] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Uganda[231] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[232] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Defence for Children International, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and International-Lawyers.Org), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust (video statement), United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress.

1067. At the 42nd meeting meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

[228] A/HRC/61/71.
[229] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[230] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[231] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[232] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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B. Reports of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

1068. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2026, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 55/32, the report of the High Commissioner on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,[233] and a note by the Secretariat on the report of the High Commissioner on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice.[234]

1069. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 55/31, the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan.[235]

1070. At the same meeting, the representatives of the State of Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements as the States concerned.

C. General debate on agenda item 7

1071. At the 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 24 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Bahrain[236] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia[237] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Uganda[238] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Viet Nam, Malaysia[239] (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and International-Lawyers.Org), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, B'nai B'rith (video statement), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (video statement), Espace Afrique International, Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video statement), Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen (video statement), Human Rights & Democratic

[233] A/HRC/61/70.
[234] A/HRC/61/79.
[235] A/HRC/61/69.
[236] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[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.
[239] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Participation Center "SHAMS", Human Rights Watch, Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, Ingenieurs du Monde, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights; International Muslim Women's Union (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and International-Lawyers.Org), International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Irada Organization against Torture and Enforced Disappearance (video statement), Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement), Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust (video statement), United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress, Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan

1072. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.8, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Cuba and Eritrea. Subsequently, Albania withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Brazil joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1073. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1074. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1075. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of North Macedonia, Bulgaria and Cyprus made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1076. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of North Macedonia and Bulgaria, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Bulgaria, Czechia, North Macedonia

Abstaining:

Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1077. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions (resolution 61/31).

1078. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan

1079. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.36, as orally revised, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania, and co-sponsored by

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Chile and Colombia. Subsequently, Brazil, Cuba, Eritrea, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

1080. At the same meeting, the representatives of Slovenia, Indonesia, Iraq, Cuba and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

1081. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.

1082. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

1083. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China and Italy made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1084. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Albania, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution, as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Czechia, Ethiopia, North Macedonia

Abstaining:

Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Kenya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1085. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 34 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions (resolution 61/32).

1086. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Belgium and Botswana joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

1087. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.37, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Subsequently, Brazil, Cuba, Eritrea, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1088. At the same meeting, the representatives of South Africa, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, China and Iraq made general comments on the draft resolution.

1089. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.

1090. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Czechia made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1091. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Czechia, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands

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(Kingdom of the), Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, North Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1092. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 42 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (resolution 61/33).

1093. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Andorra, Belgium, Botswana, Finland and Peru joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1094. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representatives of Albania, Egypt, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 7.

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

General debate on agenda item 8

1095. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 March 2026, 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, Bahrain[240] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Bangladesh[241] (also on behalf of Algeria, Cuba, Egypt and India), China, China (also on behalf of Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia (also on behalf of Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia and South Africa), India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Lebanon[242] (also on behalf of Egypt), Malawi, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia[243] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), South Africa, Uganda[244] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[245] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkmenistan (also on behalf of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and State of Palestine);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of International Planned Parenthood Federation), African Green Foundation International, Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Asociacion HazteOir.org, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association Humanitaire Franco-Sri Lankaise (also on behalf of Action Sri Lanka, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes] and Comité International De Coordination Humanitaire), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Christian Council International (video statement), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation,

[240] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[241] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[242] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[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.
[245] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (video statement), Coup de Pousse Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S) (video statement), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Humanists International (video statement), Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Career Support Association (also on behalf of Japan Society for History Textbook), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (video statement), Maloca Internationale (also on behalf of ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu)), Merja Zarka, MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Prahar (video statement), Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Sambhali Trust (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), The Inclusivity Project, Inc. (video statement), The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, World Muslim Congress (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

1096. At the 43rd meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, India, Pakistan and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

A. High-level panel discussion on the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

1097. At its 4th meeting, 24 February 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/16, a high-level panel discussion during the high-level segment dedicated to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

1098. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the debate.

1099. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Martin Chungong; Director General for Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination and against Racism at the Ministry of Equality of Spain, Beatriz Carrillo de los Reyes; representative of the Organization of Ashaninka Indigenous Women of the central Amazon region of Peru, Ketty Marcelo López; and Chair-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, James Ndirangu Waweru.

1100. The Human Rights Council divided the debate into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the ensuing discussion for the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Brazil, China, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[246] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Belarus, Namibia, Portugal, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Global Action on Aging, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, United Nations Watch.

1101. During the discussion for the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Peru, Sierra Leone;

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

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

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(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Watch, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement).

1102. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

1103. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 March 2026, Head of the Rule of Law, Equality, and Non-Discrimination Branch of OHCHR presented a report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights under agenda item 9.[247]

1104. At the same meeting, 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.[248]

1105. At the 45th and 46th meetings, on 25 March 2026, 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: Albania, Brazil (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kuwait, Malawi, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia[249] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), South Africa, South Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Spain, Uganda[250] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[251] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Russian Federation (video statement), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action for Development (Suisse) (video statement), African Green Foundation International, Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-Basher Foundation for Development, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée (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),

[247] A/HRC/61/72.
[248] A/HRC/61/73.
[249] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[250] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[251] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (AESFE), British Humanist Association (video statement), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Christian Council International (video statement), Christian Solidarity International (CSI) (video statement), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC) (video statement), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA) (video statement), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Humanists International (video statement), Il Cenacolo (video statement), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video statement), International Career Support Association, International Support For Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) (video statement), Jerusalem Institute of Justice (video statement), Jssor Youth Organization (video statement), Merja Zarka, Public Organization "Public Advocacy" (video statement), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG) (video statement), Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tamil-Style, The Inclusivity Project, Inc. (video statement), United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, Villages Unis (United Villages) (video statement), Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga" (video statement), World Jewish Congress.

1106. At the 46th meeting, the representatives of Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sudan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

1107. At the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.6/Rev.1, sponsored by Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Paraguay and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Philippines, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1108. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Egypt, Benin, Cuba and China made general comments on the draft resolution.

1109. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/34).

1110. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Indonesia and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

1111. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.7, sponsored by Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and Thailand. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa

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Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru, the Philippines, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1112. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia and Cuba made general comments on the draft resolution.

1113. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/35).

1114. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Albania, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Indonesia, Panama, Serbia and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief

1115. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.9, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Germany, Norway, Paraguay, Spain and Thailand. Subsequently, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Philippines, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1116. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, India and Cuba made general comments on the draft resolution.

1117. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/36).

1118. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Panama, Serbia and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1119. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 9.

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X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1120. At the 46th meeting, on 25 March 2026, the Deputy High Commissioner, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 60/35, delivered an oral update on behalf of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

1121. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Samuel Mbemba Kabuya Tanda; Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bruno Lemarquis; and Director General of the Human Rights Research Institute, Hubert Tshiswaka Masoka.

1122. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, and at the 47th meeting, on 26 March 2026, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner and the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Burundi, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland[252] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Italy, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Cameroon, Chad, Ireland, Morocco, Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Sudan, Türkiye, Uruguay;

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme (République Démocratique du Congo);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aide humanitaire aux vulnérables du Congo, Association PANAFRICA, Defence for Children International, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund) (video statement), Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (video statement), International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), Minority Rights Group (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance (video statement), World Organisation Against Torture.

1123. At the 47th meeting, the Director of the Global Operations Division of OHCHR and the presenters made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali in the presence of representatives of the Government of Mali

1124. At the 47th meeting, on 26 March 2026, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali, Eduardo Gonzalez, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/30, his report.[253]

1125. At the same meeting, Mamoudou Kassogué, Minister for Justice and Human Rights of Mali, made a statement as the representative of the Government of Mali.

1126. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

[252] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[253] A/HRC/61/76.

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(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Italy, Japan, Lithuania[254] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium[255] (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ireland, Morocco, Niger, Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and VIVAT International, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)), Human Rights Research League (video statement), Interfaith International (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

1127. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert and the representative of Mali answered questions and made their 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

1128. At the 47th meeting, on 26 March 2026, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 59/22, an oral update on behalf of the High Commissioner on the findings of the periodic reports of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

1129. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1130. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 48th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Türkiye, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(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;

[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.

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(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Every Casualty Worldwide (video statement), Frontline AIDS LTD. (video statement), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Now (video statement), Human Rights Research League (video statement), Public Organization "Public Advocacy" (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), War Resisters International (video statement), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video statement).

1131. At the 48th meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti, with the participation of the independent human rights expert

1132. At the 48th meeting, on 26 March 2026, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/32, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Haiti.[256]

1133. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner's designated expert on human rights in Haiti, William O'Neill, made a statement.

1134. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the State concerned.

1135. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner and independent human rights expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Ghana, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Belgium (also on behalf of Groupe des États Membres de la Francophonie In person), Costa Rica, Ireland, Malta, Morocco, Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Uruguay, 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) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Catholic International Education Office, Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of VIVAT International) (video statement), Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Interfaith International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

1136. At the same meeting, the independent human rights expert and the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made concluding remarks.

E. High-level dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1137. At the 48th meeting, on 26 March 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 60/34, a high-level interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic.

[256] A/HRC/61/74.

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1138. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Director of Global Operations Division, OHCHR, Maarit Kohonen Sheriff; Minister of State in charge of Justice, Human Rights and Good Governance, Keeper of the Seals of the Central African Republic, Arnaud Djoubaye Abazene; Independent Expert on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, Aristide Nononsi; Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Central African Republic, Mohamed Ag Ayoya; Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission and Head of the AU Mission for the Central African Republic and Central Africa (MISCA), Francis Che; and President of the NGO Filles Femmes Vaillantes de Centrafrique, Diane Perpétue Adoum-Tanoudjou.

1139. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, China, Egypt, Ethiopia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cameroon, Chad, Morocco, Norway, Russian Federation;

(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: Association pour la Justice, l'Egalité, l'Insertion professionnelle et la Paix en Afrique, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Human Rights Research League (video statement), Interfaith International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1140. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

F. General debate on agenda item 10

1141. At the 49th meeting, on 27 March 2026, the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Nozipho January-Bardil, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/28, the report of the Board of Trustees.[257]

1142. At the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/28, the Deputy High Commissioner made an oral presentation on technical assistance and capacity-building, on behalf of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

1143. Also at the same meeting, the Director of Global Operations Division of OHCHR delivered an oral update on behalf of the High Commissioner on the cooperation with Georgia.

1144. At the 50th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Georgia made a statement as the State concerned.

1145. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Angola, Bahrain[258] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechia, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Ethiopia (also on behalf of Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Philippines, Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States),

[257] A/HRC/61/75.

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

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Kuwait, Maldives[259] (also on behalf of Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Singapore and Vanuatu), Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines[260] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Qatar, Saudi Arabia[261] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago[262] (also on behalf of Haiti, Madagascar, Mauritius and Mozambique), Uganda[263] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[264] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Norway, Philippines, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago (also on behalf of Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Suriname), Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia and Ukraine), International Development Law Organisation;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association pour la Justice, l'Egalité, l'Insertion professionnelle et la Paix en Afrique, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement), Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen (video statement), Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Human Rights House Foundation, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Merja Zarka, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video statement), Sambhali Trust, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (also on behalf of China Great Wall Society) (video statement), Tamil Uzhagam, World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues).

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights

1146. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.31, sponsored by Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1147. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

1148. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.

1149. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/37).

[259] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[260] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[261] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[262] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[263] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[264] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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1150. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve the situation of human rights in Haiti, in connection with a request from the authorities of Haiti for coordinated and targeted international action

1151. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2026, the representative of Haiti introduced draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.34, sponsored by Haiti and co-sponsored by Guatemala and Monaco. Subsequently, Austria, the Bahamas, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1152. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, France, Kenya, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

1153. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1154. Also at its 55th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 61/38).

1155. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Andorra, Botswana, Latvia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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Annex I

Attendance

Members

Albania
Angola
Benin
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Chile
China
Colombia
Côte D'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechia
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
France
Gambia
Ghana
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Malawi
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mauritius
Mexico
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
North Macedonia
Pakistan
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Thailand
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Viet Nam

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan
Algeria
Andorra
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Republic of
Costa Rica
Croatia
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eswatini
Fiji
Finland
Gabon
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti

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Honduras
Hungary
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Moldova, Republic of
Monaco
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Somalia
South Sudan
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Tanzania, United Republic of
Timor-Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Türkiye
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations entities

Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
Economic Commission for Europe
Joint Inspection Unit
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Office of Counter-Terrorism
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Development Coordination Office
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Office at Geneva
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
World Food Programme

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Labour Organization
International Telecommunication Union
World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union
Commonwealth Secretariat
Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
Council of Europe
European Union
Inter-Parliamentary Union
International Development Law Organization
League of Arab States
Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
Organization of Islamic Cooperation
University for 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

7amleh - The Arab Centre for the Advancement of Social Media
Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute
Accept International
Action Canada for Population and Development
Action for Development (Suisse)
Actions écologiques françaises
Action Sri Lanka
Advocates for Human Rights
Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization
Africa Culture Internationale
African Association of Education for Development
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
African Green Foundation International

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Agence internationale pour le développement
Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH
Aide humanitaire aux vulnérables du Congo
AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil
Akshar Foundation
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Al-Basher Foundation for Development
Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines
Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés
Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc
Amnesty International
Angels in the Field
Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL)
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arigatou International
Armenian Relief Society
Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The
Asian Centre for Human Rights
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association)
Asociacion HazteOir.org
Association culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE)
Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée
Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté
Association Des Jeunes Du Village
Association Femmes de la médiation
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for Women's Rights in Development
Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes
Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration
Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association nationale de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme
Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights
Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults
Association of World Citizens
Association PANAFRICA
Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice
Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC »
Association pour la Justice, l'Egalité, l'Insertion professionnelle et la Paix en Afrique
Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (AESFE)
Aula Abierta
Avocats Sans Frontières

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BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Baha'i International Community
Bahrain Jurists Society
Beijing Changier Education Foundation
Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation
Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
B'nai B'rith
British Humanist Association
Broad National Movement (BNM) Limited Ltd
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Campus Watch
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
Catholic International Education Office
Center for Constitutional Rights Inc.
Center for Global Nonkilling
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 de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones
Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants
Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)
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 Intercommunautaire Congolais Pour Les Personnes Avec Handicap
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
Child Rights Connect
Chin Human Rights Organization
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC)
China Family Planning Association
China Foundation for Human Rights Development
China Great Wall Society
China Health Charity Foundation
China International Association of Promotion of Science and Technology
China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)
China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)
Chinese Association for International Understanding
Christian Council International
Christian Solidarity International (CSI)
Christian Solidarity Worldwide
CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue)
Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement

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CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Coalition of Somali Human Rights Defenders (CSHRD)
Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme - CFDH
Colombian Commission of Jurists
Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)
Commission 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
Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro - General Italian Confederation of Labour
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA)
Cordoba Peace Institute – Geneva
"Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S)
Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB)
Defence for Children International
Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture
Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers
Earthjustice
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
Elizka Relief Foundation
Emmaus International Association
Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort
Espace Afrique International
European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme
European Law Students' Association, The (ELSA)
Every Casualty Worldwide
Family Health Association of Iran
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland
FIAN International e.V.
Fondation des Oeuvres pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social - FOSBES ONG
Fondation Global Challenges Forum (Global Challenges Forum Foundation)
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement
Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS
Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue
Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief, The
France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Franciscans International
Freedom Now

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Friedrich Naumann Foundation
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Frontline AIDS LTD.
Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad
Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra
Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue
Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)
Global Action on Aging
Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom
Good Neighbors International
Green and Better World
Guinee Humanitaire
Harm Reduction International
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
Hong Kong Federation of Women
Humanists International
Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center “SHAMS”
Human Rights House Foundation
Human Rights Now
Human Rights Research League
Human Rights Watch
IDPC Consortium
Il Cenacolo
Imam Ali’s Popular Students Relief Society
Improve Your Society Organization for Development and Peace Building
India Water Foundation
Ingenieurs du Monde
INHR
Institute for Human Rights
Institute for Reporters’ Freedom and Safety
Institute of Sustainable Development
Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement
Interfaith International
International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
International Association for Religious Freedom
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Association of Justice Watch
International Bar Association
International Career Support Association
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Commission of Jurists
International Communities Organisation Limited
International Council of Jewish Women
International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)
International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
International Dalit Solidarity Network
International Detention Coalition Inc.
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)

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International Federation on Ageing
International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora
International Human Rights Council
International Human Rights Internship Program
International Institute for Promotion and Development of Dynamic Peace Ideas
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Muslim Women's Union
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)
International Peace Bureau
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Probono Legal Services Association Limited
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Service for Human Rights
International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute
International Support For Human Rights
International Union of Food Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES
International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Iran Autism Association
Iran Human Rights Documentation Center
Iranian Elite Research Center
Iranian Thalassemia Society
Irada Organization against Torture and Enforced Disappearance
Iraqi Development Organization
Islamic Cooperation Youth Forum (ICYF)
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
iuventum e.V.
Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian
Japan Society for History Textbook
Jerusalem Institute of Justice
Jeunes en action pour le développement durable
Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule
Jssor Youth Organization
Jubilee Campaign
Juristes pour l'enfance
Just Atonement Inc.
Justice for Girls Outreach Society (JFG)
Kathak Academy
Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
La Manif Pour Tous
La Verità Onlus - International Diplomacy
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
Law Council of Australia
Lawyers for Lawyers
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
Legal Action Worldwide
Legal Analysis and Research Public Union
Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s.
Ligue Camerounaise des droits de l'homme
L'observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie
Louis De La calle
Lumos Foundation
Lutheran World Federation
Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association
Madre, Inc.

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Make Mothers Matter
Maloca Internationale
Mandela Center International
Medecins sans frontières (International)
Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)
Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients
Merja Zarka
MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR
Minority Rights Group
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
National Human Rights Civic Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee"
National Secular Society
Nazra for Feminist Studies
Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran
New Humanity
New Sunshine Charity Foundation
Noble Institution for Environmental Peace Inc.
Non c'è pace senza giustizia
Nonviolent peaceforce
Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe AC
Oeuvre d'Orient
Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie
Omega Research Foundation Limited
Organisation Futur Rayonnant
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
Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)
Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co.
Partners For Transparency
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Patiala Foundation
Patriotic Vision
Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement
payamavaran hamyari (chatra)
Peace Brigades International
Peace Brigades International Switzerland
People for Successful Corean Reunification
Physicians for Human Rights
Plan International, Inc.
Population Résilience Internationale - PRI
Prahar
PRATYEK
Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES
Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development
Public Organization "Public Advocacy"
Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan
Red Argentina de Profesionales para la Política Exterior Asociación Civil
Redress Trust
Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme
Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG)

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Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF)
Reseau Ensemble contre la torture en Mauritanie
Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie
Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes
Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Rotary International
Salvation Army, The
Sambhali Trust
Save the Children International
Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association
Shivi Development Society
Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)
Socialist International
Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Society for Threatened Peoples
SOL Agronomies Limited
Solidarité Internationale Santé-Logistique Humanitaire
Soroptimist International
Standing Voice
Stichting Global Human Rights Defence
Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice
Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)
Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Tamil-Style
Tamil Uzhagam
The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena
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 Next Century Foundation
The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd
The Society for Recovery Support
Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust
Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)
Under The Same Sun Fund
Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba
United for Human Rights
United Nations Association of China
United Nations Watch
Universal Peace Federation
UPR Info
Village Suisse ONG
Villages Unis (United Villages)
Vision mondiale de la santé "VIM'S"
VIVAT International
Všį "žmogaus teisių apsauga"
War Resisters International
WJ Mudolo Foundation
Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE)
Women Deliver, Inc.
WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW
Women's Human Rights International Association
Women's International Democratic Federation
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

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World Peace Council
World Youth Summit NPC
Youth Parliament for SDG

Indigenous Peoples' organizations

Misión Pueblo Nación Mapuche
Winnemem Wintu Tribe

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Danish Institute for Human Rights
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
Human Rights Commission (Zambia)
Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine)
Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC)
Malawi Human Rights Commission
National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (Cameroon)
National Human Rights Commission (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
National Human Rights Commission (Mauritania)
National Human Rights Commission (Mongolia)
National Human Rights Commission (Nigeria)
National Human Rights Commission (Togo)
National Human Rights Commission of Korea (Republic of Korea)
National Human Rights Committee (Qatar)
National Human Rights Council (Morocco)
National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi)
Office of the Ombudsman (Bolivia)
Office of the Ombudsman (Colombia)
Scottish Human Rights Commission
Swedish Institute for Human Rights
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights
Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

Academic institutions

Academia Carlos III Madrid
Boston University Study Abroad Student
Global Human Rights Clinic of the University of Chicago Law School
International Human Rights Program, University of Toronto
UCLA Law Promise Institute Los Angeles
University of Geneva
University of Notre Dame Law School London

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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/61/1/Rev.1	1	Agenda and annotations
A/HRC/61/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its sixty-first session
A/HRC/61/3	3, 4, 7, 9, 10	Communications sent by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council from 1 June to 30 November 2025 and replies received from 1 August 2025 to 31 January 2026
A/HRC/61/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Belarus
A/HRC/61/4/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Liberia
A/HRC/61/5/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Malawi
A/HRC/61/6/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Mongolia
A/HRC/61/7/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/8	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Panama
A/HRC/61/8/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Maldives
A/HRC/61/9/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Andorra
A/HRC/61/10/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Bulgaria
A/HRC/61/11/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Honduras
A/HRC/61/12/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/13	2, 3	Best practices, challenges and lessons learned concerning integrated approaches to the promotion and protection of human rights and the

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A/HRC/61/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Marshall Islands
A/HRC/61/14/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Croatia
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A/HRC/61/17/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/61/18	2	Situation of human rights in Guatemala - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/19	2	Situation of human rights in Honduras - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/20	2	Situation of human rights in Colombia - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/21	2	Question of human rights in Cyprus - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/22	2	Conclusions and recommendations of the special procedures - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/61/23	2	Measures taken to implement Human Rights Council resolution 9/8 and obstacles to its implementation
A/HRC/61/24	2	Situation of human rights in the Sudan - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/25	2	Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan
A/HRC/61/26	2	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/61/27	2, 3	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture - Report of the Secretary-General
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A/HRC/61/29	2, 3	Terrorism and human rights - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/61/30	2, 3	Safety of journalists and the issue of impunity - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/61/31	2, 3	Human rights of migrants - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/61/32	2, 3	Disability-inclusive infrastructure, including transport and housing - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/33	2, 3	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/34	2, 3	Biennial panel discussion on youth and human rights - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/35	2, 3	Workshop on regional human rights organizations - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/36	2, 3	Global analytical study on the implementation of a human rights-based approach into the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/37	3	Children and armed conflict - Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
A/HRC/61/38	3	Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
A/HRC/61/39	3	Report on the eleventh session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights
A/HRC/61/40	3	Defending dignity and claiming rights: human rights defenders hold firm to

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		universal values as others desert them - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
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A/HRC/61/40/Add.2	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders on her visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina - Comments by the State
A/HRC/61/41	3	Addressing minority issues through their root causes - Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues
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A/HRC/61/42	3	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: Charter of Rights of Victims and Survivors - Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
A/HRC/61/42/Add.1	3	Visit to Senegal - Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
A/HRC/61/43	3	Guiding Principles on Resettlement - Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
A/HRC/61/43/Add.1	3	Visit to Guatemala - Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
A/HRC/61/43/Add.2	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context on his visit to Guatemala - Comments by the State
A/HRC/61/43/Add.3	3	Domicide: Mass destruction of housing and civilian infrastructure in Gaza, Myanmar, Sudan and Ukraine - Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an

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		adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
A/HRC/61/44	3	International assistance and cooperation - Report of 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
A/HRC/61/44/Add.1	3	Visit to Kuwait - Report of 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
A/HRC/61/45	3	Protecting children from sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse: progress, new frontiers and the path forward - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children
A/HRC/61/45/Add.1	3	Visit to Germany - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children
A/HRC/61/45/Add.2	3	Visit to the United Arab Emirates - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children
A/HRC/61/45/Add.3	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children on her visit to Germany - Comments by the State
A/HRC/61/45/Add.4	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children on her visit to the United Arab Emirates - Comments by the State
A/HRC/61/46	3	Equal participation of persons with disabilities in political life - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
A/HRC/61/46/Add.1	3	Visit to Colombia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
A/HRC/61/47	3	Priority actions towards breathing clean air, protecting public health and ensuring a healthy environment - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment

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A/HRC/61/47/Add.1	3	Visit to Singapore - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment
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A/HRC/61/48	3	International collection of personal data - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy
A/HRC/61/48/Add.1	3	Visit to Mongolia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy
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A/HRC/61/49/Add.1	3	Visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic - Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
A/HRC/61/49/Add.2	3	Visit to the Federated States of Micronesia - Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
A/HRC/61/49/Add.3	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights on her visit to Lao People’s Democratic Republic - Comments by the State
A/HRC/61/50	3	How freedom of religion or belief relates to death and honouring the deceased - Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
A/HRC/61/50/Add.1	3	Visit to Zambia - Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
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A/HRC/61/51	3	Land and the right to food - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food
A/HRC/61/52	3	Defining terrorism to respect and protect human rights - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
A/HRC/61/52/Add.1	3	Visit to Côte d'Ivoire - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and

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		fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
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A/HRC/61/59	4	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the nationwide protests and their aftermath - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
A/HRC/61/60	4	Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran
A/HRC/61/61	4	Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine
A/HRC/61/62	4	Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/61/63	2	Women's and girls' right to health in Afghanistan - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan
A/HRC/61/64	3, 5	Fifth session of the Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law - Report by the Chair

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A/HRC/61/65	5	Recommendations made by the Forum on Minority Issues at its eighteenth session, on the theme “The contribution of minorities to diverse, resilient and peaceful societies” - Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues
A/HRC/61/66	2, 5	Activities of special rapporteurs, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council undertaken in 2025, including updated information on special procedures
A/HRC/61/66/Add.1	2, 5	Facts and figures with regard to the special procedures in 2025
A/HRC/61/67	5	Report of the 2025 Social Forum
A/HRC/61/68	3, 5	Impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights - Report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
A/HRC/61/69	2, 7	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/61/70	2, 7	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/71	7	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967
A/HRC/61/72	2, 9	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/73	9	Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions
A/HRC/61/74	2, 10	Technical assistance and capacity building to improve the human rights situation in Haiti, in line with the request of Haitian authorities for coordinated and targeted international action - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/75	10	Report of the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary

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A/HRC/61/80	2, 3	Summary of the expert workshop to review the methods used to disseminate disinformation and to promote tools and approaches to counter these challenges while protecting and reinforcing human rights standards - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/81	2, 3	Human rights and a culture of peace - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/61/82	2, 3	Panel discussion on facilitating just transitions in the context of addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on the full realization of human rights for all people, and ways forward to address the challenges thereto, as well as on best practices and lessons learned - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/61/83	3	Summary of the biennial Human Rights Council panel discussion on unilateral coercive measures and human rights - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/61/84	2, 3	Summary of the Human Rights Council panel discussion on the realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/61/CRP.1		The hidden crisis: disability rights in post-coup Myanmar - Conference room paper of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

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A/HRC/61/CRP.3		Situation of human rights in Ukraine: 1 June to 30 November 2025 - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/CRP.4		Crímenes de lesa humanidad: el rol de la Guardia Nacional Bolivariana - Misión internacional independiente de determinación de los hechos sobre la República Bolivariana de Venezuela
A/HRC/61/CRP.5		Forced displacement from territory of Ukraine occupied by the Russian Federation: forcible transfer and deportation, barriers to return, and the rights of internally displaced persons - 24 February 2022-31 December 2025 - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/CRP.6		Letter dated 10 March 2026 from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/61/CRP.7		International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law violations committed during the July 2025 violence in Suwayda, Syria - Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/61/CRP.8		“I am still looking for my daughter”: crimes against humanity committed by Russian authorities against children from Ukraine
A/HRC/61/CRP.9		From impunity to justice: accountability for grave human rights violations in Myanmar - Conference room paper of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

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A/HRC/61/L.5	3	The rights of persons with disabilities: disability-inclusive digital technologies and infrastructure, including transport and housing
A/HRC/61/L.6/Rev.1	9	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
A/HRC/61/L.7	9	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/61/L.8	7	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan
A/HRC/61/L.9	9	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief
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A/HRC/61/L.13	3	The right to food
A/HRC/61/L.14	4	Situation of human rights in Belarus
A/HRC/61/L.15	4	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
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A/HRC/61/L.21	3	Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context
A/HRC/61/L.22	3	Human rights of migrants: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
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A/HRC/61/L.29/Rev.1	3	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
A/HRC/61/L.30	3	Prevention of genocide
A/HRC/61/L.31	10	Assistance technique et renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des droits de l'homme au Mali
A/HRC/61/L.32/Rev.1	3	Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law
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A/HRC/61/L.35/Rev.1	2	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice
A/HRC/61/L.36	7	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan
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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/L.38	1	Human rights implications of the unprovoked attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan
A/HRC/61/L.39	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.28
A/HRC/61/L.40	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.10
A/HRC/61/L.41	3	Idem
A/HRC/61/L.42	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/61/L.27/Rev.1
A/HRC/61/L.43	3	Idem

Documents submitted by Governments

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/G/1	2	Note verbale dated 2 March 2026 from the Permanent Mission of Türkiye to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/G/2	4	Note verbale dated 23 March 2026 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/G/3	1	Note verbale dated 30 March 2026 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/G/4	3	Note verbale dated 30 March 2026 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/61/G/5	2	Note verbale dated 20 April 2026 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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Documents submitted by national institutions

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NI/1	3	Written statement by the Human Rights Defender of Armenia
A/HRC/61/NI/2	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/61/NI/3	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/61/NI/4	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/61/NI/5	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Bolivia
A/HRC/61/NI/6	2	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/61/NI/7	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/61/NI/8	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/61/NI/9	3	Written statement by the National Human Rights Commission of the Gambia
A/HRC/61/NI/10	3	Written statement by the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance of Tanzania
A/HRC/61/NI/11	3	Written statement by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
A/HRC/61/NI/12	3	Exposé écrit par la Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi
A/HRC/61/NI/13	3	Exposé écrit par Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme
A/HRC/61/NI/14	3	Exposé écrit par la Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi
A/HRC/61/NI/15	3	Exposé écrit par la Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi
A/HRC/61/NI/16	3	Written statement by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
A/HRC/61/NI/17	6	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Panama
A/HRC/61/NI/18	1	Written submission by the National Centre for Human Rights of Jordan

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/1	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/2	3	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/3	2	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/4	4	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/5	4	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/6	9	Written statement submitted by Society for Development and Community Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/7	3	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/8	4	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/9	5	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/10	9	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/11	10	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/12	2	Written statement submitted by Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/13	5	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/14	8	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/15	3	Written statement submitted by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/16	7	Written statement submitted by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/17	6	Written statement submitted by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/18	4	Written statement submitted by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/19	3	Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/20	9	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, ABC Tamil Oli, Action De La Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Des Jeunes Du Village, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Fédération
A/HRC/61/NGO/21	3	Joint written statement submitted by Japan Society for History Textbook, International Career Support Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/22	4	Written statement submitted by Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/23	3	Written statement submitted by Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/24	3	Written statement submitted by Center for Inquiry, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/25	6	Written statement submitted by Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		des libertés, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/26	4	Written statement submitted by Society for Development and Community Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/27	4	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/28	3	Written statement submitted by La Verità Onlus - International Diplomacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/29	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/30	3	Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/31	3	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/32	6	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/33	4	Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/34	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon, ABC Tamil Oli, 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 Culture Femmes, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux, Association des élèves et étudiant
A/HRC/61/NGO/35	4	Written statement submitted by MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR, a non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/36	2	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/37	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/38	5	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/39	10	Written statement submitted by Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/40	3	Written statement submitted by Zhongguancun Federation of Social Organizations, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/41	2	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/42	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/43	4	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/44	9	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/45	2	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/47	4	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/48	2	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/50	4	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/51	8	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/52	9	Joint written statement submitted by AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/53	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Culture Femmes, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Femmes de la médiation, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme - CFDH, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/54	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/55	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Development and Community

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/56	2	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/61/NGO/57	4	Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/58	7	Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/59	3	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/61/NGO/60	8	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/61/NGO/61	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación Abba Colombia, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/62	2	Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/63	5	Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/64	4	Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/65	4	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/66	3	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/67	3	Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/68	3	Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/69	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes], ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-S
A/HRC/61/NGO/70	3	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/71	9	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/72	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/73	8	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/74	7	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/75	3	Written statement submitted by Merja Zarka, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/76	5	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/77	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/78	9	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/79	4	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/80	9	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/81	3	Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/82	4	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/83	3	Exposé écrit présenté par CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/84	9	Joint written statement submitted by Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/85	2	Exposé écrit présenté par CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/86	3	Written statement submitted by Association pour la Justice, l'Egalité, l'Insertion professionnelle et la Paix en Afrique, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/87	2	Written statement submitted by Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/88	4	Written statement submitted by Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/89	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/90	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/91	3	Written statement submitted by United Nations Association of China, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/92	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/93	3	Written statement submitted by Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/94	3	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/95	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Humaniste de France, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/96	9	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/97	9	Joint written statement submitted by Action De La Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour la Défense des Droits de Développement Durable et du Bien-être Familial (ADBEF), Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/98	8	Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/99	9	Joint written statement submitted by Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme - CFDH, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/100	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/101	9	Joint written statement submitted by Tamil-Style, ABC Tamil Oli, 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, 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'H
A/HRC/61/NGO/102	8	Written statement submitted by Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/103	3	Written statement submitted by Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/104	4	Exposición escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/105	3	Exposición escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/106	4	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/107	7	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/108	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA), organisation non

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/109	3	Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/110	2	Written statement submitted by Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/111	4	Written statement submitted by Agence Suisse pour le développement et les droits de l'homme - ASDH, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/112	2	Written statement submitted by Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/113	3	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/114	9	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/115	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/116	4	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/117	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/118	9	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/119	10	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/120	4	Joint written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", Public Organization "Public Advocacy", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/121	3	Joint written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", Public Organization "Public Advocacy", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/122	9	Written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", Public Organization "Public Advocacy", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/123	4	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/124	3	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/125	9	Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/126	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/127	3	Written statement submitted by Patiala Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/128	10	Written statement submitted by Patiala Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/129	4	Written statement submitted by Patiala Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/130	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), ABC Tamil Oli, Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association Culture Femmes,

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droi
A/HRC/61/NGO/131	9	Joint written statement submitted by Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L'homme, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association Thendral, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/132	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/133	2	Written statement submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/134	3	Written statement submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/135	8	Written statement submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/136	9	Written statement submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/137	10	Written statement submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/138	3	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/139	4	Written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/140	9	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), International Association of Youth and Students for

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Peace, Inc., National Alliance of Women's Organizations, Tandem Project, The, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/141	3	Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/142	8	Written statement submitted by Society for Development and Community Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/143	9	Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/144	4	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/145	7	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/146	5	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/147	2	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/148	3	Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/149	4	Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/150	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Des Jeunes Du Village, Association Culture Femmes, Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Femmes de la médiation, Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI), Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme - CFDH, non-governmental organization

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/151	2	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/152	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/153	3	Written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/154	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/61/NGO/155	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/156	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/157	5	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/158	10	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/159	2	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/160	4	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/161	3	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/162	4	Joint written statement submitted by Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM), Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Oikyo Parishad, USA, Inc., non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/163	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Agence internationale pour le développement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général
A/HRC/61/NGO/164	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Agence internationale pour le développement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général
A/HRC/61/NGO/165	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association internationale pour la promotion de la santé et le développement durable - S2D, ABC Tamil Oli, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/166	3	Written statement submitted by Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/167	3	Written statement submitted by "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/168	4	Written statement submitted by Red Argentina de Profesionales para la Política Exterior Asociación Civil, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/169	3	Written statement submitted by Red Argentina de Profesionales para la Política Exterior Asociación Civil, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/170	2	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/61/NGO/171	3	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/172	8	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/173	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/174	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/175	4	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/176	4	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/177	4	Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/178	3	Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/179	4	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/180	4	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/181	4	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/182	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/183	7	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/184	9	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/185	4	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/186	4	Written statement submitted by Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/187	8	Joint written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, Iran Autism Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/188	4	Written statement submitted by People for Successful Corean Reunification, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/189	7	Written statement submitted by Islamic Cooperation Youth Forum (ICYF), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/190	4	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/191	4	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/192	4	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/193	3	Written statement submitted by Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/194	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/195	3	Joint written statement submitted by Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/196	4	Written statement submitted by Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/197	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/61/NGO/198	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/199	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/200	2	Written statement submitted by Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/201	5	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/202	3	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/203	4	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/204	3	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/205	2	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/206	9	Exposición conjunta escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, organización no gubernamental reconocida en la Lista
A/HRC/61/NGO/207	3	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/208	7	Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/209	9	Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/210	5	Written statement submitted by International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/211	4	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/212	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/213	9	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/61/NGO/214	2	Joint written statement submitted by Centre Europe - tiers monde, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/215	2	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/216	6	Joint written statement submitted by International Catholic Child Bureau, Defence for Children International, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/217	9	Joint written statement submitted by Comité International De Coordination Humanitaire, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/218	3	Written statement submitted by Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/219	4	Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/220	9	Exposé écrit présenté par Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/221	3	Written statement submitted by The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/222	3	Written statement submitted by Centre Europe - tiers monde, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/223	4	Written statement submitted by The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/224	6	Written statement submitted by World Organisation Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/225	3	Written statement submitted by INHR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/226	3	Written statement submitted by Under The Same Sun Fund, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/227	3	Written statement submitted by Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/228	3	Written statement submitted by Center for Inquiry, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/229	2	Written statement submitted by Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/230	2	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/231	9	Joint written statement submitted by Conseil national des droits de l'homme et du citoyen, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/232	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/233	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/234	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/235	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/236	3	Written statement submitted by Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/237	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/61/NGO/238	3	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/239	9	Joint written statement submitted by Solidarité Internationale Santé-Logistique Humanitaire, ABC Tamil Oli, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/240	3	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/241	3	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/242	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/243	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/244	4	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/245	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/246	3	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/247	3	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/248	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/249	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/250	3	Written statement submitted by Merja Zarka, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/251	3	Written statement submitted by Merja Zarka, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/252	9	Joint written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/253	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Culture Femmes, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/254	4	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/255	3	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/256	9	Joint written statement submitted by Mouvement associatif des jeunes et des étudiants, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association Thendral, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/257	3	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/258	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/259	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/260	9	Joint written statement submitted by Vent 2 Sables, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association du Développement et de la Promotion de Droits de l'Homme, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special c
A/HRC/61/NGO/261	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/262	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/263	3	Joint witten statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", Public Organization "Public Advocacy", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/264	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/265	4	Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/266	3	Written statement submitted by Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/267	3	Exposé écrit présenté par "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/268	3	Joint written statement submitted by Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", Public Organization "Public Advocacy", non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/269	3	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/270	4	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/271	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/61/NGO/272	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux, 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, Association Burkinabé pour la Survi
A/HRC/61/NGO/273	3	Written statement submitted by ANO "Organization" "Vector of Friendship", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/274	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/275	2	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/276	3	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/277	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/278	3	Written statement submitted by Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/279	3	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/280	2	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/281	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/282	3	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/283	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/284	3	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/285	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/286	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Research League, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/287	3	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/288	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/289	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/290	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/291	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/292	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/293	4	Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/294	3	Written statement submitted by Oromia Support Group in Australia Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/295	3	Written statement submitted by Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/296	9	Joint written statement submitted by Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Culture Femmes, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Femmes de la médiation, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/297	3	Joint written statement submitted by 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, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Fédération étudiante des dr
A/HRC/61/NGO/298	3	Joint written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/299	3	Joint written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, Action Sri Lanka, Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association pour le

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/300	3	Joint written statement submitted by 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, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association Culture Femmes, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de
A/HRC/61/NGO/301	3	Joint written statement submitted by Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), ABC Tamil Oli, Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/302	3	Written statement submitted by Merja Zarka, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/303	4	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/304	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/305	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/306	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/307	4	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/308	3	Joint written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience,

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/309	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/310	4	Joint written statement submitted by Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, The Society for Recovery Support, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/311	3	Joint written statement submitted by Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/312	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour la solidarité France-Afrique, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/313	10	Written statement submitted by War Resisters International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/314	7	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/315	4	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/316	3	Joint written statement submitted by Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), ABC Tamil Oli, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association Culture Femmes, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Femmes
A/HRC/61/NGO/317	3	Joint written statement submitted by Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), ABC Tamil Oli, Action De La

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable, Action Sri Lanka, 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 Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association Culture Femmes, ASSOCIATI
A/HRC/61/NGO/318	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/319	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/320	3	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/321	3	Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/322	3	Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/323	3	Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Thendral, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/324	2	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/325	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association Thendral, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/326	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/327	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/328	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/329	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/330	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/331	3	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/332	3	Written statement submitted by Yakutia - Our Opinion, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/333	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/334	4	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/335	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/336	2	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/337	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/338	3	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/339	3	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/340	3	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/341	3	Written statement submitted by TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/342	3	Written statement submitted by New Humanity, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/343	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/344	4	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/345	3	Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/346	2	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/347	3	Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/348	3	Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, ABC Tamil Oli, Action Sri Lanka, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Humanitaire Franco-Sri Lankaise, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/349	3	Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association Thendral, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/350	3	Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/351	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association Thendral, Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association pour la Défense des Droits de Développement Durable et du Bien-être Familial (ADBEF), Association Pour La Defense Des Droits Des Citoyens - A.D.D.C., Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon, non-governmen
A/HRC/61/NGO/352	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association Thendral, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association Culturelle Des Tamouls En France, Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Mouvement associatif des jeunes et des étu
A/HRC/61/NGO/353	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association Thendral, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/354	3	Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/355	2	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/356	3	Joint written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, PRATYEK, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/357	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/358	9	Exposición escrita presentada por Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/359	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Humanitaire Franco-Sri

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Lankaise, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Thendral, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/360	3	Written statement submitted by Shivi Development Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/361	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/362	7	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/363	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/364	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, ABC Tamil Oli, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/365	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, ABC Tamil Oli, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des élèves et étudiants Tamouls en France, Association Thendral, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/366	3	Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/367	3	Joint written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/368	3	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour la Défense des Droits de Développement Durable et du Bien-être Familial (ADBEF), Association Pour La Defense Des Droits Des Citoyens - A.D.D.C., 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, non-g
A/HRC/61/NGO/369	3	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/370	3	Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/371	3	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, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Thendral, Tamil Uzhagam, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/372	4	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/373	3	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/374	3	Written statement submitted by Servas International, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/375	4	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/376	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/377	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/378	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/379	3	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/380	3	Joint written statement submitted by Action Sri Lanka, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/381	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/382	3	Written statement submitted by Servas International, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/383	3	Written statement submitted by Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/384	3	Written statement submitted by Society for Protection of Street & Working Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/385	2	Written statement submitted by Action for Development (Suisse), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/386	4	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/387	4	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/388	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/389	3	Written statement submitted by Shivi Development Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/390	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/391	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/392	2	Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/393	9	Joint written statement submitted by Centre international des droits de l'homme, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/394	4	Joint written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, Iran Autism Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/395	3	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/396	3	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/397	4	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/398	9	Joint written statement submitted by Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/399	3	Written statement submitted by International Dalit Solidarity Network, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/400	3	Joint written statement submitted by International Dalit Solidarity Network,

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Dignity Initiative, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/401	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/61/NGO/402	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/61/NGO/403	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/61/NGO/404	3	Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/405	3	Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/406	3	Written statement submitted by Juristes pour l'enfance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/407	7	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/408	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/409	3	Written statement submitted by Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/410	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/411	3	Exposición escrita presentada por War Resisters International, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/412	4	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Edmund Rice International Limited, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Human

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Rights Research League, International La Strada Association, 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
A/HRC/61/NGO/413	4	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/414	3	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/415	9	Joint written statement submitted by Association Femmes de la médiation, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/416	3	Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/417	4	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/418	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/419	3	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/420	4	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/61/NGO/421	3	Joint written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/422	3	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/423	3	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/424	9	Written statement submitted by Servas International, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/425	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/61/NGO/426	4	Written statement submitted by France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/427	3	Joint written statement submitted by France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Minority Rights Group, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour le Developpement (CRID), Survival International Ltd., non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/428	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), International Association of Youth and Students for Peace, Inc., non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/429	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/430	3	Joint written statement submitted by Action Sri Lanka, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/431	6	Exposición escrita presentada por Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/61/NGO/432	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations		
Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/61/NGO/433	7	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/434	7	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/435	7	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/436	6	Written statement submitted by Friedrich Naumann Foundation, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/61/NGO/437	10	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/438	7	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/439	7	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/440	10	Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/61/NGO/441	7	Joint written statement submitted by Initiatives of Change International, The Next Century Foundation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/61/NGO/442	9	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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Annex IV

Special procedure mandate holders and members of subsidiary expert mechanisms appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixty-first session

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

Zvezdan Pirtošek (Slovenia)

Member of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, from African States

Serges Alain Djoyou Kamga (South Africa)

Member of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, from Asia-Pacific States

Xiaohui Liang (China)

Member of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, from Eastern European States

Ramona Biholar (Romania)

Member of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, from Western European and other States

Brian Keane (United States of America)

Member of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, from Asia

Gam Awungshi Shimray (India)

Member of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, from the Arctic

Dalee Sambo Dorough (United States of America)

Member of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, from Asia-Pacific States

John Phillip Binondo (Philippines)

Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Koldo Andoni Casla Salazar (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons

Katarina Schwarz (New Zealand)

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

Elena Carolina Diaz Galan (Spain)

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

Zeina Jallad (State of Palestine)

Special Rapporteur on the right to food

Sofia Monsalve Suarez (Colombia)

Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children

Ai Kihara-Hunt (Japan)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Andrea Bolaños Vargas (Colombia)

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Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

Thomas Andrews (United States of America)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

Kelley Anne Eckels-Currie (United States of America)

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