Advance unedited version

Distr.: General
1 October 2026

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Report of the Human Rights Council on its sixty-second session, held from 15 June to 8 July 2026

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

Advance unedited version

Contents

Page

Part One Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its sixty-second session 4

I. Resolutions..... 4

II. Decisions..... 6

Part Two Summary of proceedings 7

I. Organizational and procedural matters 7

A. Opening and duration of the session 7

B. Attendance..... 7

C. Agenda and programme of work 8

D. Organization of work 8

E. Meetings and documentation..... 9

F. Visits..... 9

G. Urgent debate “to address the human rights situation in and around El Obeid, North Kordofan in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan” 9

H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders..... 10

I. Consideration of and action on draft proposals..... 10

J. Adoption of the report on the session..... 11

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 12

A. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 12

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan..... 13

C. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea 14

D. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel 14

E. Reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General..... 16

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals..... 17

III. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development 20

A. Panel discussions 20

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders 24

C. Presentation of the report on the first session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group 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..... 40

D. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on impact of anti-personnel mines on human rights 41

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals..... 41

IV. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention 57

A. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela..... 57

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the independent commission of inquiry on the situation of human rights in North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 57

Advance unedited version

C. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders 58
V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms 61
A. Forum on Business and Human Rights 61
B. Complaint procedure 61
C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 61
VI. Universal periodic review 62
A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes 62
B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 133
VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories 135
VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 136
IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance: follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 137
A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 137
X. Technical assistance and capacity-building 138
A. Biennial thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building 138
B. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner of the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine, and on the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol 139
C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan 140
D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 141
Annex I 143
Annex II 155
Annex III 156
Annex IV 193

Advance unedited version

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

I. Resolutions

Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
62/1	Human rights situation in and around El Obeid, in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan	6 July 2026
62/2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	6 July 2026
62/3	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	6 July 2026
62/4	Human rights implications of the obstruction and denial of humanitarian access and threats to the safety of humanitarian personnel in armed conflict	6 July 2026
62/5	Business and human rights	6 July 2026
62/6	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	6 July 2026
62/7	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	6 July 2026
62/8	The right to education	6 July 2026
62/9	Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights	6 July 2026
62/10	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	6 July 2026
62/11	Freedom of opinion and expression	6 July 2026
62/12	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	6 July 2026
62/13	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls in care and support systems	6 July 2026
62/14	Human rights and climate change	6 July 2026
62/15	Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease and their family members	7 July 2026
62/16	Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	7 July 2026
62/17	Human rights and the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms	7 July 2026
62/18	Promoting, protecting and respecting women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations	7 July 2026
62/19	Child, early and forced marriage	7 July 2026
62/20	Protection of healthcare in armed conflict	7 July 2026
62/21	Human rights and neglected tropical diseases	7 July 2026
62/22	The Social Forum	7 July 2026

Advance unedited version

Resolution	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
62/23	Strengthening the voluntary funds for the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council	7 July 2026
62/24	Technical assistance and capacity-building for the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	7 July 2026
62/25	Technical assistance and capacity-building for empowering women's access to education and work in digital and cybersecurity-related fields	7 July 2026
62/26	Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan	7 July 2026
62/27	Twentieth anniversary of the Human Rights Council	7 July 2026
62/28	Extreme poverty and human rights	7 July 2026

Advance unedited version

II. Decisions

Decision	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
62/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Federated States of Micronesia	30 June 2026
62/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lebanon	30 June 2026
62/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Mauritania	30 June 2026
62/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Naoero	30 June 2026
62/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Rwanda	30 June 2026
62/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Nepal	30 June 2026
62/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Lucia	1 July 2026
62/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Oman	1 July 2026
62/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Austria	1 July 2026
62/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Australia	1 July 2026
62/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Georgia	1 July 2026
62/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Kitts and Nevis	1 July 2026
62/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sao Tome and Principe	1 July 2026

Advance unedited version

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-second session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 15 June to 8 July 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-second session was held on 1 June 2026.

3. The sixty-second session consisted of 35 meetings over 18 days.

4. In accordance with the President's statement[1], adopted on 8 December 2025, no general debates were held during the sixty-second session.

5. At its 18th meeting, on 25 June 2026, at the request of the representative of the Dominican Republic, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the victims of the earthquake in Venezuela.

6. At its 20th meeting, on 26 June 2026, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the victims of the earthquake in Venezuela.

7. At its 27th meeting, on 2 July 2026, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the late Colombian Ambassador, Gustavo Gallón.

8. At its 35th meeting, on 8 July 2026, the Human Rights Council decided that the next universal periodic review of Myanmar shall take place as soon as possible following a decision by the General Assembly on the question of the credentials pertaining to the representatives of Myanmar to the General Assembly, taking into account the normal universal periodic review timelines required to prepare the review.

9. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council presented 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, pursuant to Human Rights Council decisions 60/115 concerning Nicaragua and OM/19/101 concerning the United States of America. He recalled that, at the sixty-first session, he had updated the Council on the efforts he had undertaken, in his capacity as President of the Council, to encourage those two countries to resume their cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism, and that those efforts had not yet yielded positive results. He stated that he remained seized of that matter and would continue to exercise his good offices with a view to reaching a positive outcome, reiterating his appeal to Nicaragua and the United States of America to resume their cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism.

B. Attendance

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

[1] A/HRC/PRST/OS/19/1.

Advance unedited version

C. Agenda and programme of work

11. At its 1st meeting, on 15 June 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted the programme of work of the sixty-second session. [2]

12. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided that, pending a change in the status quo in the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly on the representation of Myanmar, and in line with the previous decisions of the Council since 2021, the presentation of the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Myanmar would proceed as scheduled, without the participation of the State concerned.

D. Organization of work

13. At its organizational meeting, held on 1 June 2026, the Human Rights Council endorsed the modalities of the session proposed by the Bureau of the Council. The modalities included the possibility for States and other observers, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and national human rights institutions with A status to deliver their statements in person or through pre-recorded video statements.

14. At the 1st meeting, on 15 June 2026, the President recalled the decision adopted by the Human Rights Council at its organizational meeting, held on 1 June 2026, in response to the Organization-wide liquidity preservation measures, regarding exceptional modalities that it had agreed upon for its sixty-second session, namely: the duration of interactive dialogues and enhanced interactive dialogues, with the exception of the dialogue with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on his annual report, would be limited to one and a half hours, of which 15 minutes for special procedure mandate holders, one hour for States and 15 minutes for non-governmental organizations. During the sixty-second session, the speaking time limit for all interactive dialogues was one and a half minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers

15. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for the registration of speakers on the lists for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which had been opened on 10 June 2026, and to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription. The President also referred to the online system for the inscription of speakers for the adoptions of the outcomes of the universal periodic review, which had been opened on 15 June 2026, and to the online registration system for the inscription of speakers for national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, which had been opened on 9 June 2026.

16. Also at the same meeting, the President noted that the deadline for the submission of draft proposals was 25 June 2026 and referred to the modalities for the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline, reminding delegations that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.

17. At the 9th meeting, on 19 June 2026, the President outlined the speaking time limits for panel discussions, which would be one and a half minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

18. At the 23rd meeting, on 30 June 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 under review; 20 minutes, collectively, for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States of the Council and United Nations entities, specialized agencies or related organizations; and 20 minutes, collectively, for other stakeholders.

[2] A/HRC/62/1/Rev.1.

Advance unedited version

19. At the 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the urgent debate, which was five minutes for the State concerned, and one and a half minutes for all other speakers.

E. Meetings and documentation

20. The Human Rights Council held 35 fully serviced meetings during its sixty-second session. [3]

21. The list of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report. The accounts of the Council's discussions are contained in the relevant summary records. [4]

F. Visits

22. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 June 2026, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Lebanon, Tarek Mitri, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

G. Urgent debate "to address the human rights situation in and around El Obeid, North Kordofan in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan"

23. At the 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that, on 29 June 2026, he had received a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, on behalf of Germany, Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, requesting that the Council hold an urgent debate during its sixty-second session.

24. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the urgent debate at its 29th meeting, on 3 July 2026.

25. At the 29th meeting, on 3 July 2026, the Human Rights Council held the urgent debate "to address the human rights situation in and around El Obeid, North Kordofan in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan".

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

27. Also at the same meeting, the Chair of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures, George Katrougalos, made a statement (video statement).

28. Also at the same meeting, the member of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan, Mona Rishmawi, made a statement.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Brazil; Bulgaria; Chile; China; Cyprus; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Finland[5] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); France; Gambia; Ghana; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Ireland[6] (also on behalf of Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Sierra Leone, Sweden and the United

[3] Archived webcasts of meetings of the sixty-second session of the Human Rights Council may be found at http://webtv.un.org/en.

[4] See A/HRC/62/SR.31, A/HRC/62/SR.32, A/HRC/62/SR.33, A/HRC/62/SR.34 and A/HRC/62/SR.35.

[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.

Advance unedited version

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Italy; Japan; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Mexico; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Pakistan; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Slovenia; South Africa; Spain; Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and European Union[7] (also on behalf of Albania, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Canada; Eritrea; Germany; Greece; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Mali; Malta; Montenegro; Morocco; Nigeria; Oman; Peru; Portugal; Republic of Moldova; Russian Federation; Rwanda; Saudi Arabia; Sierra Leone; Slovakia; Somalia; South Sudan; Timor-Leste; Tunisia; Türkiye; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Yemen; Zambia; Holy See; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists); Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video statement); Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Elizka Relief Foundation; Human Rights Research League (video statement); Human Rights Watch; International Bar Association (video statement); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Service for Human Rights; Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association; Partners For Transparency; Plan International, Inc.; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; and World Organisation Against Torture.

H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

31. At the 35th meeting, on 8 July 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the four vacancies for special procedure mandate holders.

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

I. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Human rights situation in and around El Obeid, in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan

33. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Germany, Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Norway, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.48, sponsored by Germany, Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. Subsequently, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

34. At the same meeting, the representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Kenya and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

Advance unedited version

36. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Egypt and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

37. In their statements, the representatives of China, Cuba and Egypt disassociated the respective member States from the consensus on the ninth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraph 17 of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the ninth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 15 and 17 of the draft resolution.

38. Also at its 31st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/1).

39. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Chile, Hungary, Poland, Sierra Leone, Slovakia and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

J. Adoption of the report on the session

40. At the 35th meeting, on 8 July 2026, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its sixty-second session.

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

42. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Paraguay, Peru, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates made statements as observer States on the adopted decisions and resolutions.

43. Also at the 35th meeting, the representatives of Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), North Macedonia (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)[8], the Russian Federation, Singapore and the Sudan and the observer for the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Gulf Centre for Human Rights, Limited (GCHR), Hivos, Humanists International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA World), Peace Brigades International and World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)) made statements on the session.

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

[8] North Macedonia delivered this statement during the segment for statements by observer States on the adopted decisions and resolutions.

Advance unedited version

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

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

45. At the 1st meeting, on 15 June 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with his annual report.[9]

46. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 16 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Angola; Bahrain[10] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf); Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (video statement); Brazil; Burundi; Chile; China; Colombia; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Czechia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Dominican Republic; 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[11] (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia); Mozambique[12] (also on behalf of Algeria and South Africa); Netherlands (Kingdom of the); North Macedonia; Pakistan; Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation); Philippines[13] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations); Qatar; Republic of Korea; Slovenia; South Africa; Spain; Switzerland; Thailand; 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); and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan; Algeria; Armenia; Australia; Australia (also on behalf of Sierra Leone); Austria; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Belgium; Burkina Faso; Burkina Faso (also on behalf of Mali and the Niger); Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Cameroon; Canada; Costa Rica; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Denmark; El Salvador; Finland; Gabon; Georgia; Germany; Greece; Guinea; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Jordan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Latvia; Lebanon; Libya; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Malta; Mauritania; Montenegro; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Norway; Oman; Paraguay; Peru; Portugal; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Russian Federation (also on behalf of Belarus); Rwanda; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Sweden; Togo; Tunisia; Türkiye; Uganda; Ukraine; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Zambia; Zimbabwe; and State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action for Development (Suisse); Anti-Slavery International (video statement); Asian Forum for Human Rights and

[9] A/HRC/62/19.
[10] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[11] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[12] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[13] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance Unedited Version

Development; Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video statement); CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Frontline AIDS LTD.; Human Rights Watch; International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of International Bar Association); International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights; and International Service for Human Rights.

47. At the 4th meeting, on 16 June 2026, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

48. At the 5th meeting, on 17 June 2026, the representatives of China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and United Republic of Tanzania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

49. At the 5th meeting, the representatives of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Sudan and United Arab Emirates made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan

50. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 15 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 60/3, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan.

51. Also at the 1st meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement.

52. At the 1st meeting, on 15 June 2026, the Chair of the fact-finding mission for the Sudan, Mohamed Chande Othman, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 60/3, an oral update to the Council.

53. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Chair of the fact-finding mission for the Sudan, Mohamed Chande Othman; members of the fact-finding mission for the Sudan, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo and Mona Rishmawi; and representative of Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Mohaned Ahmed.

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

55. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 2nd meeting, statements were made and questions to the Deputy High Commissioner and the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola; China; Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Egypt; France; Ghana; Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Indonesia; Iraq; Japan; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Qatar; Slovenia; South Africa; Spain; Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Norway);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Belarus; Belgium; Croatia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Eritrea; Germany; Greece; Ireland; Jordan; Libya; Liechtenstein; Mali; Malta; Montenegro; New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada); Peru; Romania; Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; Somalia; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Tunisia; Türkiye; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; and United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA));

Advance unedited version

Development Assistance International, Inc. (video statement); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement); Human Rights Watch (video statement); Interfaith International; International Service for Human Rights; Legal Action Worldwide; Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement); and Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

56. At the 2nd meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner and the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

57. At the 2nd meeting, on 15 June 2026, the representative of the United Arab Emirates made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

58. At its 2nd meeting, on 15 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 59/1, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea.[14]

59. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker; Director of the Global Operations Division of OHCHR; Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations in New York, Sophia Tesfamariam; and civil society representative, Ismail Moussa.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola; Burundi; China; Cuba; Cyprus; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Ethiopia; Gambia; Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Kenya; Pakistan; Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus; Cameroon; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Djibouti; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Luxembourg; Mali; Philippines; Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; Somalia (video statement); South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Türkiye; Uganda; Ukraine; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Yemen (video statement); and Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Christian Solidarity Worldwide; CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights Watch (video statement); Jubilee Campaign; United Nations Association of China; and Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

61. Also at the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel

62. At the 2nd meeting, on 15 June 2026, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel, Srinivasan Muralidhar, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-30/1, the report of the Commission.[15]

[14] A/HRC/62/20.
[15] A/HRC/62/22.

Advance unedited version

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

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

65. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd meeting, on 16 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[16] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf); Brazil; Colombia; Colombia (also on behalf of Cuba, Malaysia, Namibia, Senegal and South Africa); Egypt; France; 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; Republic of Korea; South Africa; Spain; Spain (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine); Sudan[17] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); Uganda[18] (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[19] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Australia; Bangladesh; Belgium; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Eritrea; Germany; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Maldives; Mauritania; Namibia; New Zealand; Norway; Oman; Peru; Portugal; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Somalia (video statement); Syrian Arab Republic; Tunisia; Türkiye; United Arab Emirates; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); and Yemen (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: AIESEC International; Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man; Defence for Children International (video statement); European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (video statement); Institute for NGO Research (video statement); International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration); Jerusalem Institute of Justice (video statement); Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement); The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement); and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video statement).

66. At the 3rd meeting, on 16 June 2026, the Chair and the members of the Commission, Florence Mumba and Chris Sidoti, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

Advance unedited version

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

67. At the 1st meeting, on 15 June 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with his annual report.[20]

68. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 61/1, an oral update on 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.

69. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain (also on behalf of Jordan, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia); the Islamic Republic of Iran; Kuwait; and the United Arab Emirates made statements as the States concerned.

70. At the 15th meeting, on 24 June 2026, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Council resolution 55/8, an oral update on the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy.

71. At its 19th meeting, on 26 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 58/22, an interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on impact of anti-personnel mines on human rights.[21]

72. 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 High Commissioner[22] and OHCHR[23].

73. At its 20th meeting, on 26 June 2026, and at its 21st meeting, on 29 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 57/36, an interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.[24]

74. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 June 2026, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Council resolution 58/20, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.[25]

75. At the same meeting, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Council resolution 58/18, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua.

76. At the 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Council decision 17/119, the reports of OHCHR on operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review[26] and on operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review.[27]

77. At the 27th meeting, on 2 July 2026, the Director of the Global Operations Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Council resolution 60/29, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on cooperation with Georgia.[28]

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

---

[20] A/HRC/62/19.
[21] A/HRC/62/34.
[22] A/HRC/62/25 and A/HRC/62/31.
[23] A/HRC/62/24, A/HRC/62/23, A/HRC/62/26, A/HRC/62/62, A/HRC/62/29, A/HRC/62/30 and A/HRC/62/33.
[24] A/HRC/62/50.
[25] A/HRC/62/51.
[26] A/HRC/62/18.
[27] A/HRC/62/17.
[28] A/HRC/62/58.

Advance unedited version

79. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Global Operations Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Council resolution 59/24, an oral update on enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition.

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

81. At its 30th meeting, on 3 July 2026, the Council held, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 80/223 and Council resolution 59/22, an interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner of the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine, and on the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

82. At the same meeting, the Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 58/31, an interactive dialogue on the report of OHCHR on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan.[29]

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

83. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.3/Rev.1, sponsored by Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Costa Rica, New Zealand and the Republic of Moldova joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

84. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Iceland and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

86. 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.

87. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

88. 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, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, 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, Egypt, India, Pakistan

Abstaining:

[29] A/HRC/62/57.

Advance unedited version

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

89. Also at its 31st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions (resolution 62/2).[30]

90. After the adoption of the draft resolution, San Marino and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

91. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.20, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Subsequently, Ecuador, Switzerland and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

93. 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.

94. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

96. Also at its 31st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/3).

97. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Human rights implications of the obstruction and denial of humanitarian access and threats to the safety of humanitarian personnel in armed conflict

98. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Kuwait, also on behalf of Egypt, Indonesia and Malaysia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.25/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait and Malaysia and co-sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the States members the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council), Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Australia, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, the Gambia, Guatemala, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Philippines, Somalia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

99. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan, Kenya, Pakistan (on behalf of the States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation that are members of the Human Rights Council), Qatar and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

100. 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.

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

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

Advance unedited version

102. In the statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

103. Also at its 31st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/4).

104. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Armenia, Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Honduras, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Advance unedited version

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

A. Panel discussions

Annual panel discussion on the adverse impacts of climate change on human rights

105. At its 9th meeting, on 19 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 47/24 and 59/25, an annual panel discussion on the adverse impacts of climate change on human rights on the theme "Facilitating actionable pathways for gaining momentum in climate financing in the context of addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on the full realization of human rights for all people", accessible to persons with disabilities.

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

107. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Patricia Ann Hermanns; Executive Director of Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners, Stanley Kimaren Riamit (video statement); Executive Director of the Center for Economic and Social Rights, María Ron Balsera; and Executive Director of the Centre for Climate Justice - Bangladesh, Mohammad Hafijul Islam Khan.

108. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were also held at the 9th meeting. During the first speaking slot, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia[31] (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Naoero, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Vanuatu); Bangladesh[32] (also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam); Dominican Republic (also on behalf of Bahamas (The), Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Kiribati, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Suriname and Vanuatu); Ethiopia; Gambia; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Latvia[33] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Marshall Islands; Philippines[34] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations); and Senegal[35] (also on behalf of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana and Rwanda);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados (on behalf of the Caribbean Community); and El Salvador;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (also on behalf of UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF);

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL); International Service for Human Rights (video statement); and Peace Brigades International.

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

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

Advance unedited version

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Iraq; Kenya; Kuwait; and Malawi;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Bangladesh; Cameroon; Malaysia; Maldives; Nepal; Timor-Leste; Togo; and Tunisia;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: South Centre;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement); Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros; Association for Women's Rights in Development (video statement); Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement); Earthjustice; and Just Atonement Inc. (video statement).

110. Also at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Panel discussion on the intensification of efforts to empower women and girls in and through sport

111. At its 13th meeting, on 23 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 59/17, a panel discussion on the intensification of efforts to empower women and girls in and through sport.

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

113. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Director of the Labour Governance and Sectoral Policies Department, the International Labour Organization, Vera Lucia Isaac Paquete-Perdigão; Chairperson of the National Human Rights Committee of Qatar, Maryam Bint Abdullah Al-Attiyah; Paralympian and world champion in para-cycling, Celine van Till; and CEO of the Centre for Sport and Human Rights, Mary Harvey (video statement).

114. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were also held at the 13th meeting. During the first speaking slot, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[36] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement); Cyprus; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Luxembourg[37] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); Qatar (also on behalf of Indonesia and Morocco); and South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia (video statement); Belarus; Finland; Iran (Islamic Republic of) (video statement); and Monaco;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UN-Women (also on behalf of UNFPA);

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement); China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE); GIN SSOGIE NPC (also on behalf of ILGA World) (video statement); and World Jewish Congress.

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

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

Advance unedited version

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Ethiopia; Indonesia; and Italy;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Costa Rica; Dominica; Guatemala; Morocco; Romania (video statement); Russian Federation; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: University for Peace;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges (video statement); CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement); Frontline AIDS LTD. (also on behalf of Association for Women's Rights in Development); International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of ILGA World) (video statement); Partners For Transparency (video statement); and Plan International, Inc..

116. Also at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

117. At its 15th and 16th meetings, on 24 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 6/30, 58/15 and 59/20, its annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women, accessible to persons with disabilities. The annual full-day discussion was divided into two panel discussions.

118. Also at its 15th meeting, the Human Rights Council held the first panel discussion, on the theme "Domestic violence against women and girls".

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

120. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Patsilí Toledo Vásquez; Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Discrimination against Women and Girls, Ivana Krstić; Chair of the Board of the Union of Crisis Centres, Kazakhstan, Zulfiya Baisakova; and Campaign Manager of Global Campaign for Equality in Family Law, Hyshyama Hamin.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan[38] (also on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay); Democratic Republic of the Congo (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Switzerland and Zambia); Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Kazakhstan[39] (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Mexico; Spain;

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

Advance unedited version

Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Australia, Brazil, Jamaica, Morocco, South Africa and Spain);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement); Equality Now; Equilibres & populations (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues); and Sambhali Trust.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China; Colombia; France; and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia; Canada; Ireland; Republic of Moldova; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Uruguay; and Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UNFPA;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Chinese Association for International Understanding (video statement); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Musawah Global Vision Berhad; Plan International, Inc.; and United Nations Watch.

123. Also at the same meeting, the panellists of the first panel discussion answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

124. Also at its 16th meeting, the Human Rights Council held the second panel discussion, on the theme “Commemoration of the International Day of Women in Diplomacy focusing on women’s right to work and representation in decision-making”.

125. The Director of the Thematic and Special Procedures Division of OHCHR and the Director of UN Women Geneva and Chief of Humanitarian Action made opening statements for the panel discussion.

126. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Chief of the Gender, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Branch, International Labour Organization (ILO), Chidi King; Secretary-General at the Ministry of Employment, Morocco, Wafa Asri; and Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Gender Focal Point appointed by the President of the Council, Caroline Ziadeh.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie); Albania (video statement); Bahrain[40] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement); Dominican Republic (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, France, the

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

Advance unedited version

Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine); Guyana [41] (also on behalf of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Micronesia (Federated States of), Rwanda, Samoa and Senegal); Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Luxembourg [42] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); Philippines[43] (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations); Spain; Sudan[44] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); and Sweden[45] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway);

(b) Representative of an observer State: United Arab Emirates;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UN-Women (also on behalf of UNAIDS, UNDP and UNFPA);

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement); Centre Europe – tiers monde; Frontline AIDS LTD. (video statement); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco); and Make Mothers Matter.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil; Bulgaria; Chile; Egypt; India; Japan; North Macedonia; and Slovenia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan; Denmark; Guatemala; Malta; Mauritania; and Montenegro;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together (also on behalf of Kirkon Ulkomaanavun Säätiö); Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement.; Human Rights Research League (video statement); Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video statement); Plan International, Inc.; and Sambhali Trust.

129. Also at the same meeting, the panellists of the second panel discussion answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

130. At the 5th meeting, on 17 June 2026, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Cecilia M. Bailliet, presented her report.[46]

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola; Brazil; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; India; Iraq; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Malawi; Mexico; South Africa; and

[41] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[42] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[43] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[44] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[45] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[46] A/HRC/62/38.

Advance unedited version

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[47] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Cambodia; Cameroon; Chad; Eritrea; Guinea; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Lebanon; Malaysia; Maldives; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Rwanda; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Togo; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Zimbabwe; Holy See; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: University for Peace;

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

(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, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, Health and Environment Program (HEP), International Catholic Peace Movement, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, New Humanity, Pax Christi International and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations); Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations); International Probono Legal Services Association Limited; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (video statement); Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA); Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations); Sambhali Trust; World Evangelical Alliance; and Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN) (also on behalf of Action De La Jeunesse Pour Le Développement Durable, Actions écologiques françaises, Actions Pour La Protection Et La Defense Des Droits De L'homme, Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte, AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite, Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE), Association 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 Des Jeunes Du Village, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD), Association Femmes de la médiation, Association Humaniste de France, Association Humanitaire Franco-Sri Lankaise, Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, 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 la solidarité France-Afrique, Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale, Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, Association pour le droit de l'homme et le développement durable [Colombes], Centre international des droits de l'homme, Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme CFDH, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L'homme, Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, Tamil-Style and Vent 2 Sables) (video statement).

132. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

Advance unedited version

133. At the 6th meeting, on 17 June 2026, the representatives of Latvia and Thailand made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

134. At the 5th meeting, on 17 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Tlaleng Mofokeng, presented her reports.[48]

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

136. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 6th meeting, also on 17 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[49] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf); Bangladesh[50] (also on behalf of Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Vanuatu); Brazil; Bulgaria; Colombia; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Cyprus; Gambia; Ghana; Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Indonesia (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Naoero, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and the State of Palestine); Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Malawi; Marshall Islands (video statement); Mauritius; Qatar; South Africa; Sudan[51] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[52] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine); and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan; Algeria; Australia; Botswana; Cameroon; Croatia; Djibouti; El Salvador; Eritrea; Georgia; Guinea; Iran (Islamic Republic of) (video statement); Ireland; Libya; Luxembourg; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Nigeria; Oman; Paraguay; Peru; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Sri Lanka; Syrian Arab Republic; Timor-Leste; Togo; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; Vanuatu; Zambia; Zimbabwe; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UNFPA (also on behalf of UN Women, UNAIDS and World Health Organization);

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco); Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement); Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement); and National Human Rights Committee (Qatar);

[48] A/HRC/62/66 and A/HRC/62/66/Add.1.
[49] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[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.

Advance unedited version

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement); Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of Amnesty International, ILGA World and Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality); Centre Europe – tiers monde; China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement); Frontline AIDS LTD. (also on behalf of International Planned Parenthood Federation); IDPC Consortium (video statement); International Planned Parenthood Federation; Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP); United Nations Watch (video statement); and Women Deliver, Inc. (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Frontline AIDS LTD., Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc., ILGA World, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality and Women for Women's Human Rights - New Ways).

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

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

138. At the 6th meeting, on 17 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Irene Khan, presented her reports.[53]

139. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a statement as the State concerned.

140. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 7th meeting, on 18 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Austria[54] (also on behalf of Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Estonia, France, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Bulgaria; Canada[55] (also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Sweden); Chile; China; Czechia; Egypt; Ethiopia; Finland[56] (also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Gambia; India; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Latvia[57] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Malawi; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); North Macedonia; Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation); Republic of Korea; Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan; Armenia; Bangladesh; Belarus; Belgium; Botswana; Greece; Ireland; Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine); Maldives; Nigeria; Peru; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Togo; Türkiye; Uruguay; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations specialized agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (video statement);

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement); Article 19 – International Centre Against Censorship, The; Federatie van

[53] A/HRC/62/67, A/HRC/62/67/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/67/Add.2.
[54] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[55] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[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.

Advance unedited version

Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (also on behalf of Asia Pacific Transgender Network and ILGA World); Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited; Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights; Human Rights House Foundation; Humanists International (video statement); Institute for Human Rights; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; and The Next Century Foundation.

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

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

142. At the 7th meeting, on 18 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Farida Shaheed, presented her reports.[58]

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[59] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf); Bangladesh[60] (also on behalf of Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Vanuatu); Bulgaria; Bulgaria (also on behalf of Armenia, Colombia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Naoero, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone); Chile; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Cyprus; Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie); Dominican Republic; Ghana; Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Malawi; Mauritius; Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation); Qatar; Sudan[61] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[62] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan; Bahrain; Djibouti; Eritrea; Gabon; Iran (Islamic Republic of) (video statement); Ireland; Lesotho; Libya; Mali; Mozambique; Nigeria; Portugal; Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; Sierra Leone; Slovakia; Syrian Arab Republic; Togo; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Zimbabwe; Holy See; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations specialized agency: UNESCO;

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation (video statement); Baha'i International Community; Child Rights Connect; Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights; Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Instituto Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação and International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) (video statement); International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement); International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL); Madre, Inc. (also on behalf of GIN SSOGIE NPC); Oeuvre d'Orient (video statement); and

[58] A/HRC/62/39, A/HRC/62/39/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/39/Add.3.
[59] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[60] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[61] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[62] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL (also on behalf of Asia Pacific Transgender Network and ILGA World).

145. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

146. At the 8th meeting, on 18 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Morris Tidball-Binz, presented his reports.[63]

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil; China; Cuba; Czechia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Finland[64] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); France; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Kenya; Kuwait; Liechtenstein[65] (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland); Malawi; Norway[66] (also on behalf of Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Republic of Moldova[67] (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia and Switzerland); South Africa; Spain; and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan; Algeria; Armenia; Bangladesh; Belarus; Costa Rica; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Malaysia; Mauritania; Russian Federation; Singapore; Sudan; Togo; Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); and State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement); Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement); Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (video statement); Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited; IDPC Consortium (video statement); Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement); Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety; International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (also on behalf of Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort and International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims); International Service for Human Rights; and Jubilee Campaign (video statement).

149. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

150. At the 8th meeting, on 18 June 2026, the representatives of Burkina Faso, China and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Advance unedited version

[63] A/HRC/62/37 and A/HRC/62/37/Add.1.
[64] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[65] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[66] 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.

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

151. At the 8th meeting, on 18 June 2026, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Graeme Reid, presented his reports.[68]

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

153. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia), a national human rights institution, made a statement (video statement).

154. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 9th meeting, on 19 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Independent Expert were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Brazil; Chile; Cyprus; Ecuador; Finland[69] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); France; Iceland (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay); Japan; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); South Africa; Spain; Switzerland; Thailand; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia; Belgium; Cambodia; Canada; Germany; Ireland; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malta; Montenegro; Uruguay; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies or related organizations: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and UN-Women (also on behalf of UNFPA);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asia Pacific Transgender Network (also on behalf of GIN SSOGIE NPC, Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc., ILGA World and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL); Association for the Prevention of Torture; British Humanist Association (video statement); Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement); Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (also on behalf of GIN SSOGIE NPC) (video statement); GIN SSOGIE NPC (also on behalf of ILGA World, International Service for Human Rights and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL); ILGA World (also on behalf of Asia Pacific Transgender Network, GIN SSOGIE NPC, OutRight Action International, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL and Women Deliver, Inc.); Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains – Action Colombie (video statement); OutRight Action International (also on behalf of GIN SSOGIE NPC, ILGA World and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL); and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL (also on behalf of Asia Pacific Transgender Network, GIN SSOGIE NPC, ILGA World and OutRight Action International).

155. At the 9th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

[68] A/HRC/62/46 and A/HRC/62/46/Add.1.

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

Advance unedited version

Special Rapporteur on discrimination against persons with leprosy (Hansen's disease)

156. At the 9th meeting, on 19 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on discrimination against persons with leprosy (Hansen's disease), Beatriz Miranda-Galarza, presented her report.[70]

157. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 10th meeting, also on 19 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola; Brazil; China; Colombia; Cuba; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Japan; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; and Malawi;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh; Cameroon; Djibouti; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Malaysia; Morocco; Namibia; Nigeria; Portugal; Seychelles; United Republic of Tanzania; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); and Zimbabwe;

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

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

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

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

(g) 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); Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA); China Health Charity Foundation (video statement); Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement); Interfaith International; and Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

158. At the 10th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

159. At the 10th meeting, on 19 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Elisa Morgera, presented her reports.[71]

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Bahrain[72] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement); Colombia; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Dominican Republic; Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Ghana; Guatemala[73] (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Finland and Mexico); Iraq; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Marshall Islands; Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Bahamas (The), Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Naoero, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu);

[70] A/HRC/62/40.
[71] A/HRC/62/44 and A/HRC/62/44/Add.1.
[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.

Advance unedited version

Mauritius; Republic of Korea; Sudan[74] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); Vanuatu[75] (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Naoero, Papua New Guinea and Samoa); and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Gabon; Guyana; Lesotho; Libya; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Malta; Morocco; Mozambique; Nepal; Oman; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Sierra Leone; Sri Lanka; and Zimbabwe;

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

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

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

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement); Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL); Earthjustice; FIAN International e.V. (video statement); Franciscans International (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V.); India Water Foundation; Just Atonement Inc. (video statement); Minority Rights Group (video statement); Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers and Franciscans International) (video statement); and VIVAT International (also on behalf of Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and New Humanity).

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

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

163. At the 11th meeting, on 22 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Gehad Madi, presented his reports.[76]

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

165. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Commission nationale des droits de l'homme (Mauritania), a national human rights institution, made a statement.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Brazil; China; Colombia; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; India; Italy; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Malawi; Mexico; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Switzerland; Thailand; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[77] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Cambodia; El Salvador; Eritrea; Greece; Guatemala; Libya; Mali; Morocco; Nepal;

[74] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[75] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[76] A/HRC/62/35 and A/HRC/62/35/Add.1.
[77] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Nigeria; Peru; Philippines; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Sri Lanka; Togo; Tunisia; Türkiye; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); and Zimbabwe;

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi); and Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) (also on behalf of ACT Alliance, Action by Churches Together, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Franciscans International, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), New Humanity and Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (also on behalf of Center for Constitutional Rights Inc.) (video statement); Chinese Association for International Understanding; Defence for Children International; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development (also on behalf of Human Rights First); Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF); and Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization.

167. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

168. At the 11th meeting, on 22 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Siobhán Mullally, presented her reports.[78]

169. At the same meeting, the representative of Chad made a statement as the State concerned.

170. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 12th meeting, also on 22 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[79] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement); Bulgaria; Dominican Republic; Ethiopia; Gambia; Italy; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Luxembourg[80] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); Malawi; Norway[81] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden); Sudan[82] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); Thailand; and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain; Bangladesh; Belarus; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Cameroon; Djibouti; Fiji; Georgia; Germany (also on behalf of Jordan and the Philippines); Greece; Guyana; Jordan; Lebanon; Lesotho; Libya; Nigeria; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Rwanda; South Sudan; Sudan; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Zimbabwe; and Holy See;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UNICEF;

[78] A/HRC/62/41, A/HRC/62/41/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/41/Add.2.
[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.
[82] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

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

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi); National Human Rights Committee (Qatar); and Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute (video statement); Defence for Children International; Development Assistance International, Inc. (video statement); Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen; International Dalit Solidarity Network (video statement); International Service for Human Rights (video statement); Juristes pour l'enfance (video statement); La Manif Pour Tous; Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video statement); and The Inclusivity Project, Inc. (video statement).

171. At the 12th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

172. At the same meeting, the representatives of Rwanda and Thailand made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

173. At the 12th meeting, on 22 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, Reem Alsalem, presented her reports.[83]

174. At the same meeting, the representative of Kuwait made a statement as the State concerned.

175. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 13th meeting, on 23 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(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); Bulgaria; Colombia (also on behalf of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay); Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Cyprus; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Egypt (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, El Salvador, Eritrea, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zimbabwe); Ghana; Iraq; Ireland[85] (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden); Italy; Japan; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Marshall Islands; Mexico; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); North Macedonia; Norway[86] (also on behalf of Denmark,

[83] A/HRC/62/49 and A/HRC/62/49/Add.1.
[84] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[85] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[86] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden); Qatar; Slovenia; and Sudan[87] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada; Georgia; Germany; Guatemala; Guyana; Iran (Islamic Republic of) (video statement); Jordan; Lebanon; Lesotho; Malta; Montenegro; Morocco; Mozambique; Paraguay; Philippines; Saudi Arabia; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Holy See; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies or related organizations: UNFPA (also on behalf of UN Women); and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi); and Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil; Association for Women's Rights in Development (also on behalf of Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc.); Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of Association for Women's Rights in Development, Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc., ILGA World, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, MenEngage Global Alliance and Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality); Christian Council International (video statement); Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch); Make Mothers Matter; payamavaran hamyari (chatra) (video statement); Society for Threatened Peoples; The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (video statement); and Women's International Zionist Organization (video statement).

176. At the 13th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

177. At the 14th meeting, on 23 June 2026, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

178. At the 13th meeting, on 23 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Gina Romero, presented her reports.[88]

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

180. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos (Chile), a national human rights institution, made a statement (video statement).

181. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 14th meeting, also on 23 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bulgaria; China; Cuba; Czechia; Czechia (also on behalf of Chile, Iceland, Indonesia, Lithuania and Maldives); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ethiopia; France; Indonesia; Iraq; Lithuania[89] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden); Malawi; Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg); North Macedonia; Republic of Korea; Switzerland; and Switzerland (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland,

[87] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[88] A/HRC/62/45 and A/HRC/62/45/Add.1.
[89] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Armenia; Austria; Belarus; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand); Costa Rica; Finland; Guatemala; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Jordan; Liechtenstein; Maldives; Morocco; Nigeria; Poland (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine); Sudan; Tunisia; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UNDP;

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together (also on behalf of Kirkon Ulkomaanavun Säätiö and Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development); Amnesty International (video statement); Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement); Freedom Now (video statement); Human Rights House Foundation; Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement); Peace Brigades International; Redress Trust (also on behalf of Association for the Prevention of Torture, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, Omega Research Foundation Limited and World Organisation Against Torture) (video statement); and World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights).

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

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

183. At the 14th meeting, on 23 June 2026, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Damilola Olawuyi, presented the reports of the Working Group.[90]

184. At the same meeting, the representative of Serbia made a statement as the State concerned.

185. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 15th meeting, on 24 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola; Brazil; China; Colombia; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Finland[91] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Ghana; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Japan; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Malawi; Mexico; Russian Federation[92] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, South Sudan, the Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe); South Africa; Spain; Switzerland; and Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Armenia; Bangladesh; Cambodia; Cameroon; Guatemala; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Malaysia; Oman; Peru; Russian

[90] A/HRC/62/36, A/HRC/62/36/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/36/Add.3.
[91] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[92] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Federation; Togo; Uruguay; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Zambia; and State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL); Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement.; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (video statement); China Foundation for Human Rights Development; Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI; FIAN International e.V. (video statement); Just Atonement Inc. (video statement); Minority Rights Group (video statement); Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains – Action Colombie (video statement); and Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

186. At the 15th meeting, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

187. At the 15th meeting, on 24 June 2026, the Chair of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Claudia Flores, presented the reports of the Working Group.[93]

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

189. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 16th meeting, on 24 June 2026, and at the 17th meeting, on 25 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Chile; China; Colombia; Czechia (video statement); Dominican Republic; Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Japan; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Mexico; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Nigeria[94] (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda); Republic of Korea; Rwanda[95] (also on behalf of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa and Senegal); Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia; Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand); Austria; Belgium; Cambodia; Georgia; Guatemala; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Maldives; Malta; Oman; Poland; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Slovakia; Sudan; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; and Zambia;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe; European Public Law Organization; European Union; and Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

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

[93] A/HRC/62/48 and A/HRC/62/48/Add.1.
[94] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[95] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Centre Europe – tiers monde; China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges; Colombian Commission of Jurists; Conectas Direitos Humanos; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The and ILGA World) (video statement); Plan International, Inc.; Right Livelihood Award Foundation (video statement); and Women Deliver, Inc..

190. At the 17th meeting, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

191. At the 17th meeting, on 25 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Margaret Satterthwaite, presented her reports.[96]

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

193. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos (Guatemala), a national human rights institution, made a statement (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Belgium[97] (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); Brazil; China; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Ethiopia; France; Hungary[98] (also on behalf of Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand); India; Iraq; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Malawi; Mauritius; Mexico; Pakistan; and Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement); Algeria; Armenia; Bangladesh; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Malaysia; Maldives; Poland; Russian Federation; Senegal; Togo; Tunisia; Ukraine; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Zimbabwe; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UN-Women;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe; European Union; International Development Law Organization; and University for Peace;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aula Abierta (video statement); Center for Justice and International Law; Colombian Commission of Jurists; Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders; International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists) (video statement); International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Human Rights Watch and World Organisation Against Torture); International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of Law Association for Asia and the Pacific) (video statement); Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Lawyers for Lawyers and The Law Society); and United Nations Association of China.

195. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

196. At the 18th meeting, on 25 June 2026, the representatives of Thailand and Tunisia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

[96] A/HRC/62/43 and A/HRC/62/43/Add.1.
[97] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[98] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

197. At the 17th meeting, on 25 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Elena Carolina Díaz Galán, presented her reports.[99]

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

199. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 18th meeting, also on 25 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Albania (also on behalf of Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines and Romania); Brazil; Chile; China (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, Cuba, Eritrea, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); Cuba (also on behalf of the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Rwanda and Senegal); Cyprus; Ecuador; Egypt; Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); India; Indonesia; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Malawi; Mexico; South Africa; Spain; Sudan[100] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[101] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine); and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Botswana; Cambodia; Cameroon; Djibouti; Eritrea; Georgia; Ireland; Jordan; Lesotho; Libya; Morocco; Paraguay; Portugal; Romania; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Timor-Leste; Uganda; Uruguay; Zambia; Zimbabwe; and State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union; and University for Peace;

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

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu); Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities); China Foundation for Human Rights Development; Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited); International Movement ATD Fourth World; Make Mothers Matter; Right Livelihood Award Foundation; Shivi Development Society (also on behalf of People's Cultural Centre); and Villages Unis (United Villages).

200. At the 18th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

201. At the 18th meeting, on 25 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Paula Gaviria Betancur, presented her reports.[102]

[99] A/HRC/62/42, A/HRC/62/42/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/42/Add.2.
[100] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[101] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[102] A/HRC/62/47 and A/HRC/62/47/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

202. At the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

203. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 19th meeting, on 26 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China; Colombia; Cyprus; Ecuador; Egypt; Ghana; India; Indonesia; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Marshall Islands; Norway[103] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden); and Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia; Austria (also on behalf of Honduras and Uganda); Azerbaijan; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Cameroon; Georgia; Germany; Lebanon; Malaysia; Mozambique; Nigeria; Philippines; Rwanda; South Sudan; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; Uganda; Vanuatu; Zimbabwe; and State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union; and University for Peace;

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Defensoría del Pueblo (Colombia) (video statement); Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (video statement); and Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video statement); Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video statement); Colombian Commission of Jurists; 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 on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches); Human Rights Now (video statement); Lutheran World Federation; Oeuvre d'Orient (video statement); Plan International, Inc.; and The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement).

204. At the 19th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

205. At the 20th meeting, on 26 June 2026, the representatives of Cyprus, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Türkiye and Vanuatu made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

206. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Türkiye made a statement in a second exercise of the right of reply.

C. Presentation of the report on the first session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group 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

207. At the 19th meeting, on 26 June 2026, the Chair of the open-ended intergovernmental working group 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, Samuel Housman Buggie Saffa, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 56/5, the report of the first session of the Working Group.[104]

[103] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[104] A/HRC/62/28.

Advance unedited version

D. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on impact of anti-personnel mines on human rights

208. At the 19th meeting, on 26 June 2026, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/22, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on impact of anti-personnel mines on human rights.[105]

209. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria[106] (also on behalf of South Africa); Angola; Belgium[107] (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay); Colombia; Cuba; Ecuador; India; Iraq; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Kuwait; Marshall Islands; Slovenia (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia); South Africa; Switzerland; Thailand; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Cameroon; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Lebanon; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Mozambique; Peru; Senegal; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; Zambia; Zimbabwe; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies or related organizations: UNICEF; and UNIDIR (also on behalf of UNDP);

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union; and University for Peace;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: 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 » (video statement); Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement); Friends World Committee for Consultation; Imam Ali’s Popular Students Relief Society (video statement); International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations); Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement); Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme; Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG); and Society for Development and Community Empowerment.

210. Also at the same meeting, the Director answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Business and human rights

211. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Argentina introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.1, sponsored by Argentina and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

[105] A/HRC/62/34.
[106] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[107] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Gambia, Ghana, Hungary, Malawi, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Slovakia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

212. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Japan, Kenya, Mexico and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

214. Also at its 31st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/5).

215. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Honduras, Morocco, Panama, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

216. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Uganda, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.2, sponsored by Uganda, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and co-sponsored by Bosnia and Herzegovina. Subsequently, Chile withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

218. 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.

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

220. Also at the 31st meeting, at the request of the representative of Estonia, 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, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, 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:

Chile

221. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 votes to 16, with 1 abstention (resolution 62/6).[108]

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

Advance unedited version

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

222. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of New Zealand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.4, sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Benin, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Hungary, Jamaica, Kiribati, Malawi, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Ethiopia, the Gambia, Japan and the Republic of Korea made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

225. Also at its 31st meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/7).

226. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Honduras, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, San Marino, Sierra Leone and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

The right to education

227. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.6, as orally revised, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

228. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

229. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/8).

230. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights

231. At the 31st meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Ukraine, also on behalf of Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.9, sponsored by Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-

Advance unedited version

sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. Subsequently, Armenia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

232. At the same meeting and at the 32nd meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, the Gambia, Iceland, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

233. 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.

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

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

236. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/9).

237. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Fiji, Honduras, Hungary, Morocco, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Mandate of Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

238. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Sweden, also on behalf of Finland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.11, sponsored by Finland and Sweden and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, the Gambia, Georgia, Hungary, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia and South Africa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

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

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

242. In the statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

243. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/10).

244. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Honduras, Morocco, Panama, San Marino, Sierra Leone and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Advance unedited version

Freedom of opinion and expression

245. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representatives of Canada and Netherlands (Kingdom of the), also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, Namibia and Sweden, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.12/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Sweden and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Iceland withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Bulgaria, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Hungary, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, the Republic of Moldova and Slovenia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

246. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, Czechia, Estonia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

249. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/11).

250. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Morocco, Panama, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Togo and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

251. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of Hungary, also on behalf of Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.15, sponsored by Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Switzerland and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

252. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, the Gambia, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

254. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/12).

255. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Advance unedited version

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls in care and support systems

256. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representatives of Mexico and Spain, also on behalf of Iceland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1, sponsored by Iceland, Mexico and Spain and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Bulgaria, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Japan, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

257. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendment A/HRC/62/L.31 to the draft resolution had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

258. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/62/L.38 and A/HRC/62/L.39 to the draft resolution.

259. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania, introduced amendments A/HRC/62/L.45, A/HRC/62/L.46 and A/HRC/62/L.47 to the draft resolution.

260. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.38 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of). Subsequently, Egypt, Eritrea and Nigeria joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.39 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea and Nigeria joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.45 was sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania. Subsequently, Eritrea and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.46 was sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania, and co-sponsored by Eritrea and the Russian Federation. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.47 was sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania, and co-sponsored by Eritrea and the Russian Federation.

261. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, China, Cuba, Estonia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Ghana, Japan and Thailand made general comments on the draft resolution and on the proposed amendments.

262. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.38.

263. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.38. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Advance unedited version

Angola, Benin, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan, Viet Nam

264. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.38 by 27 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions.[109]

265. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.39.

266. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.39. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Viet Nam

267. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.39 by 25 votes to 7, with 13 abstentions.[110]

268. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.45.

269. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.45. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Viet Nam

270. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.45 by 26 votes to 7, with 12 abstentions.[111]

271. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.46.

272. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.46. The voting was as follows:

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

Advance unedited version

In favour:

Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritius, Pakistan, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Viet Nam

273. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.46 by 23 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.[112]

274. At the same meeting, the representatives of Estonia and Netherlands (Kingdom of the) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.47.

275. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.47. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Iceland, India, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Viet Nam

276. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.47 by 26 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions.[113]

277. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, India and Iraq made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

278. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/13).

279. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Hungary, Nepal, Panama, San Marino, Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Human rights and climate change

280. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 July 2026, the representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of Bangladesh and Viet Nam, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Malaysia, Mauritius, Namibia, Pakistan and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

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

Advance unedited version

281. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iceland, Iraq (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States that are members of the Human Rights Council), Kenya, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council), Mauritius, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Pakistan made general comments on the draft resolution.

282. 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.

283. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Estonia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), India, Japan, the Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Naoero, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Vanuatu) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

284. In its statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on the ninth, nineteenth and twenty-fifth preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the thirty-third, thirty-fifth, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 7, 14, 15 and 16 of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland disassociated the member State from the consensus on the thirty-eighth and forty-first preambular paragraphs and on paragraph 9 of the draft resolution.

285. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/14).

286. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Honduras, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease and their family members

287. At the 33rd meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Japan, also on behalf of Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Kyrgyzstan and Morocco, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.5, sponsored by Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan and Morocco and co-sponsored by Andorra, Cambodia, Chile, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Marshall Islands, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan and Yemen. Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

288. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Estonia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Ethiopia, Indonesia and Thailand made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

290. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/15).

291. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Angola, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Croatia, the Gambia, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Nepal, Oman, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Togo and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Advance unedited version

Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

292. At the 33rd meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.8, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Cameroon, China, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, the Philippines, South Africa, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine.

293. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Egypt, Ethiopia and Kenya made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

295. Also at the 33rd 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, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, 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:

Chile

296. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 votes to 16, with 1 abstention (resolution 62/16).[114]

297. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Human rights and the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms

298. At the 33rd meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Ecuador, also on behalf of Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.13, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru and co-sponsored by Chile, Cyprus, Guatemala, Ireland and Mexico. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Thailand and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

299. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Cuba and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

301. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/17).

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

Advance unedited version

302. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, in an explanation of vote after the vote, the representative of Egypt disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twenty-first preambular paragraph of resolution 62/17.

303. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Honduras, Morocco, San Marino, Sierra Leone and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Promoting, protecting and respecting women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations

304. At the 33rd meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Japan, also on behalf of Colombia, Fiji, Georgia, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.21/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Colombia, Fiji, Georgia, Japan, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Uruguay and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine and Vanuatu. Subsequently, Benin, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, 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 announced that amendment A/HRC/62/L.40 to the draft resolution, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

306. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Iceland, Iraq, Kenya, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Pakistan, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

307. 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.

308. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/18).

309. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Botswana, Czechia, Honduras, San Marino and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Child, early and forced marriage

310. At the 33rd meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representatives of Sierra Leone and Switzerland, also on behalf of Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Thailand and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand and Uruguay and co-sponsored by Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Honduras and Peru withdrew their co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

311. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/62/L.28, A/HRC/62/L.29 and A/HRC/62/L.30 to the draft resolution, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

Advance unedited version

312. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced amendments A/HRC/62/L.41 as orally revised, A/HRC/62/L.42, A/HRC/62/L.43 and A/HRC/62/L.44 to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

313. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.41, as orally revised, was sponsored by the Sudan, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of). Subsequently, Bangladesh, the Gambia, Indonesia, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.42 was sponsored by the Sudan, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of). Subsequently, Bangladesh, the Gambia, Indonesia, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.43 was sponsored by the Sudan, on behalf of the Group of Arab States. Subsequently, Bangladesh, the Gambia, Indonesia, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment A/HRC/62/L.44 was sponsored by the Sudan, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of). Subsequently, Indonesia and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the amendment.

314. At the same meeting, the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Estonia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Ghana, Japan, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised, and on the proposed amendments.

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

316. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Estonia and the Marshall Islands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.41, as orally revised.

317. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.41, as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

China, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Viet Nam

318. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.41, as orally revised, by 27 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions.[115]

319. At the same meeting, the representatives of France and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.42.

320. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.42. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

China, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar

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

Advance unedited version

Against:

Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Viet Nam

321. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.42 by 25 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions.[116]

322. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Iceland, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.43.

323. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.43. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

China, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Viet Nam

324. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.43 by 23 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.[117]

325. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cyprus and Slovenia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/62/L.44.

326. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/62/L.44. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

China, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar

Against:

Albania, Benin, 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, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Pakistan, Viet Nam

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

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

Advance unedited version

327. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/62/L.44 by 26 votes to 7, with 12 abstentions.[118]

328. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, the Gambia, India, Iraq and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

329. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/19).

330. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Albania, Benin, Botswana, Fiji, Hungary, Morocco, Nepal, San Marino and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Protection of healthcare in armed conflict

331. At the 33rd meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Qatar introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.26/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Qatar and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Colombia, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Mauritania, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Brazil, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Somalia, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

332. At the same meeting, and at the 34th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council), Pakistan (on behalf of the States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation that are members of the Human Rights Council), Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

333. 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.

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

335. Also at its 34th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/20).

336. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Botswana, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Human rights and neglected tropical diseases

337. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of the Gambia, also on behalf of Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.27, as orally revised, sponsored by Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco and the United Republic of Tanzania. Subsequently, Benin, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Slovenia, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

338. At the same meeting, the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia and Mauritius made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

Advance unedited version

339. 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.

340. Also at its 34th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/21).

341. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Angola, Australia, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Twentieth anniversary of the Human Rights Council

342. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Cabo Verde, Estonia, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Cabo Verde, Estonia, Mexico, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain and Thailand and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vanuatu. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas (The), Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Gambia, Georgia, Hungary, Indonesia, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

343. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/62/L.32, A/HRC/62/L.33, A/HRC/62/L.34, A/HRC/62/L.35, A/HRC/62/L.36 and A/HRC/62/L.37 to the draft resolution, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

344. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Estonia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mauritius and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

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

347. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/27).

348. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Philippines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Switzerland and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Extreme poverty and human rights

349. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representatives of Chile and France, also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines and Romania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.22, as orally revised, sponsored by Albania, Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines and Romania and co-sponsored by Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia,

Advance unedited version

Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Benin, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Gambia, Georgia, Hungary, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

350. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Slovenia and Thailand made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

351. 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.

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

353. In the statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

354. Also at its 34th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 62/28).

355. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Botswana, Ethiopia, Honduras, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Togo and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

356. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representatives of Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Qatar (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 3.

Advance unedited version

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

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

357. At the 20th meeting, on 26 June 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 57/36, his report on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.[119]

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

359. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 21st meeting, on 29 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Belgium[120] (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); Brazil; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Cuba (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine); Dominican Republic; Egypt; Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Ethiopia; Guatemala[121] (also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay); Indonesia; Spain; Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina; Belarus; Burkina Faso; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Eritrea; Germany; Greece; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Paraguay; Peru; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Türkiye; and Yemen (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement); Aula Abierta (video statement); Center for Justice and International Law (video statement); Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale; Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (video statement); International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers) (video statement); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement); Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement); United Nations Watch (video statement); and World Organisation Against Torture (video statement).

360. At the 21st meeting, the Acting Regional Director of the Americas Division of OHCHR answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the independent commission of inquiry on the situation of human rights in North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

361. At its 21st meeting, on 29 June 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 60/22, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the

[119] A/HRC/62/50.
[120] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[121] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

independent commission of inquiry on the situation of human rights in North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

362. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Independent Commission of Inquiry, Arnauld Akodjenou, made an opening statement.

363. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Deputy Director of the Global Operations Division of OHCHR, Abdoul Aziz Thioye; Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Samuel Mbemba Kabuya; member of the independent commission of inquiry, Clément Voule; and national coordinator at the Female Solidarity for Integrated Peace and Development, Sandrine Lusamba.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola; Burundi; China; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Ethiopia; France; Kenya; Slovenia; South Africa; Spain; Sweden[122] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway); Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Austria; Belgium; Cameroon; Germany; Russian Federation; South Sudan; Togo; Türkiye; and United Republic of Tanzania;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association PANAFRICA; Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques – Centre CCPR; Development Assistance International, Inc. (video statement); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights Research League (video statement); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement); International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture); International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; Minority Rights Group (video statement); and Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement).

366. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Director of the Global Operations Division of OHCHR and the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi

367. At the 21st meeting, on 29 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi, Fortuné Gaetan Zongo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 60/15, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Burundi.

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

369. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi), a national human rights institution, made a statement.

370. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting and at the 22nd meeting, also on 29 June 2026, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

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

Advance unedited version

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China; Cuba; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ethiopia; Kenya; Latvia[123] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Luxembourg[124] (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus; Cameroon; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Eritrea; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Russian Federation; Rwanda; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights Research League (video statement); Interfaith International; International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture); International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA); Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement); and VIVAT International (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and New Humanity).

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

372. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 June 2026, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Nils Muižnieks, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/19, his report.[125]

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Czechia; Denmark[126] (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); France; Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg); North Macedonia; Slovenia; Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia; Australia; Austria; Croatia; Germany; Greece; Ireland; Malta; Montenegro; Poland; Republic of Moldova; Romania; and Ukraine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI); Human Rights House Foundation; Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (video statement); International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists) (video statement); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement); Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement); National Human Rights Civic Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee" (video statement); Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement); The Law Society (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement); and War Resisters International (video statement).

[123] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[124] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[125] A/HRC/62/52.
[126] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

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

375. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 June 2026, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Advance unedited version

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

376. At the 22nd meeting, on 29 June 2026, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Damilola Olawuyi, presented the report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises on the fourteenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights, held in a hybrid format from 24 to 26 November 2025 (video statement).[127]

B. Complaint procedure

377. At its 20th meeting, on 26 June 2026, and at its 28th meeting, on 2 July 2026, the Human Rights Council held closed meetings on the complaint procedure.

378. At the 29th meeting, on 3 July 2026, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the outcome of the meetings, stating that the Council had examined, in its closed meetings, the situation of human rights in Tajikistan under the complaint procedure established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and decided to discontinue the consideration of the situation. The Council had also taken note of the measures and commitments presented by the Government of Tajikistan through the Note Verbale No. C-34/26 - 190 dated 25 June 2026 and requested the Government of Tajikistan to share with the States members of the Council, through the Secretariat, by the Council's sixty-third session, updated information on their implementation.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

379. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.7, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, the Philippines, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

380. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia made a general comment on the draft resolution.

381. 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.

382. Also at its 34th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/22).

383. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

[127] A/HRC/62/53.

Advance unedited version

VI. Universal periodic review

384. 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 fifty-first session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 19 to 30 January 2026.

385. 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

386. 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.[128]

Federated States of Micronesia

387. The review of the Federated States of Micronesia was held on 19 January 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 the Federated States of Micronesia 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;[129]

(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;[130]

(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.[131]

388. At its 23rd meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia (see sect. B below).

389. The outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,132 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.[133]

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

390. The Federated States of Micronesia expressed sincere appreciation to all member States for their constructive recommendations, thoughtful engagement, and continued

[128] https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/62/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx
[129] A/HRC/WG.6/51/FSM/1.
[130] A/HRC/WG.6/51/FSM/2.
[131] A/HRC/WG.6/51/FSM/3.
[132] A/HRC/62/4.
[133] A/HRC/62/4/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

support throughout the review. It also extended its gratitude to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office, and the United Nations Country Team for their valuable assistance during the review process.

391. The Federated States of Micronesia emphasized that the universal periodic review was far more than a periodic assessment. It was a meaningful opportunity for the country to reflect on its progress, identify areas where it could do better, and strengthen its partnerships in advancing the universal promotion and protection of human rights.

392. As a small island developing State spread across a vast ocean, the Federated States of Micronesia recognized that its circumstances presented unique challenges. It also recognized that those challenges did not diminish the responsibility to uphold the dignity and rights of every person while emphasizing that those challenges would strengthen its resolve to pursue inclusive, practical, and sustainable approaches grounded in its Constitution, which were informed by its cultural values, and responsive to the aspirations of its people.

393. Following a comprehensive and inclusive national review, conducted through the National Human Rights and Sustainable Development Goals Task Force, the Federated States of Micronesia was pleased to report that it had supported 155 of the 162 recommendations received. This demonstrated its strong commitment to continuous progress, constructive dialogue, and meaningful cooperation with the international community.

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

394. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia, 20 delegations made statements.

395. While acknowledging the challenges linked to climate change and insularity faced by the Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco welcomed that it supported recommendations, particularly those aimed at strengthening environmental resilience and socio-economic rights.

396. Naoero noted that the Federated States of Micronesia supported almost all recommendations received, while encouraging it to prioritize their implementation in order to further strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights.

397. Nepal welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia’s support of Nepal’s four recommendations related to: the ratification of international human rights conventions; the establishment of an independent national human rights institution; women’s participation in public life; and child protection. It also noted the progress made in eliminating violence against women and girls.

398. New Zealand commended the Federated States of Micronesia for continued commitment to the rights of women and girls, including its leadership in advancing the Micronesian Gender Equality Framework in collaboration with sub-regional partners. It also welcomed efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities through the Kosrae and Chuuk Disability Act.

399. The Philippines welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia’s support of the three recommendations that it made during the review. Those recommendations were related to: accession to core human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; strengthened efforts to combat trafficking in persons; and adopting rights-based, gender-responsive approaches in climate adaptation policies. It encouraged the Federated States of Micronesia to implement the supported recommendations in partnership with civil society and make further efforts to establish a national human rights institution.

400. The Russian Federation noted that all of its recommendations to the Federated States of Micronesia were supported. It stated that the Federated States of Micronesia needed to make further efforts to address challenges related to human trafficking, domestic violence, and gender inequality.

Advance unedited version

401. Samoa welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's support for its recommendations on climate-resilient water services, a child protection national action plan, maternity and paternity leave legislation, and a minimum age for work. It commended the Federated States of Micronesia for the progress made in addressing violence against women, inclusion of persons with disabilities, and access to justice. It also highlighted commitments to: establishing an independent national human rights institution; ratifying core human rights conventions; strengthening climate resilience; and improving access to education and essential services.

402. Singapore welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's support of its two recommendations related to continued efforts to ensure the right to an adequate standard of living and to promote and protect the rights of women and persons with disabilities. It encouraged the Federated States of Micronesia to take continued action in those areas.

403. UNFPA (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia for the efforts made to address violence against women and girls, including through a national policy, gender-based violence response procedures, and survivor-centred services. It also welcomed measures aimed at improving access to reproductive healthcare, including family planning guidelines, adolescent and youth-friendly health services, and family life education. It reaffirmed its support for maternal care and gender-based violence prevention and response during disasters.

404. UN Women commended the Federated States of Micronesia for efforts aimed at advancing gender equality through national policies, legislative reforms and women empowerment measures. It also welcomed the progress made in addressing violence against women and girls, including the Family Protection Act and the National Eliminating Violence Against Women Policy, while highlighting the need to strengthen protections, survivor services, and prevention mechanisms. It further noted the country's efforts on women's economic empowerment, political representation, and participation in climate change-related risk governance.

405. Vanuatu noted the growing recognition of climate change as a cross-cutting issue affecting human rights and development. Vanuatu commended the Federated States of Micronesia for the Strategic Development Plan (2024–2043), in particular its focus on environmental sustainability and climate action.

406. Viet Nam welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's efforts in sustainable health development, social protection for vulnerable groups, and water security initiatives for remote communities. It also noted the progress made in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities. It further highlighted the Federated States of Micronesia's support of its own recommendations related to inclusive education, social protection for vulnerable groups, and climate resilience, including access to safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly in remote areas.

407. Zambia acknowledged the Federated States of Micronesia's continued efforts to fulfil its human rights obligations and implement the supported recommendations.

408. Botswana noted the Federated States of Micronesia's support of its two recommendations related to the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles and the adoption of measures to guarantee free and compulsory primary and secondary education.

409. China commended the Federated States of Micronesia for efforts aimed at promoting and protecting human rights, including through advancing economic development, addressing climate change, combating human trafficking, and promoting the rights to development, health and education. It also highlighted efforts to protect persons in vulnerable situations, including women, children and persons with disabilities while encouraging the Federated States of Micronesia to make continuing progress towards sustainable economic and social development and the promotion of women's and children's rights.

410. Cuba noted the Federated States of Micronesia's support of 155 out of 162 recommendations, including those submitted by Cuba. It highlighted the adoption of the early childhood development policy as a framework to promote and protect the rights of young children and recognized efforts to address challenges associated with climate change.

Advance unedited version

411. Cyprus noted the Federated States of Micronesia's support of 155 out of 162 recommendations including all recommendations submitted by Cyprus. Those were concerned with the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the establishment of a comprehensive anti-discrimination framework, expanding access to quality early childhood development programmes, criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence, and developing a national strategy for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

412. Dominica noted the Federated States of Micronesia's support of 155 out of 162 recommendations, including its two recommendations concerning the strengthening of legal and institutional frameworks aimed at addressing challenges arising from technological advancements and advancing a human rights-based approach to energy governance.

413. India noted the Federated States of Micronesia's support of 155 recommendations, including the two recommendations submitted by India, while acknowledging the commitment of the country to implementing the supported recommendations.

414. Indonesia welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's support of its recommendations concerning the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, enhanced participation of stakeholders, including women, persons with disabilities, youth and older persons, in the development of climate adaptation and disaster risk management policies, and strengthened child health and nutrition policies, including through school feeding programmes.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

415. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia, seven other stakeholders made statements.

416. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia for its long-standing commitment to rejecting the death penalty, including through constitutional prohibition of capital punishment and support for the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for a global moratorium on the death penalty. It expressed concern about delays in ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It encouraged prompt implementation of supported recommendations on treaty ratification and continued support for abolition efforts.

417. Christian Council International (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia for consideration of recommendations concerning maternal health and healthcare services. It welcomed efforts to strengthen access to healthcare for persons with disabilities and emphasized that such measures should align with national and religious values. It stated that international human rights law did not require States to establish separate protections, based on sexual orientation or gender identity. It highlighted the role of cultural and religious values in shaping national policies while protecting individuals from violence and discrimination.

418. World Jewish Congress welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's efforts to advance gender equality through the National Gender Equality Policy and the National Policy to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls, including progress in women's representation in public life and mechanisms addressing gender-based violence. It also commended the Federated States of Micronesia for its commitment to combating racism, hatred, antisemitism and all forms of discrimination, including through support for initiatives addressing antisemitism and Holocaust remembrance. It encouraged the Federated States of Micronesia to further institutionalize efforts to combat antisemitism and discrimination, including by joining the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and adopting its working definitions of antisemitism and Holocaust denial and distortion.

419. The Centre for Global Non-Killing welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's support of Armenia's recommendation concerning the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide while encouraging its swift implementation. It expressed concern that Iceland's recommendation concerning abortion was only noted. It also highlighted the importance of prevention, education, access to information and contraception, and appropriate legal frameworks in addressing issues related

Advance unedited version

to reproductive health and the protection of life. It encouraged timely implementation of supported recommendations and further consideration of noted recommendations.

420. Just Atonement Inc. (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia for engagement on climate change and international law, including its participation in proceedings before the International Court of Justice on States' obligations in respect of climate change. It encouraged continued climate adaptation efforts grounded in human rights, with attention to the rights to life, health, water, food, and a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, particularly for women, children, persons with disabilities, and outer island communities. It also highlighted the importance of climate finance, technology transfer, and sustainable development, and welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's position on a precautionary pause on commercial deep seabed mining. It further encouraged accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

421. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia for efforts to address climate change, promote gender equality, and advance the rights of persons in vulnerable situations. The organization highlighted the country's incorporation of human rights considerations into its climate adaptation planning while emphasizing the importance of pursuing human rights development in accordance with national circumstances.

422. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement) welcomed the Federated States of Micronesia's support of 155 out of 162 recommendations, including recommendations related to the ratification of international human rights treaties, accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It expressed concern about limited implementation of similar recommendations from the previous cycles. It also expressed concern about the Federated States of Micronesia's non-accession to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. It further encouraged the country to take concrete action to implement the supported recommendations.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

423. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 162 recommendations received, 155 had enjoyed the support of the Federated States of Micronesia, and 7 had been noted.

424. The Federated States of Micronesia stated that today's adoption marked the beginning of the next chapter of its human rights journey, not the conclusion of the process. It viewed the supported recommendations not simply as commitments made before the Human Rights Council, but as commitments to its own people, to strengthen institutions, expand opportunities, promote equality and ensure that every individual could live with dignity, security and hope.

425. The Federated States of Micronesia emphasized that while its capacity as a small island developing State remained constrained by limited resources, geographic isolation, and the growing impacts of climate change, its determination to achieve lasting progress through partnership, dialogue, mutual respect and shared responsibility remained unwavering.

426. The Federated States of Micronesia also stated that as it moved forward with implementing the 155 supported recommendations, it would continue working closely with its four state governments, Congress, traditional leaders, civil society, regional organizations, the United Nations system, and development partners. Together, the Federated States of Micronesia would strive to ensure that its commitments translated into measurable improvements in the lives of its people.

427. The Federated States of Micronesia extended its sincere appreciation to all delegations for their constructive engagement and to everyone who had accompanied the country throughout the review process. It valued the spirit of cooperation that defined the universal

Advance unedited version

periodic review and remained firmly committed to continued engagement with the Human Rights Council and the broader international human rights system.

428. In concluding, the Federated States of Micronesia underscored that in a world facing growing uncertainty and complex global challenges, the universal periodic review was a reminder that every nation, large or small, had both the opportunity and the responsibility to contribute to the advancement of human dignity and the protection of human rights. The Federated States of Micronesia would remain committed to being a constructive partner in that shared endeavour.

Lebanon

429. The review of Lebanon was held on 19 January 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 Lebanon 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;[134]

(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;[135]

(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.[136]

430. At its 23rd meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Lebanon (see sect. B below).

431. The outcome of the review of Lebanon comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[137] 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.[138]

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

432. The delegation reaffirmed that Lebanon regarded the universal periodic review as one of the Human Rights Council's principal mechanisms for international cooperation and dialogue on human rights. It recalled that, during its fourth review, Lebanon had presented a number of institutional and legislative reforms, highlighting progress achieved, reforms initiated and its commitment to implementing recommendations received during the universal periodic review. The delegation expressed appreciation for the constructive dialogue held during the review and for the recognition by States of the exceptional challenges facing Lebanon, including the prolonged economic and financial crisis, the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons, and continuing regional instability.

433. The delegation stated, however, that the national context had changed significantly since the review. It explained that Lebanon had been affected by renewed hostilities and Israeli military operations on its territory, resulting in civilian casualties, widespread destruction of homes and civilian infrastructure, attacks affecting journalists, healthcare workers, first responders and United Nations peacekeepers, and large-scale internal displacement. It further stated that military incursions into Lebanese territory had violated the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. These developments had required the

134 A/HRC/WG.6/51/LBN/1.
135 A/HRC/WG.6/51/LBN/2.
136 A/HRC/WG.6/51/LBN/3.
137 A/HRC/62/5.
138 A/HRC/62/5/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

Government to redirect significant institutional, financial and human resources towards the protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance and the maintenance of essential public services. The delegation reiterated Lebanon's calls upon the international community to uphold international law, ensure respect for the Charter of the United Nations and contribute to ending the hostilities and alleviating the suffering of civilians.

434. Despite these circumstances, the delegation affirmed that Lebanon had remained committed to implementing its national reform agenda and fulfilling its international human rights obligations. It emphasized that the ongoing challenges had reinforced the importance of strengthening respect for human rights, the rule of law and democratic institutions as foundations for peace, recovery and national resilience. It recalled that the Constitution guaranteed fundamental rights and freedoms and that efforts had continued to strengthen judicial independence, reinforce the rule of law and expand social protection within the limits of available resources.

435. The delegation highlighted Lebanon's acceptance of all recommendations relating to the abolition of the death penalty. It recalled that no executions had taken place since 2002 under a de facto moratorium, despite the country's difficult security environment. The delegation stated that the Council of Ministers had approved a draft law abolishing capital punishment, which had advanced through the parliamentary process, and that a parliamentary subcommittee had been established to finalize the legislative text replacing the death penalty with life imprisonment. The delegation stated that these positive steps reaffirmed Lebanon's determination to achieve abolition through democratic institutions.

436. The delegation also outlined progress in strengthening Lebanon's engagement with the international human rights and international humanitarian law frameworks. It announced that Lebanon had deposited its instrument of ratification of the Ottawa Convention on the prohibition of anti-personnel mines, reaffirming its commitment to humanitarian disarmament and civilian protection. It noted that this complemented Lebanon's implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and followed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, reflecting the country's continued commitment to strengthening the international human rights framework and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities.

437. The delegation highlighted several initiatives aimed at promoting women's rights. It announced the adoption of the Second National Action Plan for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, which had been prepared through an inclusive process with public institutions, civil society, security institutions, academia, religious communities and international partners. The delegation also referred to measures adopted by the Central Bank to facilitate married women's ability to open bank accounts for their minor children and to the publication of a legal guide designed to support women and men entrepreneurs in establishing and managing sustainable businesses.

438. The delegation also provided additional information on issues that had not been fully addressed during the interactive dialogue. Regarding recommendations relating to sexual orientation, it noted that parliamentary discussions were underway concerning a proposal to repeal article 534 of the Criminal Code. It further stated that the Ministry of Public Health continued to provide healthcare services without discrimination, including to members of the LGBTQ community, and that the National HIV Programme recognized them as a priority population, ensuring confidential and dignified access to healthcare services in cooperation with civil society organizations.

439. With regard to Palestinian refugees, the delegation reaffirmed Lebanon's commitment to protecting their dignity and rights while respecting constitutional provisions rejecting permanent settlement. It explained that the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee was preparing a comprehensive legal framework to regulate the legal status of Palestinian refugees, including the introduction of a unified biometric identity card and clearer legal definitions. The proposed framework sought to strengthen access to employment, social security, healthcare, education, freedom of association and regulated property ownership while preserving national sovereignty and reaffirming the right of return. The delegation reiterated Lebanon's continued support for the mandate of UNRWA and referred to ongoing

Advance unedited version

coordination with Palestinian representatives aimed at improving governance, stability and living conditions in refugee camps.

440. The delegation concluded by expressing appreciation to the members of the Troika, Member States, the Human Rights Council secretariat, national institutions and civil society organizations for their contributions throughout the review process. It underlined the important role of all stakeholders in supporting implementation of the recommendations accepted by Lebanon and in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights.

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

441. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lebanon, 20 delegations made statements.

442. Ghana commended Lebanon for committing to implement a majority of the 286 recommendations it had received. It welcomed Lebanon's support for its three recommendations. Ghana expressed confidence that Lebanon would continue to honour its human rights obligations.

443. Haiti noted with satisfaction Lebanon's acceptance of most recommendations addressed to it.

444. India appreciated the constructive engagement of Lebanon throughout the review and welcomed Lebanon's acceptance of 224 recommendations, including the three recommendations it has made.

445. Indonesia commended Lebanon's support to most recommendations, including recommendations it has made regarding the strengthening of Lebanon's National Human Rights Commission, and ensuring sustainability funding for social protection system. It was alarmed that Lebanon's effort to advance human rights have been severely impacted by Israel's expansion into the country. Additionally, it strongly condemned Israel's indiscriminate attacks on Lebanon which claimed more than 4,000 lives, including four Indonesian peacekeepers serving under UNIFIL. It recalled the importance of collecting evidence on violation of international human rights law and humanitarian law and emphasized that international cooperation and solidarity are required to fulfil human rights.

446. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed Lebanon's support of a majority of recommendations, including all its three recommendations, and viewed this as a reflection of Lebanon's commitment to the universal periodic review and human rights scrutiny. It also recommended Lebanon to conduct a comprehensive, transparent and independent internal investigation into the loss and damage from foreign invasions and facilitate the process of access to justice for the victims, noting that this would complement international accountability efforts.

447. Iraq expressed its appreciation to Lebanon for accepting its two recommendations concerning enhancement of women's participation in political and public life, public sector jobs, the judiciary, and law enforcement agencies, and on improving living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps. Despite the challenges Lebanon faces, Iraq noted its constructive cooperation and positive steps towards the field of human rights.

448. Jordan appreciated Lebanon's efforts to promoting and protecting human rights, despite challenges resulting from the war, and its humanitarian, economic, and security repercussions. It also emphasized the importance of continuing to support Lebanese national efforts to strengthen the rule of law, protect civilians, ensure access to essential services, and preserve Lebanon's security, stability, and sovereignty.

449. Kuwait appreciated Lebanon's acceptance of its two recommendations concerning efforts to improve quality of education and promote inclusive education, and enhance healthcare services, especially to the most vulnerable groups.

450. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Lebanon for its effort to improve access to education and health care service, and to promote gender equality in the country. It also welcomed Lebanon's acceptance of most of the recommendations, including the two it has made.

Advance unedited version

451. Lesotho welcomed Lebanon's acceptance of two of the three recommendations it has made, and it encouraged Lebanon to consider its recommendation to enhance the protection of fundamental freedoms by decriminalizing defamation, safeguarding journalists and human rights defenders, and ensuring an enabling environment for civil society and peaceful assembly.

452. Malaysia welcomed Lebanon's support for the three recommendations it made concerning the strengthening of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups, especially women, children, and persons with disabilities; enhancing efforts to combat extreme poverty through economic inclusion initiative and livelihood support, and improving access to safe, inclusive, and well-resourced education, including those with disabilities. It also noted Lebanon's constructive engagement with the United Nations mechanisms.

453. Maldives commended Lebanon for accepting most of the recommendations it has received, including two recommendations it has made.

454. Mauritania welcomed Lebanon's acceptance of a significant number of recommendations, including its own recommendations on strengthening the performance of the National Human Rights Commission, enhancing and consolidating social protection systems, and ensuring access to basic services.

455. Morocco welcomed Lebanon's acceptance of most of the recommendations addressed to it, such as those related to activating the National Human Rights Institution, including the Committee for the Prevention of Torture, updating the National Human Rights Strategy, and allocating the necessary resources for national anti-corruption strategies.

456. Nepal thanked Lebanon for taking note of the three recommendations it has offered. Nepal noted Lebanon's progress in expanding its social protection systems and strengthening judicial interdependence.

457. Oman commended efforts being made by Lebanon to advance reforms in key sectors related to human rights, especially in the fields of health and education, through strengthening primary care, modernizing health facilities, and supporting inclusive education and child protection policies.

458. Pakistan appreciated the steady progress made by Lebanon on several facets of human rights, including its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms. It also commended Lebanon for sustaining engagement throughout challenges presented from Israeli aggressions and consequent human suffering and destruction. It affirmed solidarity with the Lebanese people and support to the government to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

459. The Philippines emphasized the importance it attached to the protection of migrant workers and expressed appreciation to Lebanon for supporting its recommendation to further strengthen protection mechanisms for migrant workers, including by addressing passport confiscation, wage theft, the misuse of absconding charges, abandonment in times of crisis, and gender-based discrimination and violence.

460. The Russian Federation noted the importance of providing international assistance to Lebanon in the challenging times it is facing due to the military-political situation, which is affecting not only the people of Lebanon, but also the authorities' ability to achieve sustainable normalization. It reaffirmed its support of Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and in favour of resolving domestic issues by the Lebanese people and without external interference.

461. Saudi Arabia commended Lebanon's positive cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, and its determination to promote and protect human rights. Saudi Arabia appreciated Lebanon's acceptance of most of the recommendations and called upon it to exert its efforts to promote and protect human rights in all areas and at all levels.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

462. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lebanon, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

Advance unedited version

463. Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (video statement) welcomed Lebanon's acceptance of all recommendations concerning the abolition of the death penalty, describing it as an unprecedented commitment towards abolition. It noted that Lebanon had maintained a de facto moratorium on executions since 2004 and had supported successive United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for a global moratorium. It further welcomed the parliamentary consideration of a draft law abolishing the death penalty and encouraged Lebanon to implement the accepted recommendations by abolishing capital punishment, commuting all existing death sentences and acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

464. Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale (video statement) acknowledged progress achieved since the previous review cycle but stated that children continued to face significant barriers in accessing their rights. It emphasized the importance of guaranteeing equal access to primary and secondary education irrespective of legal status, religion or social background, and highlighted the impact of the lack of identity documentation on children's access to education and essential services. It referred to the temporary exclusion of thousands of undocumented children from public schools and urged Lebanon to remove legislative and administrative barriers affecting children's rights, implement recommendations relating to education and documentation, and continue working closely with civil society and young people.

465. The Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture expressed concern that many recommendations made during previous universal periodic review cycles remained unimplemented, particularly those concerning accession to international human rights treaties, accountability and the prevention of torture. It stated that impunity continued to prevail for serious human rights violations and called for the establishment of an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate alleged violations committed during the conflict in Lebanon. It further stressed the need to address longstanding divisions and to ensure accountability as a prerequisite for peace, stability and the protection of human rights.

466. Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co. (video statement) stated that the universal periodic review outcome was being considered at a time when Lebanon was experiencing widespread armed conflict and attacks affecting civilian infrastructure, including healthcare facilities, schools, water and electricity networks. It argued that these developments had significantly affected the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, including the rights to life, health, housing and security. The organization emphasized that the universal periodic review process should take account of current developments as well as past reforms and called for an immediate end to violations and the establishment of an urgent international documentation mechanism to promote accountability for violations committed against civilians.

467. United Nations Watch (video statement) shared personal testimony concerning the impact of the conflict on civilians following the killing of children during a rocket attack in July 2024. The speaker called for peace between Lebanon and Israel and appealed for efforts to end violence and prevent further civilian casualties. He further called for the elimination of armed groups responsible for attacks against civilians and stressed that lasting peace remained the only sustainable solution for both peoples.

468. The Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited welcomed Lebanon's acceptance of several recommendations concerning freedom of expression, media reform and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders. Nevertheless, it expressed concern that Lebanon had not accepted recommendations relating to the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It also regretted that recommendations calling for the decriminalization of defamation had not been accepted. The organization urged Lebanon to fully implement accepted recommendations concerning media freedom, civic space and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders, while reconsidering recommendations relating to military court jurisdiction over civilians, women's nationality rights and reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Advance unedited version

469. The International Federation for Human Rights stated that Lebanon had reached a decisive moment regarding accountability for international crimes. The organization expressed regret that recommendations calling for accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court had not been accepted and argued that accountability for alleged war crimes and other serious violations remained essential for victims. It called upon Lebanon to ratify the Rome Statute, recognize the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, strengthen domestic legislation and cooperate fully with international investigations. It emphasized the need to protect victims and witnesses and referred to journalists and civilians killed during the conflict as illustrating the urgent need for independent investigations and accountability.

470. The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies acknowledged commitments made by Lebanon concerning judicial reform, the Beirut Port investigation and the National Human Rights Action Plan. However, it observed that similar commitments had been made during previous universal periodic review cycles without sufficient implementation. It expressed concern regarding the continued exclusion of Palestinian refugees from certain professions and property ownership, the persistence of torture and the referral of cases to military courts, discriminatory personal status laws affecting women and the absence of reforms enabling Lebanese women to transmit their nationality equally to their children and spouses. While recognizing the exceptional challenges posed by the economic crisis, displacement and the armed conflict, it called for stronger implementation of accepted recommendations and increased international support.

471. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) welcomed Lebanon's engagement with the universal periodic review process but regretted that recommendations concerning the repeal of article 534 of the Criminal Code, stronger protections against discrimination and the recognition of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer persons had been noted rather than accepted. It argued that the continued existence of article 534 contributed to discrimination, stigma and unequal treatment. The organization also expressed concern that recommendations relating to equal access to healthcare for LGBTQ+ persons had received only partial support and urged Lebanon to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination protections, repeal article 534 and ensure equal access to healthcare and other public services without discrimination.

472. Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work welcomed Lebanon's stated commitment to freedom of expression and institutional reform but emphasized that these commitments had been undermined by the impact of the armed conflict on journalists and media organizations. It referred to documented violations against journalists, including killings, attacks on media infrastructure and restrictions affecting the work of media professionals. It called for stronger protection of journalists, accountability for attacks committed against media workers and measures to combat impunity for violations affecting freedom of expression and the media.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

473. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 286 recommendations received, 218 had enjoyed the support of Lebanon, and 62 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 6 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

474. In its closing remarks, the delegation of Lebanon thanked member States and civil society organizations for their constructive participation in the discussion. It reaffirmed Lebanon's commitment to working closely with national institutions, civil society, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the wider United Nations system and international partners in implementing the recommendations accepted during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review.

475. The delegation further emphasized that Lebanon remained committed to maintaining dialogue concerning recommendations that had been noted, stressing that taking note of recommendations did not preclude their future consideration in light of evolving national circumstances and continued engagement with international human rights mechanisms.

Advance unedited version

476. The delegation stated that the adoption of the report marked the beginning of a new phase focused on implementation rather than the conclusion of Lebanon's engagement with the universal periodic review. The delegation reaffirmed Lebanon's determination to translate its commitments into tangible improvements despite the exceptional humanitarian, economic and security challenges confronting the country.

477. Finally, the delegation reiterated Lebanon's commitment to continuing constructive engagement with the Human Rights Council in a spirit of openness, partnership and shared responsibility, while remaining steadfast in its commitment to human rights, the rule of law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including during periods of conflict and adversity.

Mauritania

478. The review of Mauritania was held on 20 January 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 Mauritania 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;[139]

(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;[140]

(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.[141]

479. At its 23rd meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Mauritania (see sect. B below).

480. The outcome of the review of Mauritania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[142] 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.[143]

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

481. The delegation reaffirmed Mauritania's commitment to constructive cooperation with the Human Rights Council's mechanisms, including the universal period review.

482. Following the review, Mauritania consulted with national stakeholders, including civil society organizations, on the recommendations it received. These recommendations reflected key human rights priorities, particularly strengthening the legal and institutional framework; promoting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities; combating slavery and its legacy, trafficking in persons, and discrimination; as well as advancing economic and social rights; enhancing access to education, health and social protection; promoting political participation and social cohesion; and addressing the human rights impacts of climate change.

483. On 14 April 2026, the Government, in cooperation with OHCHR in Mauritania, launched a series of workshops to prepare a draft national action plan for the implementation of the supported recommendations. These workshops brought together representatives of the Government, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Preventive Mechanism

139 A/HRC/WG.6/51/MRT/1.
140 A/HRC/WG.6/51/MRT/2.
141 A/HRC/WG.6/51/MRT/3.
142 A/HRC/62/6.
143 A/HRC/62/6/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

against Torture and the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and Girls, and civil society organizations. Building on these consultations, a further workshop was held in May 2026 for the multisectoral technical committee responsible for reporting and the follow-up. The draft action plan would be submitted for approval at the highest level.

484. Mauritania noted that many of the supported recommendations align with the ongoing reforms and public policies. It highlighted its continued efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for human rights through national legislation; strengthened institutions, and implementation of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (2024 – 2028). Mauritania also referred to its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and slavery-related practices; to promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities; and strengthen social cohesion and combat all forms of discrimination; and to improve education, health, social protection and economic development.

485. Mauritania stated that its position regarding the noted recommendations is based on national constitutional and legislative considerations, or on the need for further study and consultation. It reaffirmed its openness to dialogue on human rights issues, consistent with its specificities and international obligations.

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

486. Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme reported that Mauritania had made significant progress in the promotion and protection of human rights. At the political level, an inclusive national dialogue was organized. Regular consultations had been established between the President and the Leader of the Democratic Opposition, and a new law on political parties strengthened political pluralism.

487. The Commission highlighted advances at the socio-economic and institutional levels, including the expansion of health insurance coverage, the strengthening of social protection, the establishment of the General Delegation for National Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion, as well as the creation of new institutions dedicated to combating trafficking in persons, protecting the rights of women and girls, and fighting corruption. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the complaints mechanism for victims of trafficking in persons, and of reception centres for migrants in a regular situation. Despite progress, challenges remained, notably isolated cases of slavery, child labour, early marriage, violence against women, and the effects of multidimensional poverty linked to the legacy of slavery.

488. The Commission recommended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of the implementing decrees for Ordinance No. 043/2006. While welcoming the strengthening of the legal framework against slavery and the establishment of a specialized court with expanded jurisdiction, the Commission recommended that Mauritania further strengthen the involvement of religious leaders and traditional authorities in combating slavery and its legacy. Regarding violence against women, the Commission recommended the prompt adoption of the gender-based violence bill, known as the Karama Law. It reaffirmed its readiness to support Mauritania in the implementation of the universal period review recommendations, in accordance with the international commitments of the State.

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

489. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mauritania, 17 delegations made statements.

490. The Russian Federation noted Mauritania’s support of most recommendations, including the two it had made. The Russian Federation supported the efforts of the authorities to strengthen national capacity for promoting and protecting human rights and welcomed Mauritania’s adoption of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which aimed to strengthen the rule of law and ensure social justice.

Advance unedited version

491. Saudi Arabia commended Mauritania's efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, and its constructive cooperation with the relevant United Nations mechanisms. Saudi Arabia thanked Mauritania for supporting most of the recommendations and called upon it to continue strengthening its human rights achievements at all levels.

492. Sierra Leone commended Mauritania for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and human rights mechanisms, and for supporting most of the recommendations, including its three recommendations. It encouraged Mauritania to prioritize the implementation of all recommendations.

493. Singapore commended Mauritania for its engagement with the universal periodic review process, and thanked it for supporting three recommendations it made regarding combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of trafficking; increasing women's representation in decision-making and leadership positions; and ensuring the implementation of the National Strategy for the Inclusion and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including through adequate budgetary allocations.

494. South Sudan commended Mauritania for strengthening its national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the rights of women and girls. It applauded Mauritania's political reforms aimed at strengthening democratic participation.

495. The Sudan noted Mauritania's progress in the field of human rights, including the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy, as well as other strategies related to anti-corruption; decentralization, local development; and the rights of persons with disabilities. The Sudan welcomed Mauritania's support of its recommendations regarding empowering women and facilitating their access to decision-making positions; promoting human rights education and human rights training for law enforcement personnel; and protecting the environment and addressing the consequences of climate change.

496. The Syrian Arab Republic commended Mauritania's progress in developing the normative and institutional framework in the field of human rights, including strengthening the rule of law, expanding civic participation, and protecting rights and freedoms, as well as the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy (2023-2028). It also supported Mauritania's call on the international community to provide assistance to address existing challenges, strengthen institutional capacity, and support the implementation of Mauritania's national strategy.

497. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated Mauritania for its efforts to improve the rights of women, girls and boys. It particularly welcomed the progress made in the field of health, including the expansion of universal health coverage, the implementation of a national roadmap to reduce maternal mortality, and the establishment of the Maternal Health Observatory. UNFPA appreciated recent progress in areas of gender and protection, particularly updating the national strategy for the protection, rights and empowerment of women, as well as the adoption of the national response plan against to combat gender-based violence. UNFPA encouraged Mauritania to allocate sufficient resources for their implementation and to accelerate the adoption of the Karama Law to provide a comprehensive response to combating gender-based violence. UNFPA reaffirmed its commitment to supporting efforts to improve reproductive health, empower women and youth.

498. The United Arab Emirates appreciated Mauritania's progress in the human rights field, and its positive cooperation with the universal periodic review process. It appreciated Mauritania's support to the recommendations it made regarding the harmonisation of national legislation with international instruments, and the strengthening of efforts aimed at eliminating violence against women.

499. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized Mauritania's efforts in advancing human rights, despite existing socioeconomic challenges, and encouraged Mauritania to continue implementing human rights policies, especially regarding combating poverty, malnutrition and exclusion, as well as aligning its public policies with principles of gender equality and the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

500. Viet Nam welcomed Mauritania's efforts to improve access to healthcare for vulnerable groups, and the progress achieved through education reforms guaranteeing free

Advance unedited version

and compulsory basic education for children aged between 6 and 15. It welcomed Mauritania's support of Viet Nam's recommendations to strengthen food security and reduce malnutrition; and continue strengthening universal access to quality health, education, water supply and sanitation services.

501. Yemen (video statement) commended Mauritania's efforts to strengthen the human rights system through the continuation of legislative and institutional reforms.

502. Algeria appreciated Mauritania's support of most recommendations, including two it had made, reflecting a commitment to constructive dialogue and multilateral cooperation.

503. Bahrain recognized Mauritania's legislative and strategic developments aimed at strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights, despite existing challenges, and welcomed its positive cooperation with the universal periodic review.

504. Brunei Darussalam appreciated Mauritania's support of the majority of recommendations, including the recommendations it made on equitable access to healthcare services, inclusive and quality education and environmental challenges.

505. Burkina Faso renewed its encouragement to the authorities of Mauritania to continue their efforts towards the improvement of the promotion and protection of human rights.

506. Cameroon welcomed Mauritania's support of most recommendations, including the ones it made, which fell within the structural reforms already underway.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

507. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mauritania, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

508. The British Humanist Association (video statement) welcomed Mauritania's support of recommendations to reform the Criminal Code and other legislation to uphold the right to freedom of expression in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It added that blasphemy laws are incompatible with the Covenant, and that Mauritania's reservation to Article 18 of the Covenant did not justify criminalization of expression, which is critical of religion, nor it could be used to prevent the sharing of humanist or atheist beliefs, ideas of opinions. It expressed disappointment that Mauritania had not supported recommendations to decriminalize apostasy, or recommendations that were aiming at establishing a de jure moratorium on the death penalty or to abolish it. It urged Mauritania to repeal its blasphemy and apostasy laws.

509. Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (video statement) welcomed the fact that Mauritania for the first time had supported a recommendation regarding the death penalty, which called to limit the offences punishable by death penalty to the most serious crimes, and for commuting death sentences. Mauritania had observed a moratorium since 1987; however, death penalty remained enshrined in law. It further reported that, at the end of 2025, at least 164 were sentenced to death. It called on Mauritania to implement the supported recommendation and join the global trend towards abolishing the death penalty. It expressed hope that, in 2026, Mauritania would not vote against the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for a moratorium on the application of the death penalty.

510. Defence for Children International noted the progress made, particularly the establishment of the National Observatory on the Rights of Women and Girls. However, it underlined that major challenges remained in the effective implementation of the rights of women and children, while noting that gender-based violence, female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages, as well as obstacles to access to justice continued. It raised concern over the absence of comprehensive law against gender-based violence, and the lack of legislative reforms to explicitly prohibit child marriage. It stressed the need to strengthen mechanisms for prevention, protection, and support, and enforcement of existing laws to fight against impunity. The organization called on Mauritania to fully implement the supported recommendations, including by adopting comprehensive legislation on gender-based violence; harmonizing its legal framework with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Advance unedited version

strengthening protection and assistance services for survivors; and ensuring equitable access to education, particularly for children in rural areas.

511. United Nations Watch noted that, despite legal prohibitions and repeated government commitments, slavery remained prevalent. It referred to the case of a prominent antislavery activist who had been repeatedly arrested and imprisoned for his efforts to expose slavery and defend victims. It added that the persecution of antislavery activists raised serious concerns about the protection of human rights defenders and the authority's willingness to address slavery in practice, not only in law. It expressed concern also regarding challenges affecting women and children, adding that, despite Mauritania's formal establishment of 18 as the minimum, exceptions were made under national law and justified by reference to Sharia. It urged Mauritania to strengthen enforcement of antislavery laws; remove barriers to justice for victims; protect human rights defenders and ensure that legal reforms translate into real changes for all Mauritanians.

512. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues commended Mauritania for its efforts and openness. However, it expressed concern over the human rights situation in the country. It observed a growing shrinking civic space and an increase in attacks against human rights defenders and dissenting voices. It mentioned arbitrary arrest and detention of defenders of migrants' rights and anti-slavery activists, and that peaceful demonstrations had been suppressed or banned. Repression was facilitated by a legal framework that restricts the exercise of the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and the press. The organization welcomed Mauritania's support of relevant recommendations and called on the authorities to take concrete and immediate measures to implement them in consultation with civil society. Furthermore, gender inequality remained deeply entrenched in Mauritania, including due to the influence of Islamic law, customary practices and gender-based violence. It called on Mauritania to urgently adopt the Karama Law and other measures to combat violence against women. It expressed concern over discrimination and violence against migrants, and the persistence of slavery, and the continued delay in resolving the humanitarian legacy, and called for the establishment of a transitional justice process.

513. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale (OCAPROCE Internationale) acknowledged certain institutional advances, particularly regarding the National Human Rights Strategy and protection of women. However, it remained concerned about the persistence of structural discrimination against historically marginalised communities, in particular Black Mauritanians, as well as continued inequalities in access to fundamental rights and justice. It called for the effective strengthening of legislation and mechanisms to combat all forms of discrimination, guaranteeing access to justice for victims, and accelerating reforms for protection of women and girls against violence. It also reaffirmed the need for truth, justice, and respect for the rule of law, and called upon Mauritania to prioritise a responsible handling of issues of historical memory, while avoiding confrontation, political exploitation or identity-based polarisation.

514. Jubilee Campaign (video statement) thanked member States that made recommendations regarding the importance of freedom of conscience, religion and belief and lifting the chilling effect of death penalty for apostasy and blasphemy. It urged Mauritania to accept these recommendations calling to adopt a legal moratorium on executions as a first step towards the total abolition of the death penalty; repeal the mandatory nature of the death penalty in the Criminal Code for the crimes of blasphemy and apostasy; reduce the number of crimes punishable by death and commute or pardon death sentences, as well as decriminalizing apostasy and amend the constitution to protect freedom of religion and allow people of non-Muslim faith to remain citizens. It stressed that Mauritania could not deny citizenship based on someone's choice to follow different belief or different practice of belief. It further called on Mauritania to release Maria Obed, a university student sentenced to death for blasphemy.

515. Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale recognized the legislative architecture Mauritania had built against slavery, torture and racial discrimination. Nevertheless, the organization expressed concern over the gap between the law and its enforcement, including in the context of slavery that was abolished in 1981, and criminalized in 2007. Slavery cases were reclassified as labour disputes and sentences fell below the

Advance unedited version

statutory minimum, and descendants of enslaved persons still face discrimination and limited reparation. Furthermore, the death penalty was mandatory in law for apostasy and blasphemy without appeal. The criminalization of same sex relations is contrary to equal dignity. The organization encouraged Mauritania to establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty and commute existing sentences; repeal the 1993 amnesty law and create an independent truth and justice mechanism; protect human rights defenders and safeguard freedom of expression and belief and repeal the provision that discriminate against women and LGBTQ+ persons.

516. The Center for Global Nonkilling stressed the importance of Mauritania to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, noting that although no State had made such a recommendation during the fourth universal periodic review cycle, it had been raised in a previous cycle. It also called for the total abolishment of the death penalty, emphasizing the importance of the right to life and the State's duty to uphold and promote respect for every human life.

517. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination commended Mauritania's political will to advance human rights and welcomed the institutional steps taken to implement the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. It noted that the establishment of the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants and the specialized courts represented essential structural reforms to eliminate contemporary forms of slavery. It further praised the ongoing consultation around the draft law to combat gender-based violence. The organization expressed regret that Mauritania merely noted recommendations to amend the nationality law, which denied women equal rights to transmit nationality, perpetrating systemic gender discrimination, and risking statelessness. The refusal to establish a de jure moratorium of the death penalty or to review restrictions on freedom of expression remained a serious concern. The organization recommended Mauritania to enact the Karama law while preserving its original intention to comprehensively criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and establish a formal de jure moratorium on executions with a view to abolition of the death penalty. It further recommended reforming the nationality law to guarantee full equality between men and women in the transmission of citizenship.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

518. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 271 recommendations received, 229 had enjoyed the support of Mauritania, and 39 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 3 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

519. In its concluding remarks, Mauritania noted that the recommendations provided an opportunity to build on the progress achieved and to continue reforms and development. The adoption of the outcome would mark a new phase focused on implementation, follow-up and evaluation. The delegation reiterated that Mauritania had begun preparing a national action plan to implement the recommendations through measurable actions. It further stated that implementation would remain an integral part of its national efforts to promote human rights, strengthen good governance and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Naoero

520. The review of Naoero was held on 20 January 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 Naoero 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;[144]

[144] A/HRC/WG.6/51/NRU/1.

Advance unedited version

(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;[145]

(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.[146]

521. At its 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Naoero (see sect. B below).

522. The outcome of the review of Naoero comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[147] 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.[148]

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

523. The delegation of Naoero reported it had received a total of 176 recommendations from member States during this fourth cycle. Naoero underscored that it had accepted 159 recommendations, with 11 of these already reportedly implemented or partially achieved. 17 recommendations had been noted, reflecting areas where the national context, values, or resource constraints required a more measured approach.

524. Among the recommendations accepted and already achieved or partially achieved, the delegation highlighted the following key areas:

(a) Ratification of Core Human Rights Treaties: Naoero had ratified or acceded to several core human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The country remained committed to the domestication of these treaties and to acceding to additional instruments as resources and capacity allowed.

(b) Raising the minimum age of employment: In line with international standards, Naoero had raised the minimum age for employment to 18 years, as provided for in the Public Service Act and Education Act.

(c) Legislation on domestic violence: Naoero had enacted comprehensive legislation on domestic violence, strengthening protections for women and children and providing support services to victims.

(d) Establishment of a National Human Rights Institution: The recently passed Human Rights Commission Act 2025, legally established the national human rights institution. The implementation of this act was underway to ensure its operational effectiveness.

(e) Creation of an Ombudsman's Office: The Leadership Code provided for the establishment of an Ombudsman. While its implementation was ongoing, it was a significant step towards greater accountability and good governance in Naoero.

525. Naoero reported it had accepted recommendations on a wide range of human rights priorities, including:

(a) Ratification and domestication of treaties: Naoero indicated it had accepted 20 recommendations in this area, demonstrating its commitment to international norms.

[145] A/HRC/WG.6/51/NRU/2.
[146] A/HRC/WG.6/51/NRU/3.
[147] A/HRC/62/7.
[148] A/HRC/62/7/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

(b) The delegation indicated that Naoero had accepted six recommendations on the abolition of the death penalty. Naoero underlined it had officially abolished the death penalty through the Crimes Act 2016, replacing it with life imprisonment for murder.

(c) Naoero pointed at the acceptance of all recommendations to enhance the country cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and to build robust national frameworks.

(d) Naoero underlined its commitment to ensuring equality and non-discrimination across all public policies, with particular attention to vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities.

(e) Naoero pointed at its continued provision of essential services and the strengthening of social protection systems for those most in need.

(f) Good governance and political participation: Naoero underlined the advancement of reforms to promote fair elections, transparency, and the fight against corruption.

(g) Legislative reforms were also underway to enhance digital inclusion, cybersecurity, and data protection.

(h) As an island nation, Naoero underlined that food and water security were national priorities. The country was investing in infrastructure and policies to ensure access to safe drinking water and adequate nutrition.

(i) With regards to healthcare and education, Naoero stressed the improvements in healthcare services through public-private partnerships. It underlined its focus on increasing school retention rates and inclusive education.

(j) Recognizing the existential threat of climate change, Naoero was integrating human rights into environmental and climate policies and facilitating the participation of vulnerable groups in climate programmes.

(k) Naoero was advancing women into leadership roles, supporting women in business, as well as maintaining strong legal frameworks to protect women and children from violence.

(l) The legal age of marriage had been raised to 18 for both genders, and child protection services had been strengthened.

(m) According to the delegation, asylum seeker and refugee facilities on Naoero always operated on an open arrangement, ensuring humane treatment and community integration.

526. With regard to the noted recommendations, the delegation indicated that these touched upon deeply held cultural, social, and legal values in Naoero. While the country respected the perspectives of recommending States, Naoero's approach was guided by national consultations, prevailing social norms, and the need to balance rights with societal consensus. Naoero remained open to dialogue and learning, and it appreciated the understanding of the international community as the country navigated these sensitive issues.

527. The delegation underlined that Naoero's progress in human rights was a testament to the commitment of the Government and the resilience of its people. However, as a small island developing State, the country faced significant challenges, including limited resources, geographic isolation, and the disproportionate impacts of climate change. Technical and financial support from the international community remained vital, particularly in areas such as inclusive education, climate resilience, and the operationalization of new institutions.

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

528. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Naoero, 19 delegations made statements.

529. Maldives commended Naoero for accepting the majority of the recommendations it received during the present cycle.

Advance unedited version

530. Morocco congratulated Naoero for its openness and positive interaction with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. Morocco commended the efforts deployed by Naoero to consolidate its health and education infrastructure and to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups.

531. Nepal expressed appreciation to Naoero for accepting recommendations addressing in particular the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, scaling up efforts to ensure universal access to quality education and strengthening measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation and protecting vulnerable communities. Nepal took note of progress made by Naoero on the rights of persons with disabilities.

532. New Zealand commended the commitment of Naoero to strengthening its social protection systems through the National Social Protection Strategy, including enhancements of social welfare payments and programmes. It also welcomed progress in strengthening the human rights institutional framework of Naoero, including the passing of the Human Rights Commission Bill 2025.

533. The Philippines acknowledged the acceptance by Naoero of 159 of the 176 recommendations and considered this a strong demonstration of its commitment to human rights.

534. The Russian Federation acknowledged the acceptance by Naoero of the majority of the recommendations, this reflecting Naoero's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and its readiness to cooperate with monitoring mechanisms. The Russian Federation welcomed the decisions of Naoero to address food security, especially in conditions of high dependence on food imports and adaptation to climate change with the invasion of salt water and the extraction of phosphate in the past.

535. Samoa commended Naoero for progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle, particularly its legislative reforms to give effect to its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also welcomed the recent enactment of the Human Rights Commission Bill 2025. Samoa also commended Naoero for accepting 159 recommendations during this review, including those relating to the establishment of a national human rights institution. Samoa acknowledged the unique challenges faced by Naoero, including its vulnerability to climate change, the lasting environmental impacts of phosphate mining and its human, financial and institutional constraints. Samoa underscored the importance of continued international aid for Naoero.

536. Sierra Leone commended Naoero for its continued commitment to the universal periodic review process and other human rights mechanisms, clearly demonstrated by the acceptance of 159 out of 176 recommendations it received during this review.

537. Singapore commended Naoero for its engagement with the universal periodic review process and thanked the State under review for accepting recommendations addressing, in particular, access to healthcare and combating violence against women and children.

538. UN Women commended Naoero for its continued commitment to advancing gender equality through legislative reforms, institutional strengthening and policy development. It welcomed efforts to address violence against women and girls, including through the Domestic Violence and Family Protection Act and the establishment of dedicated support mechanisms. UN Women also welcomed the continued investment in survivor-centred services, as well as coordinated responses and improved data systems. It also welcomed initiatives to promote women's economic empowerment. UN Women highlighted that further action was needed to expand workplace protections, reduce unequal care responsibilities and increase women's access to economic opportunities. It encouraged continued efforts to advance women's leadership and participation in decision making at all levels. UN Women highlighted that, as Naoero responds to the impacts of climate change and disasters, ensuring women's meaningful participation in climate and disaster risk governance would strengthen resilience and contribute to more effective and inclusive preparedness and responses. UN

Advance unedited version

Women underlined it stood ready to continue supporting Naoero in advancing gender equality in implementing universal periodic review recommendations.

539. UNFPA (video statement) commended the efforts deployed by Naoero to strengthen youth participation and evidence-based policy making. It welcomed the adoption of the Clinical Practice Guidelines for Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. UNFPA pointed out at Naoero's innovative outreach programme for the health of women and girls in communities and together with dialogues with faith-based leaders and youth engagement initiatives to strengthen national efforts to prevent and respond to violence and improve the health and well-being of all. UNFPA underscored Naoero’s hosting of the second Micronesian ministers for women conference in 2024 where the adoption of the An Towepo Declaration reaffirmed commitments to equality across Micronesia.

540. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations related to strengthening of the health system, protecting vulnerable groups and accessing to reproductive health services, and recommended Naoero to continue to strengthen its policies through the effective implementation of the recommendations accepted during the fourth universal periodic review cycle.

541. Vanuatu welcomed the establishment of a framework to build strong and resilient communities to ensure that all Naoeroans continue to enjoy basic human rights and freedoms even in the face of climate change and natural disasters. It commended the Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project that significantly enhanced access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Vanuatu also commended Naoero for accepting the majority of the recommendations it received during this cycle.

542. Viet Nam acknowledged Naoero's acceptance of the recommendations on strengthening access to safe drinking water and sanitation, especially in high density urban areas, as well as on enhancing comprehensive health services, including maternal, adolescent and mental health with particular attention to persons in vulnerable situations. It further appreciated the provision of allowances for older persons and persons with disabilities.

543. Botswana welcomed the acceptance of many recommendations as a positive step reflecting Naoero's commitment to advancing human rights in areas where further progress was both necessary and achievable.

544. China highlighted Naoero’s national strategy for sustainable development and the legislative reforms for human rights protection. China indicated that, since 2024, Naoero had taken substantive measures to enhance economic empowerment, promote healthcare, improve infrastructure, protect the rights of women, children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

545. Cuba highlighted the willingness of Naoero to continue to adopt measures to strengthen food security and improve access and sustainability of food resources for its populations. It also underscored progress made to address gender-based violence, tensions within families and situations of economic vulnerability. Cuba positively noted the acceptance by Naoero of 159 of 176 recommendations.

546. Cyprus commended Naoero for accepting a very large number of recommendations it received during the fourth cycle, demonstrating Naoero’s commitment to advancing the promotion and protection of human rights despite numerous difficulties faced by the country on climate change and rising sea levels. In particular, Cyprus welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to reduce women's unpaid care burden, to strengthen climate resilience, water and sanitation infrastructure, to further protect inclusive education for women and girls with disabilities as well as to fully implement domestic violence laws.

547. Dominica took positive note of Naoero’s pledge to support the majority of recommendations it received. It highlighted the multifaceted challenges confronted by Naoero as small island developing State. It welcomed Naoero's continued commitment and ongoing efforts to advance the promotion and protection of human rights despite these adversities.

Advance unedited version

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

548. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Naoero, five other stakeholders made statements.

549. Christian Council International (video statement) commended Naoero for its continued engagement with the universal periodic review process and for considering the recommendations of the fourth cycle in accordance with its national values. The organization also commended Naoero for maintaining legal protection for the unborn child and welcomed its commitment to protecting all individuals from discrimination. It encouraged Naoero to implement the accepted recommendations on sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexuality education in accordance with its national values.

550. The Center for Global Non-Killing emphasized the importance of protecting life, equality and peace for all without discrimination. It encouraged Naoero to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The organization also called for the Constitution of Naoero to be amended through a national referendum initiated by Parliament to reaffirm the protection of life and finalize the abolition of the death penalty. It further encouraged Naoero to recognize the right to peace in the Constitution and to establish a national or regional human rights institution.

551. The World Jewish Congress welcomed the passing of the Human Rights Commission Act, the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities Act and the National Social Protection Strategy. It also welcomed Naoero's continued efforts to strengthen gender equality, including through the adoption of the action plan for the National Gender Equality Policy (2025–2030) and the on-going work to address gender-based violence. The organization thanked Naoero for supporting the "Sports. Crowds. Power" exhibition at the United Nations, highlighting the persecution of Jewish athletes and clubs during the Holocaust. It encouraged Naoero to consider joining the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's working definitions of antisemitism and of Holocaust denial and distortion as a further tool to combat discrimination and antisemitism and promote a more open and resilient society.

552. Just Atonement Inc. (video statement) commended Naoero for its efforts to address the adverse effects of climate change and promote human rights. It encouraged Naoero to establish a national human rights institution with a mandate to address environmental issues and protect the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The organization also commended the Higher Ground Initiative and encouraged Naoero to continue promoting sustainable development through economic diversification, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy and green housing, and to obtain and effectively utilize grant-based climate finance. It further urged Naoero to promote land restoration projects to address food security and water sanitation concerns and welcomed the work of the Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture, the National Climate Smart Agriculture Plan and the Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project. The organization encouraged Naoero to comply with its international environmental obligations and urged it to consider the statement by a group of United Nations experts calling for a precautionary pause to commercial deep-seabed mining.

553. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement) welcomed Naoero's acceptance of more than 90 per cent of the recommendations received during the review, including those calling for the ratification of additional international human rights treaties. However, the organization noted with concern that Naoero had not ratified a number of international human rights treaties that it had signed. It urged Naoero to ratify the outstanding international human rights treaties, fully implement the recommendations it had accepted, ensure the effective protection of the rights of asylum-seekers, and take concrete steps to guarantee freedom of expression and independent media. The organization also expressed concern about the implementation of commitments related to the rights of asylum-seekers and regretted that Naoero had not accepted recommendations to end media censorship, strengthen freedom of opinion and expression and permit independent private media.

Advance unedited version

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

554. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 176 recommendations received, 159 had enjoyed the support of Naoero, and 17 had been noted.

555. In closing, the delegation indicated it will be requesting to change the denomination of the country to its original name of Naoero. The delegation reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to the universal periodic review process and to the promotion and protection of human rights for all. It did not consider this process as the conclusion of the national efforts, but as an ongoing journey of continuous improvement, constructive dialogue and shared responsibility.

556. Naoero extended its gratitude to all member States for their thoughtful recommendations, constructive engagement and the spirit of cooperation demonstrated throughout this review. It was particularly appreciative of the support, understanding, and encouragement shown towards Naoero's unique circumstances as a small island developing State.

557. Naoero also thanked the troika, OHCHR, the Human Rights Council secretariat, and all stakeholders who contributed to the universal periodic review process. Their partnership and technical assistance were invaluable as Naoero continued strengthening its national human rights framework and implementing the recommendations it had accepted.

558. Naoero remained committed to working collaboratively with member States, United Nations agencies, regional partners, and civil society in advancing human rights and ensuring that no one is left behind.

Rwanda

559. The review of Rwanda was held on 21 January 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 Rwanda 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;[149]

(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;[150]

(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.[151]

560. At its 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Rwanda (see sect. B below).

561. The outcome of the review of Rwanda comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[152] 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.[153]

[149] A/HRC/WG.6/51/RWA/1.
[150] A/HRC/WG.6/51/RWA/2.
[151] A/HRC/WG.6/51/RWA/3.
[152] A/HRC/62/8.
[153] A/HRC/62/8/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

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

562. The delegation expressed its appreciation to those States that participated in the review of Rwanda. It thanked the troika comprising China, Ecuador, and Malawi, and the secretariat for their continued support throughout the review process.

563. Rwanda was encouraged by the continued increase in the number of States and stakeholders that had participated in its reviews over successive cycles. This reflected the value attached to the universal periodic review mechanism and contributed to a richer and more constructive dialogue.

564. The delegation recalled that Rwanda had received 286 recommendations during the review. The recommendations had been carefully considered through a broad cross-institutional, participatory and inclusive national consultation process that had been conducted through the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Justice. The process culminated in Rwanda supporting 249 recommendations and noting 37 recommendations. This meant that 87 per cent of the recommendations had been supported.

565. The positions taken on the recommendations had been guided by international human rights obligations, national priorities, and the capacity to implement them. They had also been informed by the Government's commitment to protect the human rights of all Rwandans, while ensuring national stability, social cohesion and sustainable development.

566. The support of 249 recommendations demonstrated the clear commitment of Rwanda to implement a significant set of measures across diverse human rights areas. Some recommendations had been noted because they were inconsistent with the country's constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks, did not reflect the national context, or required additional consideration at the national level. These recommendations included, for example, those recommending the recognition of distinct ethnic categories were not aligned with the constitutional framework that expressly promoted national unity and equal citizenship. Other recommendations had been noted because they related to matters for which effective remedies already existed within national institutions.

567. Rwanda had advanced a set of reforms and concrete measures across multiple human-rights domains. The legal framework had continued to be strengthened to give effect to international human rights obligations, and legislation had been reviewed and amended to reinforce protection in areas such as children's rights, the rights of women and girls. Rwanda had remained committed to aligning national law with treaty obligations.

568. Policies directed towards expanding access to quality health care, education, water and sanitation, and affordable housing, had continued to be implemented. Social-protection programmes had been scaled up to reduce vulnerability and promote inclusive development. Rwanda had remained committed to poverty reduction and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, recognising that enjoyment of economic and social rights was central to the fulfilment of human rights. Measures had been taken to promote women's political and economic participation, and child-protection systems had been reinforced.

569. Constitutional guarantees in the areas of civil and political rights, governance and justice, had been strengthened, and the freedoms of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly, had been enhanced. Rwanda recognized the important role of independent national institutions and civil society organisations and had implemented reforms to promote constructive engagement, facilitate civil society contributions and strengthen the national human rights architecture. Rwanda would continue to create an enabling environment for civil society to operate constructively.

570. Rwanda considered human rights and security to be complementary and mutually reinforcing. Therefore, the Government would continue to uphold the rule of law and protect the rights of all citizens while maintaining national security and public order. It would ensure that civic space was exercised responsibly and in accordance with the law, and that a proper balance was maintained between public order and the freedoms of expression and association.

Advance unedited version

571. Education and community engagement had remained central to the promotion of human rights. In that regard, education in schools was combined with community-based dialogue to build a shared culture of rights and responsibilities, strengthen social cohesion and ensure that human rights norms were rooted in everyday practice.

572. A new law governing the National Commission for Human Rights had been promulgated on 11 June 2026. The law expanded the Commission's mandate, strengthened legal protections for its staff, and updated its governance framework, thereby further reinforcing its effectiveness, independence and capacity to prevent human rights violations. The recent re-accreditation of the Commission confirmed its full compliance with the Paris Principles.

573. Rwanda remained committed to its international human rights obligations and would continue to engage constructively with the Human Rights Council, the universal periodic review mechanism and treaty bodies. The implementation of the supported recommendations would be guided by the principles of objectivity, universality, non-selectivity, constructive dialogue and cooperation.

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

574. The National Commission for Human Rights welcomed the high number of recommendations that had been supported, which included recommendations to strengthen the Commission's capacity. It further welcomed the Government's commitment to expand the Commission's operational capacity. It highlighted the Government's cooperation in facilitating its visits to places of detention in its capacity as the national preventive mechanism. It stated that prison overcrowding had remained a challenge and encouraged the accelerated implementation of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and non-custodial measures.

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

575. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Rwanda, 19 delegations made statements.

576. Maldives commended Rwanda for supporting most of the recommendations it had received during the review, including two recommendations made by Maldives. It wished the Government success in implementing the supported recommendations.

577. Morocco commended Rwanda for implementing ambitious reforms, notably in the areas of gender equality, women's empowerment, and the judicial system. The inclusive approach adopted by Rwanda during the review reflected its commitment to human rights values. Morocco reiterated its commitment to pursuing fruitful exchanges with Rwanda within the framework of South-South cooperation.

578. Nepal thanked Rwanda for supporting all three recommendations made by Nepal. It noted the progress made in access to decent work, health, education, social protection and climate adaptation. Nepal wished Rwanda success in implementing the supported recommendations.

579. Nigeria commended Rwanda for its constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review mechanism. Rwanda had supported 249 recommendations, including those made by Nigeria. Nigeria wished Rwanda success in implementing the supported recommendations.

580. Oman commended Rwanda for its cooperation with various human rights mechanisms and for the steps it had taken to expand access to education. It noted that the review had taken place in an atmosphere of constructive dialogue and fruitful interaction. Oman expressed its appreciation to Rwanda for supporting the recommendations made by Oman and wished Rwanda success in implementing the supported recommendations.

Advance unedited version

581. The Philippines commended Rwanda for supporting 249 of the 286 recommendations it had received. It thanked Rwanda for supporting the recommendations made by the Philippines. It wished Rwanda success in implementing the supported recommendations.

582. The Russian Federation underscored that Rwanda had supported most of the recommendations it had received, including one of the recommendations made by the Russian Federation. It noted that progress had been made in protecting human rights, including through national institutions. It hoped that Rwanda would implement the supported recommendations with a view to overcoming human rights-related challenges in the country.

583. Sierra Leone commended Rwanda for its continued commitment to the human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review mechanism. It applauded Rwanda for supporting most of the recommendations received, including four of the five recommendations made by Sierra Leone. It wished Rwanda success in implementing the supported recommendations.

584. Singapore commended Rwanda for its engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism and thanked Rwanda for supporting all three recommendations made by Singapore.

585. South Sudan commended Rwanda for taking a people-centred approach to ensuring economic, social and cultural rights by focusing on the realization of an adequate standard of living, access to decent work, health, education, social protection, and the development of resilience to climate-related and other shocks. South Sudan also commended Rwanda for its continued focus on strengthening constitutional guarantees and implementing the national policy of unity and reconciliation. It appreciated that Rwanda support 249 of the 286 recommendations received, including recommendations made by South Sudan.

586. The Sudan welcomed the engagement of Rwanda with the universal periodic review mechanism and for supporting most of the recommendations received, including those made by the Sudan. It noted that progress in the protection of human rights had been made, particularly in the areas of development, planning and policymaking.

587. UN Women stated that Rwanda had continued to demonstrate notable progress, particularly in relation to women's political participation, advances in gender-responsive legislation, and in responding to gender-based violence. It encouraged Rwanda to continue its efforts to expand women's economic opportunities, particularly in innovation, technology, and other high-growth sectors and access to finance, to address structural barriers, including harmful social norms, eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and strengthen resilience and leadership of women in climate action and sustainable development.

588. UNFPA (video statement) applauded Rwanda for the significant progress achieved, including the expansion of specialized health services and the reduction of maternal and under-five mortality. It stood ready to support the implementation of recommendations, particularly those relating to strengthening sexual and reproductive health services and addressing gender-based violence and technology-based violence. It looked forward to continuing its collaboration with the Government in translating the recommendations into tangible improvements for women, girls, and young people in Rwanda.

589. The United Republic of Tanzania thanked Rwanda for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism. It encouraged Rwanda to implement the supported recommendations in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

590. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the cooperation of Rwanda with the universal periodic review mechanism and that Rwanda had supported 249 of the 286 recommendations it had received, including three recommendations made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It encouraged Rwanda to continue expanding its policies on social inclusion, gender equality, and access to education and health.

591. Viet Nam noted the efforts made by Rwanda in promoting socio-economic development, including reducing poverty, creating jobs, and expanding social protection and health coverage. It appreciated that Rwanda had supported the recommendations made by Viet Nam.

Advance unedited version

592. Zambia commended Rwanda for supporting most of the recommendations it had received. The constructive engagement of Rwanda with the universal periodic review mechanism demonstrated its commitment to cooperate with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. It noted initiatives taken by Rwanda to protect human rights, including institutional reforms, socio-economic development, and improved access to education and healthcare.

593. Armenia noted that Rwanda had supported a substantial number of recommendations which reflected its commitment to the protection of human rights. Armenia extended its gratitude to Rwanda for supporting the recommendations made by Armenia in relation to genocide. It appreciated the ongoing efforts to advance women's empowerment, expand social protection programmes and strengthen institutional capacities to uphold human rights standards.

594. Botswana acknowledged the efforts made by Rwanda to strengthen its national human rights framework, including legislative and institutional reforms. It noted that Rwanda had supported most of the recommendations received, including those made by Botswana. It stated that the initiatives taken to promote inclusive governance through expanded citizen engagement channels reflected meaningful progress in fostering participation and accountability.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

595. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Rwanda, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

596. Freedom Now expressed concern over the continued detention and persecution of prisoners of conscience in Rwanda, highlighting the case of opposition leader Victoire Ingabire Umuhoza and alleged violations of her fair trial rights and well-being. It underscored the persecution, detention, and prosecution of political figures, independent journalists, and human rights defenders for criticizing the government. Rwanda was urged to immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience and end its persecution of human rights defenders.

597. Development Assistance International, Inc. (video statement) expressed concern over the arrests of journalists in connection with their work, in alleged violation of freedom of expression, due process rights, procedural guarantees. Concerns were raised about the role of Rwanda in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in light of the Government's acknowledgement in January 2026 that it maintained a security alliance with the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) armed group, which is allegedly responsible for serious human rights violations. It urged Rwanda to release those detained for peacefully exercising their rights and to end its support for M23 armed group and withdraw its forces from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

598. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement) noted that Rwanda has supported 87 percent of the recommendations received at its review, and particularly welcomed support for recommendations relating to cooperation with human rights mechanisms, investigations into human rights violations, and ensuring civic space. It encouraged Rwanda to implement the recommendations reviewing the legislation governing non-governmental organizations, including their registration requirements. It remained concerned about the discrepancy between government reports and commitments and the situation on the ground. Those opposing the government had reportedly faced restrictions and threats.

599. Elizka Relief Foundation expressed concern over prison conditions, the death of a human rights activist in custody, the harassment and detention of journalists and human rights defenders, and alleged military support for the M23 armed group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It called on Rwanda to conduct transparent investigations into deaths in detention and in prisons, protect fundamental freedoms, and withdraw its forces from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

600. The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video statement) welcomed Rwanda's adoption of legislation expanding adolescents' access to sexual and reproductive health

Advance unedited version

services, through the removal of third-party consent requirements. Although Rwanda had taken some steps towards ensuring the right to safe abortion, it had not supported a recommendation to decriminalize abortion in all circumstances. It urged Rwanda to decriminalize abortion in line with international and regional human rights standards and remove unnecessary barriers to accessing lawful abortion.

601. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues took note of the recommendations supported by Rwanda, including those relating to investigating enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, torture, and arbitrary detention, as well as harassment of human rights defenders, journalists, and members of the opposition. It also noted that Rwanda had not supported 37 recommendations, which reflected the Government's refusal to adhere to international human rights instruments, and to recognize its extraterritorial obligations in relation to human rights and humanitarian law, including in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. It was also concerned that Rwanda had not supported recommendations on the protection of ethnic minorities, which contributed to the marginalization of the Batwa community.

602. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the revision of a media law providing a framework to protect press freedom but stated that it remained restrictive due to State-controlled accreditation requirements. It highlighted ongoing limitations on political and civic space, including continued targeting of human rights defenders, the lack of accountability for abuses, and restrictions on independent media, which contributed to self-censorship and the silencing of dissent. It urged Rwanda to take proactive measures to implement the recommendations and ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, free from undue State interference.

603. Minority Rights Group (video statement) noted that Rwanda had supported recommendations relating to poverty eradication, access to education, health, and employment, and stated that efforts to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment and to promote access to healthcare and adequate housing must reach the most marginalized populations in the country. It urged Rwanda to implement targeted affirmative action to reduce Batwa poverty, and improve their access to education, healthcare, adequate housing, and employment. In that regard, policies should be developed in collaboration with Batwa civil society organizations and communities.

604. Christian Council International (video statement) noted the emphasis placed by Rwanda on the role of the family as central to the protection and wellbeing of children and society. Rwanda was encouraged to respect the primary role of parents in the upbringing and education of children when embarking on sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health programmes. It also emphasized equal application of human rights protections for all individuals without introducing differentiated rights categories based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

605. Liberal International expressed concern over the shrinking democratic space and the continued use of arbitrary detention against political opponents and government critics. It noted that during the review, many delegations had raised concerns about arbitrary detention, the lack of fair trial guarantees, infringement on the freedom of expression and restrictions on political participation, but that these concerns remained insufficiently addressed. The organization urged Rwanda to uphold its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, guarantee fair trial rights and judicial independence and ensure that peaceful political opposition can operate freely without fear of imprisonment or intimidation.

606. Partners For Transparency noted that Rwanda had supported 249 recommendations but expressed concern over Rwanda not supporting 37 recommendations, which included ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and enactment of legislation to promote media freedoms, among others. It was also concerned about corruption in the Rwandan Football Federation and the support given by Rwanda to the M23 armed group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It called on Rwanda to reconsider its position on the recommendations that had not been supported, and to strengthen legal and institutional measures on accountability, justice, and child protection.

Advance unedited version

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

607. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 286 recommendations received, 249 had enjoyed the support of Rwanda, and 37 had been noted.

608. The delegation stated that the recommendations Rwanda had supported presented an opportunity to further advance human rights and would serve as an important guide to the Government's human rights agenda for the next five years. These recommendations were also important for the furtherance of strengthening human rights safeguards. Preparations for the national implementation process were already underway. Indeed, stakeholder consultations had commenced before the Council's adoption of the outcome report.

609. Rwanda's approach to human rights was intrinsically linked to its broader socio-economic development aspirations. Guided by Vision 2050 and the National Strategy for Transformation, Rwanda viewed the promotion and protection of human rights as a constitutional, international and moral obligation, as well as a foundation for inclusive and sustainable development.

610. Through investment in human capital, efforts to reduce poverty and inequality, the strengthening of accountability institutions, and measures to ensure that the benefits of development reached all segments of society, Rwanda aimed to create a society in which every person could live in dignity, exercise their rights and contribute meaningfully to the national progress.

611. Rwanda recognized that the real measure of success would be the work ahead and would affirm its commitment to pursuing the implementation of the recommendations with transparency, and in partnership with national institutions, civil society, community stakeholders, and development partners.

612. The delegation stated that Rwanda took all human rights concerns seriously and invited civil society organizations that had raised concerns to engage with the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

Nepal

613. The review of Nepal was held on 21 January 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 Nepal 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;[154]

(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;[155]

(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.[156]

614. At its 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Nepal (see sect. B below).

615. The outcome of the review of Nepal comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[157] 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

[154] A/HRC/WG.6/51/NPL/1.
[155] A/HRC/WG.6/51/NPL/2.
[156] A/HRC/WG.6/51/NPL/3.
[157] A/HRC/62/9.

Advance unedited version

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.[158]

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

616. The delegation of Nepal presented additional information to the 62nd session of the Human Rights Council on the adoption of the outcome report of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group concerning Nepal's fourth cycle universal periodic review. Nepal recalled that the interactive dialogue had taken place on 21 January 2026 during the 51st session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group and had provided an important opportunity to assess achievements, identify challenges, and strengthen measures for the promotion and protection of human rights in Nepal.

617. Nepal expressed appreciation to all delegations for their constructive engagement, thoughtful recommendations, and cooperation throughout the review process. It noted that it had received 284 recommendations from 101 member and observer States, reflecting a shared commitment to dialogue, cooperation, and the advancement of all human rights. Nepal emphasized that the universal periodic review remained a significant peer-review mechanism of the Human Rights Council, grounded in the principles of universality.

618. Nepal reported that delegations had recognized Nepal's progress in strengthening democratic institutions, preserving civic space, and promoting social justice. Nepal's cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and its commitment to fulfilling national priorities and international human rights obligations had also been acknowledged during the dialogue.

619. Following the review, Nepal stated that each recommendation had been carefully examined through an inclusive national process. This process had involved extensive consultations with ministries, departments, agencies of the Government, the National Human Rights Commission, partners, and other stakeholders. As a result, Nepal supported 225 of the 284 recommendations, representing 79.23 per cent of the total. It noted 57 recommendations and provided additional clarification on two others.

620. The recommendations supported by Nepal covered a wide range of national priorities. These included strengthening the National Human Rights Commission; advancing transitional justice; improving access to justice; and promoting accountability; safeguarding freedom of expression; promoting gender equality and non-discrimination; enhancing youth employment and social protection; improving access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health services; expanding access to education; and addressing the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

621. Nepal also reported that the supported recommendations addressed the promotion of equality and the empowerment of women; the protection of children's rights and the strengthening of juvenile justice; the rights of persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, Dalits, and LGBTIQA+ persons; protecting migrant workers; and establishing a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting, and follow-up among others.

622. Nepal indicated that a dedicated mechanism had been established under the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers to coordinate, monitor, and follow up on the implementation of the fourth cycle universal periodic review recommendations over the following four years. It further explained that the 57 noted recommendations would require careful consideration, further consultations, and national dialogue.

623. In conclusion, Nepal reaffirmed its commitment to build on progress already achieved, address remaining challenges, and continue strengthening its national legal and institutional capacity to advance human rights in the country.

[158] A/HRC/62/9/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/9/Add.1/Corr.1.

Advance unedited version

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

624. The National Human Rights Commission of Nepal stated that, for 25 years since its inception, it had encouraged the Government to protect and promote human rights through its recommendations and suggestions. It strongly urged the Government to ensure justice and compensation as recommended by the Commission, including prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations during the Gen Z movement in September 2025. The Commission had raised concerns, and member States had repeatedly recommended strengthening the Commission by amending its legislation to ensure more functional and financial autonomy. Conflict-era victims were awaiting justice. The Commission demanded that trustworthy commissions be established to address victims' concerns and ensure justice for them. It called on the Government to take stern action against caste-based discrimination and violence against women and minors, and to upgrade juvenile centers as well as ensuring economic, social and cultural rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Nepal. It also urged for the ratification of a Convention on the Rights of Older Persons.

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

625. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nepal, 19 delegations made statements.

626. Pakistan welcomed the acceptance by Nepal of the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by Pakistan and appreciated Nepal's continued progress in fulfilling its human rights obligations despite the challenges it faced. Pakistan also welcomed Nepal's constructive engagement with the United Nations human rights system and its commitment to further strengthening its national human rights framework through continued institutional, legislative and policy measures.

627. The Philippines appreciated Nepal's acceptance of the recommendations made by the Philippines to continue strengthening the National Human Rights Commission and reinforce policies and mechanisms protecting the human rights of all, particularly persons in vulnerable situations, in line with the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

628. The Russian Federation welcomed Nepal's acceptance of most of the recommendations, including all those it provided, which demonstrated the ongoing work to promote the protection of human rights and Nepal's willingness to continue to cooperate with international monitoring mechanisms. The Russian Federation welcomed Nepal's process of reviewing national legislation to better implement constitutional provisions and its approach to the implementation of its international human rights obligations under the human rights treaty bodies.

629. Singapore welcomed Nepal's acceptance of both recommendations made by Singapore, namely, to strengthen efforts to protect the rights of children and promote the participation of persons with disabilities in public life.

630. South Sudan commended Nepal for its commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law, and its cooperation with the United Nations human rights system. South Sudan welcomed Nepal's acceptance of the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by South Sudan, and commended its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women.

631. Sri Lanka welcomed Nepal's acceptance of all five recommendations made by Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka also appreciated Nepal's constructive cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and welcomed its commitment to strengthen investment in quality and inclusive education for all children.

632. UN Women commended Nepal for continued engagement with the universal periodic review and constitutional guarantees on equality and non-discrimination. It noted progress through peaceful elections, institutional reforms, restructuring of the mandate of the Ministry of Women. Additionally, the CEDAW roadmap and commitments on access to justice and transitional justice marked further progress. However, gaps remained, including limited access to justice, insufficient multi-sectoral support services, discriminatory nationality laws,

Advance unedited version

and social norms perpetuating gender-based violence. It recommended strengthened legal measures for proportional representation, comprehensive violence legislation, expanded response mechanisms, nationality law reform, nationwide social norms change, and continued partnership to translate commitments into rights-based outcomes.

633. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated Nepal on its constructive engagement and continued commitment to human rights, and its leadership in advancing the ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) agenda through constitutional guarantees of reproductive rights, the Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Rights Act, and the National Population Policy. It noted the expanded access to quality health services, reduced maternal mortality, and strengthened responses to gender-based violence. UNFPA welcomed investment in sexual and reproductive health commodities, including through the COMPACT agreement. It noted that the universal periodic review recommendations provided a roadmap for accelerating progress, especially in ending child marriage, eliminating gender-based violence, and reaching those furthest behind. As Nepal faced demographic shifts, sustained investment in women, girls, and young people remained essential for inclusive development. UNFPA stood ready to support Nepal in turning commitments into concrete policies and results.

634. UNHCR commended Nepal for its long-standing humanitarian approach to refugee protection, including hosting refugees and facilitating the resettlement of more than 113,000 Bhutanese refugees. It welcomed the renewal of refugee identity cards, resumption of birth recording, issuance of travel documents for Bhutanese and Tibetan refugees, and waiving of visa fees for refugees pursuing durable solutions or return. UNHCR encouraged Nepal to continue providing essential documentation, including refugee identity and Permanent Account Number cards, to improve access to services. UNHCR urged Nepal to strengthen its protection framework, uphold non-refoulement and non-penalization principles, accede to the Refugee Convention, adopt national refugee legislation, and address unequal maternal citizenship rights. UNHCR committed to supporting implementation of relevant universal periodic review recommendations and ensuring that no one is left behind.

635. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the progress Nepal had achieved in the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed Nepal's acceptance of the three recommendations made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and encouraged it to continue strengthening policies to combat discrimination against women, girls, Dalits and Indigenous Peoples, promote inclusive education and increase women's participation in decision-making positions.

636. Viet Nam commended Nepal's continued commitment to advancing human rights through constitutional, legal and policy frameworks as well as efforts to promote social justice, inclusive development, and protection of persons in vulnerable situations. Viet Nam appreciated Nepal's consideration of its recommendation to improve access to quality healthcare, and quality inclusive education for children, including those with disabilities, and encouraged Nepal to continue implementing the accepted recommendations.

637. Yemen (video statement) appreciated the participatory approach adopted by Nepal in preparing its national report, as well as its efforts to strengthen the constitutional and legislative framework for human rights, alongside the continued implementation of national human rights action plans. Yemen reaffirmed its continued support for the efforts of its friendly country to protect and promote human rights.

638. Albania welcomed Nepal's acceptance of most of the recommendations received, including those made by Albania on strengthening the National Human Rights Commission and combating impunity. It regretted that Nepal had not accepted its recommendation on comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation. It remained concerned by reports of certain restrictions on fundamental freedoms, such as the persistence of caste-based discrimination, and encouraged Nepal to fully implement the accepted recommendations.

639. Algeria praised Nepal's serious participatory methodology adopted during the preparation of its report. It expressed its appreciation for Nepal's acceptance of its recommendation, which is a step that highlights Nepal's efforts to promote basic rights and achieve comprehensive and inclusive development. It wished the best to Nepal in implementing the outcome of this review on the ground.

Advance unedited version

640. Belarus expressed appreciation for Nepal's acceptance of the recommendations made by Belarus, particularly those on strengthening cross-border cooperation to combat trafficking in persons and expanding the network of shelters for victims. Belarus acknowledged the constructive engagement of Nepal in the universal periodic review process and its continued engagement with the mechanism in a spirit of dialogue and cooperation.

641. Brunei Darussalam noted Nepal's acceptance of the majority of the recommendations received, including three recommendations proposed by Brunei Darussalam on mitigating and adapting to climate change, ensuring access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for all, and strengthening the healthcare system to ensure equitable access for all.

642. Burkina Faso welcomed Nepal's acceptance of the majority of the recommendations received during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and commended its constructive engagement with the mechanism. Burkina Faso encouraged Nepal to continue its efforts to improve the human rights situation in the country.

643. Cameroon welcomed Nepal's constructive engagement in this cycle of the universal periodic review and its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations received, including the recommendation made by Cameroon on promoting equality through inclusivity.

644. China commended Nepal for the progress achieved in strengthening the rule of law, including through laws and policies on the rights of the child, gender equality and social justice. It welcomed Nepal's acceptance of its recommendations and urged Nepal to improve the human rights legal framework, policies and strategies, take effective measures to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities and eliminate child marriage as soon as possible.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

645. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nepal, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

646. The International Dalit Solidarity Network expressed concern about the continued discrimination, social exclusion and violence faced by Dalits, particularly Dalit women and girls, and highlighted the need to ensure equitable access to education and effectively enforce the Caste-based Discrimination and Untouchability Act, 2011. While welcoming the appointment of the first Dalit woman as Federal Cabinet Minister, it noted that the State's apology to the Dalit community had not been accompanied by structural reforms or economic reparations. It recommended that Nepal strengthen enforcement of legislation prohibiting caste-based discrimination, adopt a national strategy to implement the accepted recommendations, and ensure 14 per cent Dalit representation in Parliament.

647. The Lutheran World Federation, in a joint statement with Kirkon Ulkomaanavun Säätiö, welcomed Nepal's support for recommendations on combating gender-based violence and child marriage. They also commended the constitutional prohibition of discrimination, including the protection of the rights of Dalit communities, and the mandate of the National Dalit Commission. While recognizing the role of traditional communities in improving access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence, they expressed concern that significant gaps remained. They urged Nepal to strengthen efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, eliminate child and forced marriage, fully implement the National Action Plan to End Child Marriage, strengthen survivor-centred response mechanisms, and eliminate untouchability and intersecting discrimination against Dalit women and girls.

648. Dreikönigsaktion - Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar, in a joint statement with Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund (video statement), welcomed Nepal's commitment to address key concerns affecting peasants and rural communities. Despite legal reforms, insecure land tenure continued to undermine housing, food and livelihoods, particularly for women, small-scale farmers, landless people and sharecroppers. They encouraged Nepal to strengthen land titling, advance equitable land reforms, and implement the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act through coherent policies, strong institutions and federal coordination. They urged Nepal to prevent hunger, protect vulnerable rural communities and disadvantaged

Advance unedited version

castes, address climate-related losses through compensation mechanisms, and improve access to education, healthcare, decent work, fair markets and self-employment. They called upon Nepal to turn UNDROIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas) commitments into enforceable measures supporting youth leadership in agroecological, climate-resilient food systems.

649. Equality Now (video statement) urged Nepal to address gaps in the legal framework on sexual and gender-based violence. The organization called upon Nepal to amend the definition of rape to cover all forms of non-consensual sexual penetration and welcomed its support for recommendations to adopt comprehensive legislation to cover all forms of gender-based violence. The organization expressed concern that Nepal had noted recommendations on removing the statute of limitations for rape and called for its abolition for all sexual violence offences, including conflict-related cases. It urged Nepal to amend the Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Prevention Act, 2014 to extend legal protection to workers in the informal sector.

650. Jubilee Campaign, in a joint statement with Christian Solidarity International (CSI), welcomed Nepal's support for recommendations on freedom of expression. However, the organizations expressed concern that article 26 (3) of the Constitution and section 158 of the Penal Code restricted freedom of religion or belief and could be applied in a discriminatory manner against religious minorities. They urged Nepal to amend those provisions to clarify that only forced conversion was prohibited while protecting the right to manifest one's religion or belief. They also recommended that Nepal review the extraterritorial application of section 158 of the Penal Code to ensure compliance with international human rights obligations.

651. FIAN International e.V. (video statement) welcomed the Government's acceptance of recommendations on preventing and reducing hunger with participation and accountability toward disadvantaged groups, community-based climate change adaptation, and implementation and monitoring of food security, housing, land and water programmes through the National Food Plan. FIAN Nepal had highlighted persistent challenges in implementing the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2018. Although the Act envisaged a National Food Plan to guide federal, provincial and local governments, the Government had not taken concrete steps to develop it, limiting implementation at provincial and local levels. The organization called on Nepal to implement previous and newly accepted universal periodic review recommendations by formulating a comprehensive National Food Plan aligned with local plans, concrete actions and adequate resources.

652. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, in a joint statement with the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and the International Commission of Jurists, welcomed Nepal's commitments to protect freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and strengthen transitional justice. However, they noted that several legal and institutional reform recommendations had only been noted, including accountability for State violence, anti-discrimination legislation, and removal of limitation periods for sexual violence offences. They highlighted the September 2025 protests, during which 77 people were killed, and the investigation reports remained unpublished, and accountability had not been ensured. They also warned that the draft bill replacing the Social Welfare Council with regulation under the Ministry of Home Affairs risks restricting civil society. They criticized transitional justice gaps, including possible amnesties for grave crimes and observed that Nepal declined key victim-centred reforms, including removing complaint deadlines and limitation periods for rape and other sexual violence. They urged Nepal to ensure independent, impartial and transparent appointments to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances, and guarantee truth, reparations and justice. They noted that unsupported recommendations reflected protest demands for accountability, institutional reform and equal rights.

653. The International Service for Human Rights (video statement) welcomed Nepal's universal periodic review outcome and acceptance of recommendations on Indigenous Peoples' rights, participation, access to justice and fundamental freedoms. As an Indigenous Newa woman, the speaker stated that current laws and policies remained insufficient and that development projects and private investments continued to undermine Indigenous rights. Projects such as the Kathmandu–Terai/Madhesh Fast Track, road expansions and other

Advance unedited version

infrastructure had proceeded without meaningful consultation through customary institutions or Free, Prior and Informed Consent, causing loss of ancestral lands and resources and limited remedies. Indigenous women faced barriers to participation. It raised concern over restrictions on peaceful assembly, disproportionate force against peaceful protesters, and lack of prompt, independent investigations. It urged Nepal to align laws with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169, guarantee Free, Prior and Informed Consent, protect lands, ensure remedies and participation, and defend protest and human rights defenders.

654. Plan International, Inc. (video statement) highlighted Nepal's engagement with the universal periodic review and welcomed the Human Rights Council's decision on the adoption of its universal periodic review outcome. The organization appreciated the efforts of all stakeholders involved in the process. It emphasized that the meaningful participation of children, adolescents and young people had helped ensure that their voices were heard and their priorities reflected. The main concerns raised included child, early and forced marriage, gender-based violence, barriers to inclusive education, and limited opportunities for young people to participate in decisions affecting their lives. It noted that universal periodic review recommendations had provided an important pathway for addressing these issues and advancing the rights of children and young people. It stressed that the value of the process had depended on concrete follow-up action and expressed hope for dignity, equality and opportunity for every child and young person.

655. ILGA World (video statement) welcomed Nepal's increased recognition of LGBTI persons within government structures, including the renaming of the Ministry, and efforts to integrate LGBTI rights into policies, programmes, development planning and legal reform. It commended member States for providing 11 recommendations on LGBTI rights and appreciated Nepal's support for recommendations on implementing court decisions protecting LGBTI persons, applying an intersectional approach to discrimination, and ensuring equitable access to sexual and reproductive health services. However, it expressed concern that Nepal had only noted key recommendations on comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, prohibition of conversion therapy, citizenship based on self-determination, and marriage equality. These gaps were concerning, given Nepal's constitutional equality guarantees, Supreme Court jurisprudence, and a recent judgment affirming equal marriage rights for same-sex couples. It urged implementation of these recommendations with civil society and affected communities and concrete legal and policy reforms ensuring equal rights, dignity and protection for all, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

656. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 284 recommendations received, 225 had enjoyed the support of Nepal, and 57 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.

657. Nepal approached the Council with renewed commitment and a deep sense of responsibility to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms. The fourth cycle of the universal periodic review provided a valuable opportunity for Nepal to engage in open, inclusive, and constructive dialogue.

658. Nepal extended sincere appreciation to the delegations of Human Rights Council members and observer States, the national human rights institution, United Nations specialized agencies, civil society organizations, and the delegations that took the floor during the interactive segment of the adoption and offered important observations and inputs. It also expressed appreciation to the delegations that provided important recommendations during Nepal's review at the 51st session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group held on 21 January 2026, for their constructive engagement and continued cooperation. Nepal thanked the troika comprising of Mexico, Qatar, and South Africa, as well as the universal periodic review secretariat, OHCHR, UNOG conference services, and interpreters for their valuable work in facilitating the review process.

Advance unedited version

659. Nepal had approached the review with openness and a commitment to human rights. Nepal was fully committed to the effective implementation of the accepted recommendations. These recommendations would guide its efforts to protect and promote human rights in the country as it continued to advance reform, strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance, and improve the well-being of its people.

660. To translate these commitments into tangible results, Nepal stated that it would continue to work closely with all stakeholders in Nepal through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and looked forward to receiving continued cooperation from international community and development partners. As a vibrant democracy, Nepal remained fully committed to upholding human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.

661. Nepal recalled that it had served as a member of the Human Rights Council for two consecutive terms, from 2018 - 2023. It had placed its candidacy for Human Rights Council membership for the 2027–2029 term, reflecting its longstanding commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights at both the national and international levels, in the spirit of the principle of universality. Nepal took the opportunity to request the support of all United Nations member States for its candidacy.

662. In conclusion, it looked forward to continuing to work with all partners as it moved forward to implementing the outcome of the fourth cycle review.

Saint Lucia

663. The review of Saint Lucia was held on 22 January 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 Saint Lucia 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;[159]

(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;[160]

(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.[161]

664. At its 25th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia (see sect. B below).

665. The outcome of the review of Saint Lucia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[162] 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.[163]

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

666. The delegation of Saint Lucia (video statement) reaffirmed the commitment of the country to the protection and promotion of human rights and underscored the value of the universal periodic review as a constructive mechanism for assessing progress and guiding future action. It highlighted that the process enabled Saint Lucia to present achievements in advancing human rights while also acknowledging the structural and capacity-related challenges that continued to impede progress.

[159] A/HRC/WG.6/51/ LCA/1.
[160] A/HRC/WG.6/51/ LCA/2.
[161] A/HRC/WG.6/51/ LCA/3.
[162] A/HRC/62/10.
[163] A/HRC/62/10/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

667. Despite constraints linked to its small size, limited resources, data gaps, legislative and policy implementation difficulties, and heightened climate vulnerability, Saint Lucia remained committed to meeting its international obligations and ensuring that all citizens could realize their full potential. The delegation stressed that the Government's development agenda was firmly rooted in a people-centered approach, recognizing human rights as a foundational pillar of national development. Guided by the principle of "putting people first", the delegation reiterated its commitment to inclusive and equitable development and to ensuring that no one was left behind.

668. Saint Lucia's support for 75 per cent of recommendations received during the universal periodic review demonstrated the country's strong commitment to its human rights obligations. Both supported and noted recommendations were expected to guide ongoing national efforts to promote and protect human rights. Since its review in January 2026, Saint Lucia had acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, reflecting its determination to advance compliance with international standards. A comprehensive review of legislative and administrative requirements for the ratification or accession of additional human rights instruments was underway.

669. As one of small island developing States, Saint Lucia remained on the frontline of the climate crisis, facing its most severe consequences despite contributing least to global emissions. As the 2026 hurricane season began, the delegation highlighted the constant threat that even minor adverse weather events posed to hard-won development gains. This reality may impose the diversion of scarce national resources toward disaster preparedness and mitigation—resources that could otherwise have advanced human rights.

670. The delegation reaffirmed its commitment to building a climate-resilient society, emphasizing the urgency of mobilizing efforts toward achieving SDG 13, as climate change constituted a significant challenge to the enjoyment of human rights. In pursuit of a resilient and inclusive society, Saint Lucia continued strengthening institutional structures and national frameworks dedicated to human rights protection. Through inclusive policies, the Government continued to work persistently to address the needs and challenges affecting its people. These included, but were not limited to, the needs of women and girls, persons with disabilities, youth, the elderly, and persons in vulnerable situations.

671. Acknowledging that it could not meet these challenges alone, the delegation welcomed international cooperation, including capacity-building support, to advance shared human rights commitments. It further reaffirmed the Government's dedication to sustained partnership with civil society to enhance the well-being of all citizens.

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

672. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia, 16 delegations made statements.

673. Maldives commended Saint Lucia for having accepted the majority of the recommendations, including two recommendations made by Maldives.

674. Morocco welcomed the support of Saint Lucia to the recommendations related to the ratification of core human rights treaties to which it was not yet a party, as well as to the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

675. Nepal appreciated the acceptance of three recommendations made by Nepal in the areas of promoting gender equality, non-discrimination in the labour market and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Nepal took note of the progress made by Saint Lucia in empowering women and girls.

676. The Philippines commended Saint Lucia for supporting all three recommendations offered by the Philippines on becoming a party to the remaining core human rights treaties, providing adequate resources to the National Anti-Trafficking Task Force, and strengthening the National Monitoring and Reporting Framework.

Advance unedited version

677. The Russian Federation noted with appreciation that a large number of recommendations, including those put forward by the Russian Federation, had been supported. It welcomed progress made by Saint Lucia in improving legislation on the rights and freedoms of vulnerable groups as well as the expansion of social benefits available to them.

678. Singapore complimented Saint Lucia for its engagement with the universal periodic review process, expressing satisfaction for the acceptance of the two recommendations made by Singapore on the right to education and on the protection of women and children.

679. Trinidad and Tobago commended efforts made by Saint Lucia to bolster climate resilience and adaptation, strengthen its national coordination and reporting mechanism, and pursue technical assistance and capacity-building opportunities in pertinent areas.

680. UNFPA welcomed Saint Lucia's health policy progress, steps toward gender equality, and actions to address violence against women and girls, while recommending stronger gender-based violence prevention, expanded sexual and reproductive health services, and ensuring no one is left behind. UNFPA reaffirmed its support to Saint Lucia for improving access to sexual and reproductive health for vulnerable women, girls and youth at risk.

681. UNHCR (video statement) encouraged Saint Lucia to consider acceding to the remaining core international instruments, including the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, affirming readiness to provide support throughout this process.

682. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela underscored the progress made by Saint Lucia on human rights despite the specific challenges as a small island developing State. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged Saint Lucia to continue strengthening its policies on social inclusion, gender equality, and education for employment, as well as to further reinforce its normative framework against discrimination and human trafficking.

683. Viet Nam appreciated Saint Lucia's progress on climate action including efforts to integrate gender equality, social inclusion and intergenerational equity into climate-resilient policies. Viet Nam encouraged Saint Lucia to implement accepted recommendations.

684. The Bahamas welcomed Saint Lucia's accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and commended its continued leadership as a small island developing State in advancing climate action grounded in human rights.

685. Botswana viewed the acceptance by Saint Lucia of recommendations related to quality education, particularly for children with disabilities, as a meaningful step towards ensuring that national frameworks remained responsive, inclusive and aligned with international standards. It encouraged continued consideration of establishing 18 as the minimum legal age for marriage without exception.

686. Chile urged Saint Lucia to continue considering the commutation of death sentences to terms of imprisonment, as a step toward the abolition of the death penalty and offered support within the framework of the Convention against Torture Initiative.

687. China noted progress in human rights situation in Saint Lucia. However, it expressed concerns about gender discrimination in labour practices, human trafficking, violent crimes and the failure to effectively promote and protect human rights in health and education.

688. Costa Rica acknowledged Saint Lucia's progress, particularly strengthened national human rights coordination, the adoption of the National Social Protection Policy, reinforcement of the gender-based violence prevention and response framework, and efforts to advance social inclusion and climate resilience. Costa Rica reiterated its willingness to continue supporting Saint Lucia in the implementation of the recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

689. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia, seven other stakeholders made statements.

690. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) noted that Saint Lucia observed a *de facto* moratorium on executions since 1995, regretting its lack of support for

Advance unedited version

recommendations prompting considerations over the introduction of a formal moratorium. It urged Saint Lucia to collaborate with civil society organizations and expand public access to information on human rights and alternatives to capital punishment. While welcoming the decriminalization of same-sex conduct between consenting adults, it urged the adoption of comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics in health care.

691. Christian Council International (video statement) emphasized its view of the family as the fundamental unit of society and a key foundation for the realization of human rights and human dignity, stressing the importance of strengthening family-oriented policies. In light of rising homicide rates, the organization highlighted the need to reinforce the family unit as a protective factor against violence. It called for enhanced medical, psychological and financial support for the families of homicide victims, as well as evidence-based rehabilitation programmes addressing root causes of reoffending, including poverty. It also expressed views over the importance of value-based education systems, the role of parental guidance in schools, sexual and reproductive health and the right to life.

692. Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement) commended Saint Lucia's commitment to ratifying the remaining core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as to promoting access to quality education, climate resilience, gender equality, including through the prevention and response to gender-based violence. It prompted Saint Lucia to develop strategies to decrease the rates of school dropout and provide effective gender sensitive training to educators, health care workers and law enforcement bodies.

693. The Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated Saint Lucia for committing, for the third consecutive review cycle, to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, calling for swift action. It regretted the criminalization of suicide under article 94 of the Criminal Code, urging Saint Lucia to repeal the specific provision.

694. Just Atonement Inc. (video statement) commended Saint Lucia's ambitious climate policies, acknowledging the country's 2024 submission to the International Court of Justice and its submission of an updated Nationally Determined Contribution. The organization recommended further integrating local, traditional ecological knowledge into national climate adaptation and land-use policies. It also encouraged Saint Lucia to improve disaster preparedness through the distribution of essential supplies across smaller inland or elevated storage facilities and to ensure the meaningful participation of groups disproportionately affected by climate change in the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies, such as women and youth.

695. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) reported that the population of Saint Lucia was facing poverty, violence, and a climate crisis which affected the enjoyment of people's rights. The organization emphasized that the right to development should be regarded as the foremost fundamental human right, while noting that the wealth of Saint Lucia had been steadily drained by an unjust international economic order.

696. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement) welcomed Saint Lucia's accession in early 2026 to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It called on the Government to ratify core international human rights treaties, withdraw reservations to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, establish a clear pathway toward abolition of the death penalty, and strengthen legal protections for women and children in line with international standards. It observed that no execution had been carried out in Saint Lucia for more than three decades.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

697. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 198 recommendations received, 149 had enjoyed the support of Saint Lucia, and 49 had been noted.

Advance unedited version

698. The Vice-President thanked the delegation of Saint Lucia for its constructive participation throughout the universal periodic review process.

Oman

699. The review of Oman was held on 22 January 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 Oman 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;[164]

(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;[165]

(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.[166]

700. At its 25th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Oman (see sect. B below).

701. The outcome of the review of Oman comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[167] 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.[168]

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

702. Oman adopted a participatory and constructive approach to examine universal periodic review recommendations, by coordinating and consulting with the Omani Human Rights Commission and civil society organisations, in line with Article 13 of the Basic Law of the State recognizing compliance with international and regional treaties.

703. Oman accepted 198 out of 246 recommendations, either in full or in part, and took note of 48 recommendations.

704. Recommendations focused on several areas including: ratification of certain international conventions and optional protocols relating to economic, social and cultural rights and labour rights, consideration of withdrawing reservations to some treaties, strengthening the role of the Omani Human Rights Commission, developing cooperation with the human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, and promoting fundamental rights and freedoms, particularly those of persons with disabilities, women and domestic workers.

705. Oman endorsed more than 80 per cent of these recommendations, in full or in part, as they were consistent with its national efforts to promote and protect human rights, and in line with its national policies, legislation, plans and programmes.

706. Oman noted a limited number of recommendations, consistent with the universal periodic review mechanism. This approach allowed for more time to assess issues regarding national policies, legislation, and practices, especially where issues were under discussion or development nationally or internationally, or where a gradual and measured approach was needed to address them.

[164] A/HRC/WG.6/51/OMN/1.
[165] A/HRC/WG.6/51/OMN/2.
[166] A/HRC/WG.6/51/OMN/3.
[167] A/HRC/62/11.
[168] A/HRC/62/11/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

707. Oman ratified or acceded to eight of nine core international human rights treaties, including: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

708. Oman acceded to the Arab Charter on Human Rights, and the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

709. Oman sought to fulfil its international obligations by aligning its national legislation, and strengthening cooperation with international treaty bodies, through submission of periodic reports and participation in review sessions assessing implementation progress.

710. Additionally, Oman enacted the Civil Society Organisations Act by Royal Decree No. (64/2026), which represented an important step in strengthening the legislative framework for civil society organisations and their role as active partners in supporting sustainable community development.

711. Oman also took significant steps in recent period to strengthen economic and social rights, particularly by enhancing social protection, social insurance and welfare support, in line with the right to development.

712. The Royal Decree No. (65/2026) was issued to amend provisions of the Unified System for the Provision of Social Security Protection to Omani citizens working in the Gulf Cooperation Council States, expanding social security protection and reaffirming the development of national frameworks that support citizens' social and economic rights.

713. Oman also launched the International Labour Organisation's report on redesigning the social protection system, as part of broader national initiatives to build a more efficient and sustainable system combining social protection, social insurance, financial sustainability and economic development. Hence, enhancing the quality of life for all members of the society.

714. The launch of the ILO report was a vital milestone in Oman's efforts to develop its social protection system and advance institutional reforms. Led by the Social Protection Fund and in cooperation with national bodies, the ''Consolidating Social Protection' initiative aimed to enhance social stability, sustainable development and social justice.

715. Oman announced that His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tariq issued the allocation of an additional seat for women in the Shura Council from each governorate, bringing the total to 11 seats to be added to the general seats available for contest in the Shura Council elections.

716. These royal directives reflected Oman's belief in enhancing women's participation in nation-building, shaping the country's priorities and public policies, and empowering them as essential partners.

717. Additionally, this approach reflected on Oman's ongoing national efforts to support women's participation in public life, in accordance with its international obligations.

718. Oman reaffirmed its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism, recognizing its crucial role in supporting States' efforts to develop and strengthen national human rights frameworks, and as a platform to exchange experiences, best practices, and assess human rights progress.

719. Oman's Council of Minister established a legal committee chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of members from government bodies and civil society organizations, to monitor and implement accepted recommendations.

720. Oman renewed its commitment to continue efforts to promote and protect human rights in line with its national priorities and international obligations, as well as to cooperation, openness, and constructive dialogue.

Advance unedited version

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

721. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Oman, 14 delegations made statements.

722. The Philippines commended Oman for its openness, constructive engagement, and for accepting the majority of recommendations it had received, including ones made by the Philippines on acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, and strengthening frameworks on the rights of migrant workers in line with international standards. It also welcomed Oman's support on its recommendation on combating gender-based violence and discrimination against women.

723. Qatar commended Oman's constructive cooperation and commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. Qatar further commended Oman on accepting the majority of recommendations, including ones made by Qatar, regarding promotion of access to education for all children, especially those with disabilities; support for the Omani Human Rights Commission through the provision of necessary resources to enable it to carry out its duties in accordance with the Paris Principles; and the continuation of efforts to combat human trafficking.

724. The Russian Federation noted Oman's acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including two it made, which reflected Oman's ongoing efforts to promote and protect human rights, as well as Oman's international cooperation and sense of responsibility to participate in the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

725. Saudi Arabia commended Oman's commitment and positive cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. It further commended Oman's distinguished approach to promoting rights in accordance with international best practices, and the progress made in the fields of human rights.

726. South Sudan thanked Oman for accepting its three recommendations. South Sudan also commended Oman for its legislative efforts to develop the national legal system, harmonize national legislation with international human rights conventions, consolidate the rule of law, and protect fundamental rights and freedoms. It further commended Oman for adopting laws to combat trafficking in persons, protect rights of persons with disabilities, and regulate domestic work.

727. Sri Lanka appreciated Oman's efforts to improve human rights situation, through legislative reforms aimed at developing national legal system and in line with international human rights conventions. It encouraged Oman to continue efforts to combat human trafficking, expedite investigations into human trafficking cases, address forced labour, and raise public awareness on these issues.

728. The Sudan commended Oman's progress in promoting and protecting human rights, especially in the legislative and political spheres, including the adoption of Oman Vision 2040, the Biodiversity Strategy, the work of the Omani Human Rights Commission, and institutions safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities and protecting rights of foreign workers. It also welcomed Oman's positive engagement with the recommendations received, including its own: to continue policies and programmes to promote human rights education and capacity-building in the field of human rights; to continue policies to empower women politically and economically, and to increase their participation in decision-making.

729. The Syrian Arab Republic commended Oman Vision 2040, serving as a roadmap for all society members for a prosperous future and strengthening guarantees of fundamental rights and freedoms. It also expressed appreciation for measures taken by Oman to implement accepted recommendations. Additionally, it noted Oman's commitment to strengthening cooperation with United Nations agencies and human rights bodies, and its work on draft laws aimed at promoting human rights.

730. UNFPA (video statement) congratulated Oman on its human rights progress under Oman Vision 2040 and commended Oman for its progress in adopting laws and policies to strengthen rights and choices of all persons, especially the most vulnerable population, and

Advance unedited version

for its leadership and willingness to scanning of school-based family and life skills programmes. Additionally, it appreciated Oman's efforts to strengthen social protection frameworks and efforts to fully implement the Personal Status Law on marriage before the age of 18. While welcoming increased participation of women in the Shura Council, UNFPA emphasized that Vision 2040 required enhanced, and regionally disaggregated data, to identify and measure practices contradicting government efforts against women and girls. UNFPA encouraged the Government to validate and publish its overarching national population policy. UNFPA also remained available to strengthen its collaboration with the Government of Oman in areas of demographic resilience, in-depth analysis of policies and strategies on older persons and persons with disabilities.

731. The United Arab Emirates commended Oman's progress in promoting and protecting human rights particularly in the areas of the right to education, the right to health and the protection of women from violence. It further commended Oman's commitment to implement recommendations, including ones it made to strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking and protect children from violence, and to continue the implementation of national policies aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change.

732. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Oman for its effort to promote sustainable development, strengthen public institution, expand access to quality education and health care, advance empowerment of women and youth, and implement its national Development Agenda under Oman Vision 2040. The United Republic of Tanzania further commended Oman for strengthening its legal framework to support persons with disability and welcomed the enactment of the new media law. It encouraged Oman to continue implementing the accepted recommendations in accordance with the national priorities in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

733. Viet Nam appreciated Oman's efforts to advance human rights within the framework of Oman Vision 2040 and noted its progress in legislative and policy reforms, including in social protection, education, health, combating the trafficking of persons and the rights of persons with disabilities. Viet Nam also welcomed Oman's efforts in human rights education and public awareness, and its commitment to environmental protection and sustainable energy transition. It was pleased to contribute to recommendations encouraging Oman to further develop inclusive social protection programmes, particularly for foreign workers, and to continue improving access to education for all children, especially in remote areas.

734. Yemen (video statement) appreciated Oman's commitment in engaging with the universal periodic review mechanism, its cooperation, openness, and constructive responsiveness to recommendations. Yemen also commended Oman's progress in developing its legislative and institutional framework, strengthening the rule of law, consolidating human rights and improving the quality of services, which reflected an approach taking national specificities into account and promoting stability and development.

735. Albania congratulated Oman for accepting a large number of recommendations, but regretted the rejection of its recommendations concerning the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the introduction of an official moratorium on the death penalty. Hence, Albania remained concerned regarding the application of the death penalty beyond the most serious crimes and urged Oman to introduce an official moratorium on the death penalty and to commit fully to implementing the recommendations made during its universal periodic review.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

736. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Oman, nine other stakeholders made statements.

737. The Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited was concerned that, despite acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Oman rejected recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Oman rejected also

Advance unedited version

recommendations on the most concerning legal restrictions such as amending the 2025 Nationality Law, which allows nationality revocation for criticism of the Sultan or the State; revising article 97 of the Penal Code and the 2024 Media Law, amending Royal Decrees No. 68/2022 and No. 58/2024; considering amendments to the new Media Act; and reviewing other legislation affecting expression and peaceful dissent. The organization urged Oman to reconsider its rejection of these recommendations, amend the Nationality Law, Media Law, Penal Code and relevant royal decrees, end the use of the judicial system against those peacefully exercising their rights, release anyone detained for doing so, and allow a vibrant civil society that can freely criticize the Government.

738. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association welcomed the large number of recommendations accepted by Oman in the fourth review of the universal periodic review mechanism and the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It recommended that Oman reconsider the rejection of recommendations regarding the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It called on Oman to accelerate the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan in cooperation with the Omani Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations.

739. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) was concerned that Oman's Penal Code authorized the death penalty for at least 20 offenses, including vague provisions such as murder committed for "abhorrent reasons." While the Penal Code required courts to consider "self-defense" (Article 46) and "severe provocation on the part of the victim" (Article 78) in sentencing, Oman had no gender-specific defenses or mitigation, and the Penal Code did not criminalize domestic violence. Oman executed 3 people in 2024 and at least 2 women between 2018 and 2022. It called on Oman to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and take concrete steps toward abolition of the death penalty. In the interim, it urged Oman to guarantee qualified legal counsel for all defendants and amend the Penal Code to limit the death penalty to intentional killings.

740. Ingénieurs du Monde, in a joint statement with United Nations Watch, was concerned that despite recent reforms, freedom of expression in Oman remained heavily restricted. Journalists, activists, and online critics continued to face intimidation and legal consequences for peacefully expressing their views. Laws criminalizing criticism of State institutions and public officials created a climate of fear discouraging legitimate public debate and weakened civil society. Exploitation of migrant workers continued under the kafala sponsorship system with documented cases of excessive working hours, physical abuse, passport confiscation, restrictions on freedom of movement, and months of unpaid wages. These conditions could amount to forced labor. The organizations urged Oman to repeal laws restricting peaceful expression, protect journalists and activists from arbitrary detention, abolish the kafala system, and extend full labour protections to all domestic workers.

741. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale welcomed the numerous recommendations accepted by Oman, particularly those aimed at strengthening women's empowerment, promoting their participation in economic and public life, and improving the protection of women and children against violence, human trafficking, and harmful practices. It called on the authorities to pursue family law reforms, strengthen safeguards against all forms of gender-based discrimination, and ensure enhanced protection of the rights of girls, notably by strictly enforcing the minimum marriage age of 18.

742. The Center for Global Nonkilling declared that regarding human rights, greater efforts for the substantiation of life were needed in Oman. It saluted the Muscat Plan of Action launched with the United Nations Alliance of civilizations. Finally, it reminded Oman of the universal periodic review third cycle accepted recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

743. Interfaith International considered that further efforts were needed to ensure equal rights for women, including through continued reform of nationality and family law, while expanding women's full participation in public life. It urged Oman to explicitly recognise marital rape in legislation, to remove remaining judicial exceptions permitting marriage

Advance unedited version

below the age of 18 and to continue efforts to prevent domestic violence. It encouraged the effective implementation of protections against female genital mutilation. Further progresses were also encouraged to ensure that Omani women enjoy equal rights to confer nationality to their children and spouses. Strengthening the independence and effectiveness of the Oman Human Rights Commission, alongside implementing labour and anti-trafficking reforms, would further protect domestic and temporary workers while reinforcing confidence in national institutions. Finally, the organization called on Oman to amend the 2024 Press Act to bring it into line with international human rights standards.

744. Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement) commended Oman for its continued efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights through legal and institutional reforms, including initiatives to enhance access to education, healthcare, social protection, women's empowerment, and the rights of children and persons with disabilities. The organization acknowledged its commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and promoting inclusive development. It encouraged Oman to continue implementing accepted recommendations, in consultation with national institutions and civil society, and to further strengthen measures promoting equality, participation and the rule of law.

745. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Oman for its adherence to the "progressive and gradual" approach to legal reform. It considered that Oman's pragmatic reforms, such as the promulgation of the 2023 Labour Law to improve labor conditions, were far more effective than radical political slogans. Under the framework of Oman Vision 2040, Oman made substantial progress in education, healthcare and other fields, benefiting both its own citizens and millions of foreign workers. For developing countries, a stable, inclusive social environment that guaranteed basic subsistence and development was the most fundamental human right.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

746. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 246 recommendations received, 194 had enjoyed the support of Oman, and 48 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 4 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

747. Oman reaffirmed its commitment to human rights and freedoms; principles enshrined in the Basic Law of the State. It guaranteed that all individuals, citizens or residents, enjoyed these rights through national legislation, provision of the Basic Law of the State, or international treaties that Oman acceded to.

748. Oman thanked States and human rights organizations for their contributions. It emphasized that observations and recommendations relating to human rights should consider the nature and realities of Omani society, the capabilities, and human and material resources available, which may affect the pace of the adopted recommendations' implementation.

749. Oman's Government also reaffirmed its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism, and to receiving the outcomes of the review with attention and care and oversee the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

750. Oman highlighted its candidacy for membership of the Human Rights Council for the term 2028-2030 in the October 2027 elections.

751. It concluded by reaffirming its commitment to an approach based on cooperation, openness, and dialogue with human rights mechanisms and in line with national priorities and international obligations.

Austria

752. The review of Austria was held on 23 January 2026 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

Advance unedited version

(a) The national report submitted by Austria 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;[169]

(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;[170]

(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.[171]

753. At its 25th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Austria (see sect. B below).

754. The outcome of the review of Austria comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[172] 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.[173]

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

755. The delegation of Austria considered the universal periodic review one of the Human Rights Council's most valuable instruments as it promotes universal and equal treatment among States, dialogue and cooperation. Austria considers the universal periodic review to be not only a reporting process but also an instrument of accountability, reflection and continuous improvement. It enables States to assess their human rights record, learn from one another, identify areas for further progress, and additionally serves as a reminder that human rights protection is never static and requires constant attention, political resolve and readiness to listen. Guided by these principles, Austria has approached the universal periodic review with openness, seriousness and constructive engagement.

756. The delegation of Austria stressed that human rights, democracy and the rule of law were not domestic matters but concerns of the international community, as affirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. At a time when the international rules-based order faces considerable pressure, including armed conflicts, attacks on democracy, disinformation, extremism, and disregard for international law, the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review are particularly important. Respect for human rights, the rule of law and international law remain essential to guarantee human dignity, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and justice.

757. Building on its recent election to the United Nations Security Council and its longstanding commitment to dialogue, international law and multilateralism, Austria will continue promoting the protection of civilians, accountability and the peaceful settlement of disputes, while emphasizing the close links between peace and security, development, and human rights.

758. The fourth review of Austria was prepared through a broad and inclusive national process, where Ministries, federal entities and specialised institutions, including Human Rights Coordinators across the administration, were closely involved.

759. The delegation of Austria underlined the important role of civil society in the universal periodic review and in advancing human rights in practice. Their reports and recommendations sharpen the understanding of human rights situations and improve the

[169] A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUT/1.
[170] A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUT/2.
[171] A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUT/3.
[172] A/HRC/62/12.
[173] A/HRC/62/12/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

follow-up. Austria remains committed to transparent and substantive dialogue with civil society, in following up to this review and further developing human rights policies.

760. Austria carefully reviewed recommendations received, aiming to balance ambition with legal precision. The delegation of Austria stated that the credibility of the universal periodic review depended not only on the number of recommendations supported, but also on States' serious engagement with their substance.

761. Concerning recommendations on human rights protection structures and accountability mechanisms, the delegation of Austria highlighted the A-status accreditation of the Austrian Ombudsman Board in 2022 and the establishment of an independent office to investigate allegations of police ill-treatment. Austria supported recommendations to further strengthen the office's effectiveness through improved resources and cooperation with prosecutorial authorities.

762. Austria accepted recommendations on preventing violence against women and girls, and on the protection of children, declaring its commitment to combating domestic and gender-based violence and harmful practices. The delegation of Austria pointed to the National Action Plan against Violence against Women and Girls 2025-2029, increased funding for protection and support services, the expansion of relevant structures, and ongoing efforts to promote the inclusion and equal participation of persons with disabilities through the National Action Plan on Disability.

763. Austria supported recommendations on combating racism, antisemitism, xenophobia, hate speech and extremism, and underlined the ongoing development of a National Action Plan to Combat Right-Wing Extremism, the adoption of a second National Strategy against Antisemitism in 2025, and ongoing efforts to address hate crime and online hatred through awareness-raising, education, and training for law enforcement and judicial actors.

764. The delegation of Austria underscored efforts made to strengthen democracy, transparency and the rule of law, including measures to enhance media freedom, access to information, judicial independence and anti-corruption. It emphasized that transparent and accountable institutions were essential for effective human rights protection.

765. Austria supported recommendations on economic, social and cultural rights, education and inclusion, specifying increased support for disadvantaged schools and its commitment to equal educational opportunities for vulnerable children and persons with disabilities.

766. Austria attaches great importance to protecting its six national minorities, including their languages and cultures, through legal and funding frameworks, while maintaining constructive dialogue with their representatives.

767. Austria supported recommendations on migration and asylum, particularly regarding the protection of vulnerable persons, unaccompanied minors, reception conditions and procedural safeguards. While emphasizing compliance with the European legal framework and the principles of non-refoulement and the best interests of the child, Austria did not fully support recommendations that went beyond the current legal and policy framework.

768. Austria did not support some recommendations due to constitutional, federal, or legal considerations rather than disagreement with the underlying human rights concerns. This included recommendations on ratifying the Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, or the Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights. The delegation of Austria reaffirmed its commitment to protecting the rights concerned.

769. Regarding recommendations on anti-discrimination legislation, the delegation of Austria stressed that its federal structure entailed a differentiated distribution of competences, while remaining open to further discussions on harmonising levels of protection. Explanations on recommendations related to religion, freedom of expression, family reunification, citizenship, migration and labour market access were provided in the addendum.

Advance unedited version

770. The delegation of Austria reiterated its engagement with the universal periodic review and other international and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with human rights protection, nationally, regionally and internationally, noting that implementation preparations were already under way. It also mentioned a recent dialogue on the universal periodic review among Austrian stakeholders aimed at strengthening cooperation between State institutions and civil society in implementing supported recommendations.

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

771. The Austrian Ombudsman Board (video statement) highlighted that various international bodies have criticized the fragmented discrimination laws in Austria and that the legal framework for non-discrimination was highly complex and weakened equal protection.

772. It stated that different non-discrimination and equal treatment laws existed at the federal and provincial level, and that protection was not always guaranteed on the same grounds or areas of life. It mentioned as an example that if a girl was discriminated in high school because of her ethnicity, there were legal grounds available to complain, whereas if she was discriminated on grounds of being female, there was no legal basis to complain. This situation creates, as a result, legal uncertainty and confusion, and discourages people from seeking protection and exercising their rights.

773. It was concerned that this unequal system left vulnerable groups without effective and equal protection and therefore called for a levelling-up of rights and a uniform level of protection for all vulnerable groups in all areas of life. It further stressed that the fight against discrimination in Austria should be key priority.

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

774. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Austria, 15 delegations made statements.

775. Sierra Leone commended Austria's commitment to the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms, and for accepting many recommendations received, including two of Sierra Leone's recommendations. Sierra Leone was encouraged by Austria's reasoning regarding the harmonization of its legal frameworks, especially its willingness for a joint approach within the European Union framework.

776. Sri Lanka welcomed the acceptance by Austria of the four recommendations Sri Lanka made. It further welcomed Austria's commitment to combat human trafficking, racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, hate crimes, and discrimination, as well as measures adopted to address child poverty and strengthen access to education. Sri Lanka encouraged Austria to effectively implement accepted recommendations through inclusive follow-up, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

777. The Sudan noted progress made by Austria in promoting and protecting human rights, including the establishment of the Fund for the Empowerment of Women and Girls and the adoption of the National Action Plan on Disability, the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan, and the Act Against Online Hate Speech. It welcomed Austria's engagement with the universal periodic review and the acceptance of many recommendations, including the Sudan's recommendations aimed at improving education and at protecting persons with disabilities.

778. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed Austria's continued efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights with the aim of achieving the well-being of its people, strengthening social security and ensuring an adequate standard of living. It commended measures taken to systematically implement recommendations, Austria's cooperation with civil society, and the development of action plans and national strategies in many areas. The Syrian Arab Republic further commended Austria's commitment to fulfil its international obligations and to strengthen its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

Advance unedited version

779. Trinidad and Tobago congratulated Austria's engagement throughout the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, evidenced by the acceptance of a meaningful number of the recommendations received, including two recommendations made by Trinidad and Tobago on addressing racism and racial discrimination, as well as on employment- and wage-related disparities for persons with disabilities.

780. UNHCR (video statement) commended Austria's efforts to strengthen protection for refugees and asylum-seekers, welcoming the recent adoption of the Act on Guardianship for Unaccompanied Minors, which has significantly enhanced protection for children separated from their caregivers. UNHCR reminded the importance of ensuring that these children are treated without discrimination. UNHCR remained concerned about barriers to family reunification for beneficiaries of international protection in Austria, following the suspension, over the past year, of visa application decisions and the recent introduction of a quota system. UNHCR offered support in finding solutions to facilitate family reunification and expressed its commitment to work with Austria and all stakeholders to implement relevant universal periodic review recommendations.

781. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed Austria's cooperation with the universal periodic review and noted progress made, particularly in combating domestic violence and strengthening the national human rights institution. It appreciated the acceptance of recommendations it made to Austria on strengthening legislation against discrimination and hate speech and on investigating allegations of torture and the non-proportional use of force during peaceful demonstrations. It urged Austria to further strengthen policies to fully respect human rights of vulnerable groups; to maintain an open dialogue with civil society in the implementation of accepted recommendations; and to reconsider the recommendations not supported on migration, asylum, and non-discrimination.

782. Viet Nam thanked Austria's engagement throughout the review process and its significant achievements, particularly the adoption of the National Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls and the continued implementation of measures to combat all forms of discrimination.

783. Albania congratulated Austria for its continued engagement with the universal periodic review and for accepting recommendations aimed at further protecting and promoting human rights, including two recommendations from Albania concerning the investigation of allegations of ill-treatment by law enforcement officials and the improvement of detention conditions. Albania was confident that Austria would continue improving its legislative and institutional human rights framework.

784. Armenia appreciated Austria's constructive engagement in the universal periodic review and long-standing commitment to the constitutional governance, human rights and international cooperation, democracy, and the rule of law. Armenia valued the acceptance of a substantial number of recommendations, including Armenia's recommendations on equal and inclusive access to quality education for all children and young people, including refugees, and on measures to address the impacts of climate change.

785. Burkina Faso appreciated that Austria accepted most recommendations received during its review, including two recommendations from Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso commended Austria for its commitment to human rights and to the universal periodic review and encouraged the Austrian authorities to continue their efforts to improve human rights.

786. Cameroon welcomed Austria's constructive engagement with the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and the acceptance of many recommendations, including those put forward by Cameroon, demonstrating Austria's commitment to promoting inclusive policies for migrants.

787. China noted progress made by Austria in the field of human rights but also the increase in racism and xenophobia and the infringement of the rights of minority groups such as Muslims and Roma in Austria. China considered that greater investment was needed in the areas of economic, social, and cultural rights, including social security, education, and elderly care. China welcomed Austria's acceptance of the recommendations made by China and

Advance unedited version

hoped that Austria would take measures to improve its domestic human rights situation and to promote the international human rights cause.

788. The Congo commended Austria's acceptance of many recommendations, demonstrating its commitment to human rights. It welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls, focusing on prevention, protection of victims, and support services, as well as Austria's efforts to consolidate achievements in the field of human rights and its longstanding cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.

789. Cuba recognized Austria's commitment to the universal periodic review and its cooperation with important thematic initiatives in the Human Rights Council, such as the resolutions on the right to food and on cultural rights. Cuba was pleased that its three recommendations were accepted by Austria.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

790. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Austria, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

791. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) took note of the numerous recommendations made to Austria on racism and discrimination, and the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. The organization welcomed Austria's acceptance of 216 of the 278 recommendations and the recent establishment of a follow-up process involving government ministries and civil society. It emphasized the importance of continued cooperation with civil society and welcomed recommendations made to implement a national human rights action plan.

792. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association commended Austria's acceptance of recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, hoping that the ratification process would be completed. However, the organization expressed concern about policies reducing asylum applications and increasing deportations, particularly their impact on refugee children, including unaccompanied children, the continued discrimination against refugee children, and the exposure of refugee children with special needs to poor living conditions and inadequate housing. The organization urged Austria to reconsider its policies for receiving refugees and asylum-seekers and abandon plans to establish return centres outside the European Union.

793. The World Evangelical Alliance commended Austria's efforts to protect victims of trafficking in persons. However, it remained concerned about gaps in victim identification and encouraged Austria to strengthen protection through cooperation with civil society organizations and access to residence permits for survivors of exploitation. The organization also welcomed Austria's support for recommendations on freedom of religion or belief and urged it to ensure equal protection for all religious groups. Lastly, it urged Austria to review legislation affecting unborn children with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

794. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) regretted that conscientious objection to military service was not raised during Austria's review. While acknowledging Austria's legal framework on conscientious objection, the organization expressed concern about inequalities and restrictions affecting alternative civilian service, including its longer duration, restrictive application deadlines and arbitrary exclusion criteria. It also noted the absence of a legislative mechanism or legal provision for members of the armed forces who developed conscientious objections after joining the military. The organization urged Austria to align its alternative civilian service with international human rights standards.

795. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) welcomed Austria's support for recommendations on sexual and reproductive health services and inclusive education. However, it regretted that Austria did not support recommendations on the decriminalization of abortion, the removal of barriers to abortion care and the integration of abortion services into the public healthcare system. The organization expressed concern that the regulation of abortion under criminal law and unequal access to abortion services

Advance unedited version

across Austria contributed to stigma and created barriers to care. It urged Austria to decriminalize abortion and ensure legal, free of charge and nationwide access through the public healthcare system, as well as to ensure comprehensive sexuality education and free access to modern contraceptive methods.

796. Humanists International (video statement) welcomed Austria's consideration of recommendations on human rights, equality and non-discrimination. However, the organization expressed concern that the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief was not fully implemented on an equal basis, and that freedom of expression was restricted in relation to criticism of religion. It urged Austria to strengthen State neutrality in matters of religion or belief, review section 188 of the Criminal Code in line with international human rights standards to decriminalize the disparagement of religions, and ensure equal treatment of religious, non-religious and humanist communities.

797. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed Austria's acceptance of 216 of the 278 recommendations. However, it expressed concern about the prevalence of violence against women and girls and regretted that Austria noted recommendations to adopt a consent-based law, decriminalize abortion and integrate abortion services into the public health-care system, and to adopt a national action plan against racism. The organization urged Austria to reconsider its position and implement those recommendations.

798. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed Austria's commitment to human rights and international cooperation, its engagement with civil society, and the adoption of relevant national plans. The organization encouraged Austria to implement recommendations on combating racism and xenophobia, protecting migrants and minorities, respecting freedom of religion or belief, and addressing hate speech and hate crimes. It also urged Austria to ratify Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, repeal the law prohibiting girls under 14 from wearing headscarves, and adopt a comprehensive anti-racism strategy.

799. International-Lawyers.Org welcomed Austria's efforts to strengthen judicial independence, combat corruption and improve detention conditions. It encouraged Austria to continue judicial and anti-corruption reforms and ensure their effective implementation. The organization also recommended that Austria prohibit the use of solitary confinement for juveniles and persons with disabilities and limit its use for adults to exceptional circumstances. It further recommended that Austria continue efforts to eliminate the gender pay gap, expand childcare support to facilitate women's participation in the labour market, and maintain a structured dialogue with civil society on the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations.

800. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) welcomed Austria's acknowledgement of its historical responsibility and its commitment to combating antisemitism, fostering Jewish life and preserving Jewish cultural heritage. It commended Austria for adopting the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance definition of antisemitism, the National Strategy against Antisemitism and the Austrian-Jewish Cultural Heritage Act. The organization also welcomed Austria's role in combating antisemitism at the European and international levels and encouraged further efforts in that regard.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

801. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 278 recommendations received, 216 had enjoyed the support of Austria, and 62 had been noted.

802. The delegation of Austria thanked delegations and civil society representatives for their constructive statements and recommendations, emphasizing the indispensable role of the civil society expertise, scrutiny and engagement for credible human rights implementation, and reaffirming its commitment to maintain a transparent and constructive dialogue with civil society in the follow-up to the review.

Advance unedited version

803. The delegation of Austria reiterated that the value of the universal periodic review lied in the implementation and viewed the supported recommendations as a concrete agenda for future action. It informed about ongoing work in areas such as combating racism, antisemitism, extremism, and gender-based violence, protecting vulnerable persons, and strengthening democracy and the rule of law. In other areas, Austria will start dialogues on how to make the recommendations a reality in the coming years.

804. The delegation of Austria asserted that the promotion and protection of human rights depended on dialogue, cooperation and effective multilateralism. Building on its recent election to the United Nations Security Council, the delegation of Austria reaffirmed its commitment to a rules-based international order that promotes human rights, peace and security, and development as mutually reinforcing goals.

805. In closing, the delegation of Austria thanked the troika and the secretariat for their support during the review and reiterated its appreciation to civil society for the latter's indispensable contribution.

Australia

806. The review of Australia was held on 26 January 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 Australia 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;[174]

(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;[175]

(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.[176]

807. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Australia (see sect. B below).

808. The outcome of the review of Australia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[177] 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.[178]

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

809. Australia emphasized that it remained a steadfast supporter of the multilateral human rights system, which played a crucial role in advancing the realization of human rights at both the domestic and international levels. The universal periodic review was a key component of that system and a critical, universal mechanism through which all States could strengthen human rights protections. Australia intended to make full use of this valuable process, viewing the review as an opportunity to reflect on achievements and challenges, assess existing practices, and identify areas where further efforts were needed to enhance the human rights of all Australians.

810. Australia thanked the many delegations that had acknowledged its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights and had recognized specific achievements since

[174] A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUS/1.
[175] A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUS/2.
[176] A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUS/3.
[177] A/HRC/62/13.
[178] A/HRC/62/13/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

the previous review in 2021. These included ongoing efforts to combat violence against women and children, promote workplace gender equality, strengthen online safety, establish an Anti-Slavery Commissioner, and support persons with disabilities.

811. Australia highlighted its engagement with the Australian Human Rights Commission throughout the review process and emphasized its commitment to listening to and supporting civil society. The Australian Government supported civil society participation through, among other measures, a grant to assist in the preparation of an independent joint NGO UPR report. It also participated in NGO UPR panel events to discuss and promote its review, and in 2025 undertook public consultations on the national report.

812. Australia noted that it operated under a federal constitutional system of government, in which its six states and two territories held significant responsibilities in the field of human rights, including in areas such as criminal justice and the delivery of health and education services. Accordingly, in formulating its position on the 332 recommendations received, the Australian Government consulted all state and territory governments, relevant Australian Government agencies, and the Australian Human Rights Commission.

813. Australia acknowledged that some recommendations were broad in nature and that certain recommendations reflected assumptions that did not accurately represent Australia's legislation, policies, or practices. Consistent with its longstanding commitment to human rights and the United Nations, Australia responded to all recommendations in good faith. Of the 332 recommendations received, Australia supported 128 and noted the remaining 204. In this context, Australia reaffirmed its commitment to upholding human rights, including freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of assembly and expression, and the rights of First Nations peoples, women, LGBTIQ+ persons, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

814. Australia underscored that its modern multicultural diversity was fundamental to the nation's identity and that all Australians had an equal right to participate in the country's social, political, and economic life. The Australian Government was pursuing a comprehensive approach to combating racism, with action underway across government, including ambitious legislative measures to address antisemitism, hate, and extremism.

815. Australia stated that it would continue to work closely with LGBTIQ+ Australians and advocacy groups to develop policies that responded to the needs of the LGBTIQ+ community and advanced equality across Australian society. This included supporting human rights protections, combating hatred and prejudice, and ensuring access to services with dignity, respect, and freedom from discrimination. The Australian Government also remained committed to improving youth justice and advancing health and education outcomes, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people.

816. Australia provided an update on the voluntary commitments made during the review.

817. First, Australia committed to reviewing the Disability Discrimination Act in line with the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability. The Australian Government received more than 1,100 submissions through an accessible public consultation process on ways to strengthen the Act. These submissions were being carefully analyzed to inform future reform options.

818. Second, Australia committed to increasing the provision of appropriate and affordable housing aligned with the priorities and needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This included strengthening Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organizations, particularly within the community-controlled sector. More than AUD 600 million had been announced in dedicated funding for First Nations housing. This investment was about more than constructing homes; it was also intended to build capacity, respect self-determination, and advance partnerships with First Nations communities.

819. Third, Australia committed to implementing *Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to End Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence*. The plan was launched in February 2026 with AUD 218 million in funding to support its initial implementation. Developed in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and state and territory governments, it represented Australia's first stand-

Advance unedited version

alone plan dedicated to achieving a future, in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children could live free from violence.

820. Fourth, Australia committed to legislating the National Commission and National Commissioner for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People. In March 2026, legislation was passed by the Australian Parliament establishing an independent and empowered National Commissioner and creating the National Commission as a statutory agency. The Commission was entrusted with the functions and powers necessary to advance the rights, interests, development, safety, and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people. The Australian Government was investing AUD 42.8 million over five years from 2025-26 and AUD 9.3 million per year ongoing for the National Commissioner.

821. Fifth, Australia committed to investing in dementia risk reduction and brain health. In May 2026, Australia announced an additional AUD 22.9 million in research funding for dementia, the leading cause of death in Australia, as well as for other initiatives aimed at developing life-improving treatments for people as they age.

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

822. The Australian Human Rights Commission (video statement) emphasized the need to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, combat racism and hate speech, as well as strengthen protections for persons with disabilities. It urged the Government to address climate change, better protect the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, and raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility. It also called for the adoption of an Australian Human Rights Act to strengthen rights protections, democracy, public trust and social cohesion. It further highlighted the launch of the Australian Human Rights Assessment to monitor the implementation of recommendations while encouraging the Government to make transparent reporting and take meaningful action on supported recommendations, including submitting a mid-term report to the Human Rights Council.

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

823. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Australia, 14 delegations made statements.

824. The Russian Federation regretted that only one of its three recommendations was supported by Australia. It expressed continued concern about the practice of arbitrary detention of asylum seekers arriving by sea and the disproportionately high number of Indigenous Australians in prison. It urged that the supported recommendations be effectively implemented to address existing human rights shortcomings and improve the situation on the ground.

825. Sri Lanka welcomed Australia's support of four of its six recommendations and expressed the expectation that Australia would continue efforts to strengthen child-sensitive approaches within the justice system. It also encouraged Australia to take further measures aimed at enhancing the protection and promotion of the human rights of migrant workers and their families. It also encouraged Australia to engage inclusively with all stakeholders in the implementation of supported recommendations.

826. The Sudan noted the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights in Australia, particularly in legal and institutional reforms, including the ratification of International Labour Organization conventions, the adoption of a child protection strategy, and measures to strengthen social protection, cultural diversity, education, and health services. It highlighted recommendations related to the continuation of policies and programmes to combat racism and hate speech, protect refugees and migrants, and strengthen national efforts on environmental protection and addressing the impacts of climate change.

827. Vanuatu acknowledged Australia's efforts to promote and protect human rights, including programmes supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, as well

Advance unedited version

as initiatives for migrants and refugees. It encouraged Australia to continue with those efforts to ensure the inclusive and equitable enjoyment of human rights for all.

828. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted Australia's support of its one recommendation concerning the investigation and punishment of gender-based violence against Indigenous women and girls and persons with disabilities. It expressed concern that a significant number of the 332 recommendations received, including most of those submitted by it, were not supported. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged Australia to reconsider the noted recommendations and strengthen its policies addressing racial discrimination, improve conditions of detention, and ensure the protection of children's rights, particularly those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

829. Viet Nam appreciated Australia's consideration of the recommendations it had submitted, particularly those aimed at strengthening the protection of persons in vulnerable situations, including children and persons with disabilities, and enhancing support for communities most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It expressed the expectation that Australia would translate those commitments into concrete actions to further advance the protection of human rights.

830. Albania welcomed Australia's support of a large number of recommendations aimed at further advancing the protection and promotion of human rights, including its own recommendation to continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination. It expressed confidence that implementation of the supported recommendations would contribute to further legislative and institutional improvements and continued progress in strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights in Australia.

831. Armenia highlighted Australia's commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels. It welcomed Australia's ongoing efforts to address gender-based violence, promote gender equality, implement a national strategy to strengthen children's rights, and protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. Armenia further encouraged Australia to continue efforts to address online hate speech and cyber-racism, including through technological solutions to combat gender-based violence, and to strengthen protection against emerging forms of discrimination and violence in the digital space.

832. Oman acknowledged Australia's efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of older persons through measures aimed at safeguarding their dignity, security and independence. Oman also appreciated Australia's consideration of the recommendations addressed to it, including those submitted by Oman.

833. Brunei Darussalam welcomed Australia's support of both recommendations it had submitted, relating to prioritizing the wellbeing of older persons and investing in safe and accessible infrastructure for persons with disabilities. It encouraged Australia to pay continued attention to those areas.

834. Burkina Faso recognized Australia's commitment to advancing human rights through its continued cooperation with the universal periodic review. It also encouraged Australia to continue efforts to further improve the promotion and protection of human rights.

835. Cameroon noted Austria's support of the recommendations submitted by Cameroon, relating to the promotion of inclusive policies for migrants. Cameroon highlighted that it reflected Australia's commitment to strengthening the protection and inclusion of migrants within its human rights framework.

836. China noted Australia's support of two recommendations it had submitted, while regretting the non-support of recommendations concerning the rights of persons with disabilities and migrants. It expressed concern about the externalization of migration governance, including the establishment of offshore detention centres in third countries, which China considered adversely affecting the human rights of migrants and asylum seekers, including children. It also raised concerns regarding racism and xenophobia. China called on Australia to address its human rights challenges, fully implement universal periodic review recommendations, and take concrete measures to improve its human rights situation in line with international standards.

Advance unedited version

837. Samoa noted Australia's progress in implementing recommendations from the previous cycle, particularly in advancing climate action, including its emissions reduction target of 62–70 per cent below 2005 levels by 2035 and its leadership role in global climate negotiations as President of COP31. It also welcomed Australia's support of its recommendation to strengthen inclusive education for refugees, Indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities. Samoa encouraged Australia to make continued efforts to advance human rights for all through inclusive policies and sustained implementation of supported recommendations.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

838. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Australia, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

839. Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale (video statement) highlighted the barriers refugee and asylum-seeking families faced in accessing education, achieving financial stability, and integrating into society, calling for greater protection and inclusive education. It urged Australia to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility and strengthen digital safeguards for children. It also recommended government-funded tutoring in English and mathematics for refugee students, transition programmes promoting financial literacy, targeted mental health and social work support for youth offenders to reduce reoffending, and stronger online safety measures, including real-time content filters, default safety settings, and improved access to helplines and educational resources.

840. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches called for the establishment of a national Treaty Commission and truth-telling processes, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples co-designing policies that would affect them. It urged Australia to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years and expand community-based diversion programmes. It also called for stronger action to address violence against women, particularly Aboriginal women, through increased funding for crisis services, housing, and financial support. It further advocated for stronger climate action, increased climate finance for Pacific nations, and the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, as well as greater investment in peaceful diplomacy.

841. United Nations Watch referred to the antisemitic terrorist attack at Bondi Beach, stressing that hatred directed at Jews, when ignored or normalized, inevitably led to violence. It recalled repeated warnings from the Jewish community that went largely unheeded and stated that antisemitism was an early warning sign of broader societal breakdown, undermining tolerance, social cohesion, the rule of law, and democratic values. It welcomed the establishment of a Royal Commission into Antisemitism and urged Australia to confront antisemitism in all its forms.

842. The Institute for NGO Research (video statement) recalled the Bondi Beach massacre and the major increase in antisemitic speech and violence, Government's failure to act and endorsement of false accusations that fed anti-Jewish hate, virulent antizionism and demonization of Israel. It stated that expressions of antisemitism in Australia were promoted and amplified by NGOs claiming to promote human rights, as well as State-controlled media platforms and among academics. The organization explained that the establishment of the Royal Commission on Antisemitism and its endorsement of the international consensus definition adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance as the standard by which to assess the evidence, marked a potentially important turning point.

843. Human Rights Watch (video statement) expressed disappointment that Australia supported fewer than the half of the recommendations to end the detention of children as young as 10, abolish its offshore processing regime, and strengthen climate action. It criticized Australia's refusal to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, while noting that children continued being detained in adult prisons, subjected to prolonged solitary confinement, and, in some cases, died in detention. It also urged Australia to end offshore processing for asylum seekers transferred to Naoero and to accelerate the phase-out of fossil fuels.

844. Christian Council International (video statement) expressed concern about increasing pressure on women, parents, and religious communities regarding their fundamental

Advance unedited version

freedoms. It also presented views on women's rights and gender expression, stating that womanhood was a biological reality rather than a social construct or identity. It called on Australia to uphold protections for women, while criticizing the Government for not defining a biological woman. It also urged Australia to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, emphasizing a stronger commitment to the rights and aspirations of women.

845. ILGA World (video statement) expressed concern about Australia's decision to note recommendations specifically addressing the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons, warning that this left important protection gaps unresolved. It encouraged the Government to engage constructively in advancing dignity, participation, and equal protection before the law. It highlighted ongoing gaps, including discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons by religious schools and service providers, insufficient protection for intersex children from non-consensual, medically unnecessary interventions, and the continued legality of conversion practices in three states and territories. It also raised concerns about increasing hate crimes, discrimination, homophobia, and transphobia, urging Australia to adopt concrete measures to ensure equal protection for all LGBTIQ+ persons.

846. The Inclusivity Project, Inc (video statement) highlighted the persistence of caste-based discrimination in Australia, describing it as a systemic form of racism. It recalled that, in 2024, the Australian Human Rights Commission recommended exploring legal protections against caste discrimination, including reforms to existing legislation and recognizing caste under the ground of "descent" in the Racial Discrimination Act 1975. Despite these developments, it noted that caste discrimination remained absent from federal anti-discrimination law. It further warned that the lack of explicit legal protection left caste-oppressed communities vulnerable to ongoing human rights violations and urged Australia to outline the steps taken or planned to introduce legal safeguards against caste discrimination.

847. Edmund Rice International Limited encouraged Australia to adopt a Federal Human Rights Act to strengthen the protection of human rights and prevent future violations. It also called for a national framework that would ensure that legislation and policies affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were guided by the principle of free, prior and informed consent. It also urged Australia to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility. It further recommended that Australia close offshore processing centres and process all asylum claims in Australia. It further advocated for subsidizing renewable energy for persons in vulnerable situations to accelerate the transition from fossil fuels while welcoming permanent migration pathways for citizens of Tuvalu and Kiribati.

848. The Law Council of Australia (video statement) identified three key priorities: adopting a federal Human Rights Act, addressing the child justice crisis, and reducing the over-incarceration of First Nations peoples. It expressed concern about limited progress in strengthening cultural heritage protections, raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility, and reducing the over-representation of First Nations children in the justice system. It urged Australia to fulfil its international human rights obligations, and to ensure coordinated implementation of the supported recommendations.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

849. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 332 recommendations received, 128 had enjoyed the support of Australia, and 204 had been noted.

850. Australia thanked member States that made statements, the Australian Human Rights Commission and civil society members for their participation and noted their feedback would continue to inform Australia's implementation and consideration of recommendations.

851. Australia reiterated its commitment to implementing the recommendations it had supported, fulfilling its voluntary commitments, and continuing to consider the remaining recommendations. These efforts would be supported by the Standing National Human Rights Mechanism, which was established pursuant to a voluntary commitment made during Australia's second-cycle review to strengthen the country's reporting to and engagement with the United Nations on human rights.

Advance unedited version

852. The Mechanism included: an Australian Government interdepartmental committee that provided a coordinated, consistent, and efficient approach to United Nations human rights reporting; an Intergovernmental Working Group comprising representatives from the Departments of the Premier or Chief Minister in each state and territory; a mechanism for consultation with the Australian Human Rights Commission and civil society; and publicly available information on Australia's human rights reporting processes.

853. Australia thanked Australia's universal periodic review troika and the OHCHR universal periodic review Secretariat for their invaluable support and assistance.

Georgia

854. The review of Georgia was held on 26 January 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 Georgia 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;[179]

(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;[180]

(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.[181]

855. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Georgia (see sect. B below).

856. The outcome of the review of Georgia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[182] 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.[183]

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

857. The delegation of Georgia reiterated Georgia's continued commitment towards upholding all human rights, ensuring their better protection and its continued support to the universal periodic review mechanism.

858. The protection of the most vulnerable groups was a key priority for Georgia and would remain so for the next review cycle. It would continue efforts aimed at the elimination of violence against women and domestic violence. Further steps would be taken to protect children from sexual violence and ensure psychosocial rehabilitation and integration of homeless children, including children living and working on the streets. Georgia was also committed to the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol.

859. Georgia would continue to prioritize healthcare and social protection, including, but not limited to, the further enhancement of the efficiency of the Universal Healthcare Program.

860. The budget of the State Program for Social Rehabilitation and Child Care was increasing every year, which was a clear message that Georgia was continuing its efforts to strengthen social justice and ensure equal opportunities.

[179] A/HRC/WG.6/51/GEO/1.
[180] A/HRC/WG.6/51/GEO/2.
[181] A/HRC/WG.6/51/GEO/3.
[182] A/HRC/62/14.
[183] A/HRC/62/14/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

861. Georgia would continue efforts to improve the quality and equity of education at all levels, with the aim of ensuring equal opportunities for all students, including those from ethnic minorities. Representatives of ethnic minorities had access to information and media in ethnic minority languages.

862. Georgia was planning to address recommendations related to the ratification of conventions, strengthening efforts to prevent and combat racism, xenophobia and hate speech, strengthening the education and training of law enforcement officers and mobilizing international efforts to ensure access to international mechanisms in the occupied territories and continuing close cooperation with the international community for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees from those territories.

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

863. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Georgia, 15 delegations made statements.

864. Brunei Darussalam thanked Georgia for the engagement with the universal periodic review process and for having accepted its recommendations on women's empowerment and environmental sustainability.

865. Cameroon welcomed Georgia's acceptance of the recommendations proposed by Cameroon.

866. China appreciated Georgia's achievements in promoting and protecting human rights, noting that Georgia had continuously strengthened its legislation, improved its human rights protection mechanisms, prioritized economic and social development, committed to poverty reduction, strengthened social security, protected the rights of women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and other groups, taken measures to combat domestic violence, emphasized health and wellness work, strengthened its universal healthcare system, and actively cooperated with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

867. Costa Rica encouraged continued efforts to strengthen civic space, fundamental freedoms, and the protection of human rights.

868. Cuba urged Georgia to continue refining its policies related to the rights of persons with disabilities and to further implement effective measures to strengthen the prevention and enforcement of human trafficking.

869. Cyprus appreciated the provision of detailed explanations for the reasons behind Georgia's decision not to accept specific recommendations as well as the willingness to proceed with the implementation of those that had been accepted.

870. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that several States and non-governmental organizations had expressed concerns about civil society, media freedom, the right to peaceful assembly and the use of excessive force by law enforcement and stated that those concerns deserved due attention from Georgia. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that it was important to ensure that all individuals could exercise their rights in accordance with the law and without fear, and that Georgia should take practical and effective measures to address those concerns and fully uphold its international human rights obligations.

871. Djibouti thanked Georgia for its presentation that highlighted efforts and commitments to the protection and promotion of human rights.

872. The Dominican Republic congratulated Georgia's commitment to the universal periodic review process and acceptance of the recommendations made by it.

873. Ghana was pleased to note that all three recommendations made by Ghana were amongst the supported recommendations.

874. India appreciated Georgia's constructive participation throughout the review and the acceptance of the recommendations made by India.

Advance unedited version

875. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed Georgia's acceptance of the recommendations made by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

876. Jordan commended Georgia's efforts to promote and protect human rights, including continuing national reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law, supporting institutions, and promoting fundamental rights and freedoms.

877. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Georgia's efforts to improve the quality, equality and inclusiveness of education at all levels, aiming at ensuring equal opportunities for all students, particularly those in vulnerable situations.

878. Lithuania regretted that Georgia was adopting repressive legislation, restricting a vibrant civil society, silencing independent media, prosecuting peaceful protesters and political opposition. It called on Georgia to immediately and unconditionally release all those arbitrarily detained, repeal recently enacted laws aimed at criminalizing dissent, uphold the rights to freedom of assembly and expression and end the use of force against peaceful demonstrations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

879. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Georgia, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

880. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) regretted that the issue of conscientious objection to military service had not been raised during the review of Georgia. While Georgia legally recognized the right to conscientious objection, profound structural barriers remained, and the provisions applied only in peacetime. Under the recently implemented Defense Code, alternative civilian service remained punitive, lasting up to 18 months, which was significantly longer than military service. Strict 10-day application windows risked arbitrary denials. The organization called on Georgia to fully align its conscientious objection provisions with international human rights standards, ensuring that it applied at all times, including during war, general mobilisation and national emergency, and that the alternative service was genuinely civilian, accessible, and non-discriminatory in duration and practice.

881. Liberal International stated that the human rights situation in Georgia in 2026 was nothing short of a catastrophe, especially considering its speed of decline in the last 18 months. It noted unaddressed State violence against peaceful protesters and efforts to stifle dissent with extensive, often unjustifiable, draconian legislation, as well as financial suffocation of opponents. There were credible allegations of the use of prohibited chemical substances against peaceful protesters. The March 2026 OSCE Moscow Mechanism report had mentioned near-total impunity for crimes that frequently crossed the threshold of torture. A new bill would soon control social media and prosecute online dissent.

882. Equality Now (video statement) welcomed the progress Georgia had achieved over the past years in advancing women's rights and gender equality, including strengthening legislation on violence against women and improving institutional responses. However, since the last review, a lot of that progress had been reversed. Georgia had removed the concepts of gender and gender equality from its legislation, dismantled or weakened gender equality institutions, deprioritized efforts to combat violence against women and undermined the legal framework to address all forms of discrimination. It had also abolished mandatory quotas for women's political participation. At the same time, Georgia had adopted severely restrictive laws targeting civil society. Key human rights organizations had been forced to suspend or significantly reduce vital services, including for women and survivors of violence. The justice response to violence against women had declined and Georgia still lacked a consent-based definition of rape, leaving many survivors without protection. The organization recommended that Georgia restore the concepts of gender and gender equality in its legislation, repeal laws targeting human rights organizations, adopt a consent-based definition of rape, and strengthen the response to violence against women.

883. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) welcomed the recommendations issued to Georgia during its review aimed at addressing the escalating crackdown on civil society by the authorities since 2023. It was dismayed that Georgia had

Advance unedited version

not accepted the numerous recommendations aimed at ensuring the right to freedom of association, especially those calling on Georgia to repeal the repressive Law "On Transparency of Foreign Influence", the "Foreign Agents Registration Act", and the recent amendments to the Law "On Grants". Those laws had had a devastating effect on human rights defenders, civil society organizations and independent media outlets, forcing most human rights organizations to severely reduce their operations, to self-censor, or to shut down entirely. As a result, thousands of individuals who had previously relied on civil society organisations for legal, psychosocial and other support remained in a position of extreme vulnerability. It noted that Georgia had supported the recommendation to strengthen measures to prevent and combat hate speech and stigmatization against human rights defenders, vulnerable groups and civil society. Yet, at the same time, Georgia continued to target human rights defenders, including through judicial harassment and smear campaigns portraying human rights defenders as traitors and enemies of Georgia. The bank accounts of 12 NGOs remained frozen as part of a criminal investigation. The organization urged Georgia to reconsider its position on noted recommendations, to immediately repeal all restrictive legislation adopted since 2023, and to ensure accountability and full respect for the rights to freedom of expression and association.

884. The Human Rights House Foundation welcomed the recommendations made to Georgia during its review, including the strong focus on civic space, media freedom, non-discrimination, and accountability for violations committed during protests. The human rights situation in Georgia had deteriorated sharply. Peaceful protesters, human rights defenders and journalists had faced violence, intimidation, arbitrary detention and punitive fines. Allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the security services had not been met with any level of accountability. At the same time, restrictive legislation targeting civil society had proliferated, stigmatizing civil society, increasing State control over independent organisations, and restricting the rights that Georgia had already committed to protect. The organization recommended Georgia to repeal laws and amendments restricting the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression; end attacks, smear campaigns and judicial harassment against civil society actors and lift all restrictions imposed on Human Rights House Tbilisi; and ensure prompt independent and effective investigations into all allegations of torture.

885. ILGA World (video statement) regretted that Georgia had noted all recommendations relating specifically to LGBTI persons. Georgia had adopted laws and policies that restricted LGBTI expression and assemblies, banned civil partnerships, prohibited legal gender recognition, imposed criminal penalties related to gender-affirming healthcare, and censored LGBTI-related content in education and public life. It was also concerned that Georgia had noted recommendations on civic space, fundamental freedoms, protection of journalists and human rights defenders, accountability for hate crimes, victim support, access to gender-affirming healthcare, and legal recognition of same-sex relationships. Those measures had serious consequences for LGBTI communities, including self-censorship, worsening mental health, denial of healthcare, employment discrimination, censorship in academia and the media, and increased attempts to leave Georgia for safety. It urged Georgia to reconsider those recommendations, repeal discriminatory anti-LGBTI legislation, reinstate gender identity as a protected ground, investigate hate-motivated violence, guarantee fundamental freedoms, and ensure legal gender recognition and trans-specific healthcare in line with international human rights standards.

886. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) regretted that Georgia had failed to seize the universal periodic review as an opportunity for meaningful reform, having noted virtually every recommendation relevant to the protection of human rights defenders and lawyers, judicial independence, and fair trial guarantees. It had dismissed all of those recommendations as matters of sovereign authority, ignoring the serious chilling effect on lawyers, legal aid providers, and their clients, many of whom were left without access to effective legal representation. Georgia had also not supported any recommendation on the release of arbitrarily detained individuals and the need to investigate excessive force used against protesters, dismissing them as unsubstantiated, in direct contradiction of extensive and credible documentation by Georgian and international human rights organisations. Lawyers representing victims of torture and ill-treatment by police officers regularly reported procedural rights violations, including arbitrary delays in granting victim status, restrictions

Advance unedited version

on access to case files, failure to preserve evidence, and misclassification of serious abuses as lesser offences. Such practices entrenched impunity and denied victims any effective remedy. Lawyers in Georgia continued to face arbitrary arrest, physical abuse, smear campaigns, and restrictions on access to clients. Lawyers for Lawyers urged Georgia to immediately reverse course: repeal or fundamentally amend the repressive legislation, release all arbitrarily detained lawyers and human rights defenders, and guarantee lawyers full and unimpeded access to their clients. Invocations of sovereignty could not substitute for compliance with Georgia's binding international human rights obligations.

887. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) welcomed Georgia’s engagement and acceptance of recommendations on universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, maternal-neonatal health and child marriage. However, significant gaps persisted. Child marriage remained prevalent in rural areas. A fragmented primary healthcare system continued to hamper access in rural areas, leaving the objectives of the National Maternal and Newborn Action Plan for youth-friendly services and integrated contraception unfulfilled. It urged Georgia to implement accepted recommendations and report on progress through voluntary mid-term reporting. It also called for public health policies developed with the meaningful engagement of affected populations to effectively respond to the socio-economic and demographic challenges.

888. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation was deeply concerned that Georgia's civic space had deteriorated sharply since the previous cycle. Following the mass protests of late 2024, which had been met with excessive force, authorities had unleashed a wave of repressive laws and punitive measures restricting fundamental freedoms. Those included immediate, harsh and escalating penalties for common protest-related conduct, such as blocking roads and covering one’s face, and sweeping restrictions on foreign funding that threatened the survival of civil society and independent media. It regretted that Georgia had refused to accept all recommendations concerning serious allegations of torture and ill-treatment of protesters by law enforcement in November and December 2024. It had also not supported recommendations calling for the release of political prisoners and the repealing of legislation designed to restrict protests and constrain civil society and media. It urged Georgia to end the arbitrary arrest and criminal punishment of peaceful protesters; halt retaliation against independent civil society and media; and create an enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders. It also urged Georgia to fully implement the recommendations of the High Commissioner's report as they related to civic space.

889. Human Rights Watch welcomed the many recommendations addressing Georgia’s deepening human rights crisis, including those calling for the repeal of laws restricting civil society and independent media, protection of peaceful assembly, accountability for police violence, judicial independence, and a safe environment for journalists and human rights defenders. Those recommendations responded to a sharp deterioration in Georgia’s human rights record since 2024. In relation to civil society alone, and related rights to freedom of association and expression, Georgia had adopted the Transparency of Foreign Influence Law, the Foreign Agents Registration Act, restrictive amendments to the Law on Grants, and other measures imposing stigmatizing labels, invasive State oversight, direct government control over foreign funding, and severe criminal penalties for non-compliance. Those measures had forced independent organizations to reduce or suspend activities, dismiss staff, refuse funding, self-censor, and halt essential services. Authorities had frozen the bank accounts of 12 civil society organizations under a sweeping criminal investigation into allegations of so-called sabotage, and had demanded extensive information, including sensitive personal data concerning beneficiaries and third parties. Police had repeatedly used excessive force against largely peaceful protesters and journalists, while accountability remained absent. Peaceful protesters and government critics had faced arbitrary detention, criminal charges, heavy fines, unfair proceedings, and imprisonment. Authorities had also weakened media freedom and adopted discriminatory anti-LGBT legislation. The organization stated that Georgia should reconsider its position, repeal repressive legislation and politically motivated investigations and asset freezes, release those unjustly imprisoned for exercising their rights, ensure independent investigation into police violence and restore a safe and enabling environment for civil society and independent media.

Advance unedited version

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

890. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 307 recommendations received, 159 had enjoyed the support of Georgia, and 148 had been noted.

891. The delegation of Georgia stated that, as a consequence of the illegal occupation of Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions by the Russian Federation, followed by its military aggression, Georgia was deprived of the possibility to implement all the planned measures in the occupied regions. The human rights and humanitarian situation in both occupied regions were deteriorating day by day. Violations of fundamental human rights by the occupying power in those regions included, but were not limited to, the violations of the rights to life and education in the native language, torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary detentions and discrimination on ethnic grounds. The grave human rights situation in the occupied territories was particularly worrying given that international human rights mechanisms were denied access to those regions. The Russian Federation, as the occupying power and the State exercising effective control, bore full responsibility for human rights violations in the occupied regions, as duly attested by the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the International Criminal Court.

892. Despite the ongoing occupation, Georgia continued to address human rights violations in the occupied regions, including through raising the issue on the global level. It would continue implementing programmes aimed at improving socio-economic conditions of residents from the occupied territories. Georgia was also taking steps to address and improve socio-economic conditions for internally displaced persons, including their long-term housing. However, the ultimate solution for hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons and refugees from the occupied territories of Georgia was a safe and dignified return to their places of origin.

893. Georgia underscored the importance of Geneva International Discussions as that was the only format involving the Russian Federation for addressing issues related to the implementation of its international obligations under the EU-mediated Ceasefire Agreement of 12 August 2008, including the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees. Georgia stated that regrettably the Russian Federation had repeatedly avoided meaningful engagement on the return of internally displaced persons and refugees.

894. Despite significant security challenges, Georgia was striving to strengthen the rule of law and establish higher standards of human rights protection. It would continue its efforts towards full protection and promotion of all human rights. Notwithstanding implemented measures, it was cognizant that there was much more to be done and challenges to overcome.

895. Georgia reiterated the importance of the universal periodic review process as a tool and guide to implement further comprehensive reforms in the field of human rights and an opportunity for an open and constructive dialogue in order to avoid any possible misinterpretation or spread of misleading information.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

896. The review of Saint Kitts and Nevis was held on 27 January 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 Saint Kitts and Nevis 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;[184]

(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;[185]

[184] A/HRC/WG.6/51/KNA/1.
[185] A/HRC/WG.6/51/KNA/2.

Advance unedited version

(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.[186]

897. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis (see sect. B below).

898. The outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[187] 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.[188]

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

899. The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis presented its fourth cycle universal periodic review report held in January 2026. During this session, Saint Kitts and Nevis emphasized its commitment to meeting its human rights obligations and as such, has supported most of the recommendations received. Focus was placed on matters relating to gender equality, gender-based violence, children's rights and protection, and social protection strategies, keeping in line with the country's priorities.

900. Saint Kitts and Nevis approached the review with realism, and the most serious consideration and determination. Moreover, recognizing the progress achieved and the challenges ahead, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis reaffirmed its dedication toward the implementation of necessary reforms and its international cooperation that supported sustainable, people-centered human rights.

901. The delegation expressed gratitude to the 67 delegations that made statements during the interactive dialogue, and to Saint Kitts and Nevis' troika members, Ghana, Iceland, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the secretariat.

902. Saint Kitts and Nevis was looking forward to the universal periodic review outcome adoption and to continue engaging with the international community in its endeavor to implement the recommendations and improve human rights in the country.

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

903. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 15 delegations made statements.

904. Costa Rica welcomed the large number of recommendations accepted by Saint Kitts and Nevis. It commended the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and efforts to promote gender equality, strengthen social protection, and support young people, older persons, and persons with disabilities. It also noted measures to advance the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and further strengthen social protection.

905. Cuba welcomed Saint Kitts and Nevis' acceptance of its three recommendations. It acknowledged continued implementation of the Family Health Plan to advance universal access to primary healthcare, as well as progress in implementing the National Social Protection Policy and Action Plan to 2030 and the national development planning framework.

906. Cyprus welcomed Saint Kitts and Nevis' acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including those submitted by Cyprus. It noted that these recommendations concerned the development of comprehensive strategies to address youth gang violence, the use of firearms and drug-related crime among adolescents, and legislative amendments to

[186] A/HRC/WG.6/51/KNA/3.
[187] A/HRC/62/15.
[188] A/HRC/62/15/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

criminalise all forms of gender-based violence. Cyprus expressed the hope that recommendations which had been noted would be reconsidered.

907. Dominica noted Saint Kitts and Nevis' support for the majority of recommendations received, including the two recommendations it had submitted. It also acknowledged the country's continued efforts to advance the promotion and protection of human rights despite the challenges faced.

908. The Dominican Republic welcomed Saint Kitts and Nevis' acceptance of its recommendations concerning the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, removing legal exceptions allowing marriage before the age of 18, reviewing the national disability policy and developing comprehensive legislation in this area. It also highlighted the importance of strengthening programmes for the empowerment of youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

909. El Salvador welcomed Saint Kitts and Nevis' acceptance of its two recommendations and expressed the hope that their implementation would contribute to addressing challenges related to reducing violence and eradicating poverty.

910. Ghana noted the commitment to implementing a substantial number of recommendations with a view to strengthening its legislative, judicial, and administrative frameworks and enhancing compliance with its international human rights obligations.

911. Haiti welcomed the progress made, particularly the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the establishment of the Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Ageing and Disabilities, the adoption of the 2025–2030 National Social Protection Policy, and the strengthening of the legislative framework on domestic violence. It encouraged continued reforms in the protection of vulnerable groups, promotion of gender equality, and efforts to combat crime.

912. India welcomed Saint Kitts and Nevis' acceptance of the majority of recommendations received, including all three recommendations submitted by India, and expressed confidence that their implementation would contribute to further strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights.

913. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the acceptance of its three recommendations concerning strengthening access to justice and protection of fundamental rights, addressing the human rights impacts of climate change, and enhancing protection for women and children against violence and exploitation. It expressed hope that the implementation of these recommendations would further advance human rights protection in the country.

914. Jamaica commended Saint Kitts and Nevis' achievements, including the establishment of the Ministry of Youth, Empowerment, Ageing, and Disabilities, the development of the National Social Protection Policy and Action Plan 2025–2030, and efforts to strengthen legislative frameworks on criminal justice and child protection. It encouraged effective implementation of supported recommendations and highlighted the importance of strengthening national implementation mechanisms and seeking technical assistance to support follow-up to universal periodic review recommendations.

915. Kiribati commended the efforts to strengthen human rights through social protection reforms, promotion of gender equality, and its Sustainable Island State Agenda. It welcomed support for its two recommendations and noted that its recommendation to remove exceptions permitting marriage under the age of 18 was not supported. Kiribati encouraged continued efforts to strengthen the protection of children's rights in line with international standards.

916. Maldives welcomed Saint Kitts and Nevis' acceptance of the majority of recommendations received, including both recommendations submitted by Maldives, and expressed hope for their effective implementation to further strengthen human rights protection.

917. Morocco commended Saint Kitts and Nevis' progress in aligning national legislation with international standards, particularly in the area of child protection, and highlighted efforts contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals. It encouraged continued implementation of accepted recommendations to advance human rights.

Advance unedited version

918. Nepal noted Saint Kitts and Nevis' acceptance of one of its three recommendations and acknowledged progress in strengthening the protection of women and children through legislative measures. It encouraged continued implementation of accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

919. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis, six other stakeholders made statements.

920. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) expressed concern over the lack of substantive progress by Saint Kitts and Nevis towards abolition of the death penalty despite recommendations received during the universal periodic review. It welcomed the maintenance of a de facto moratorium on executions since 2008 but encouraged the establishment of a formal moratorium as an interim measure towards abolition and ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The organisation also raised concerns regarding the absence of comprehensive anti-discrimination protections for LGBTIQ+ persons. While welcoming the decriminalisation of consensual same-sex relations, it encouraged the adoption of legislative frameworks providing protection against discrimination and ensuring inclusion of LGBTIQ+ persons.

921. Christian Council International (video statement) expressed views concerning recommendations related to sexual and reproductive health services, abortion, comprehensive sexuality education, and same-sex unions. It stated that there was no binding international obligation requiring the legalisation of abortion or same-sex unions and emphasised the role of religious, cultural, and traditional values in shaping national policies. The organization highlighted the importance of parental oversight and values-based approaches to sexuality education, while noting that individuals should remain protected from violence and unjust discrimination.

922. The Centre for Global Non-Killing raised concerns regarding the criminalisation of attempted suicide under Article 136 of the Criminal Code and encouraged Saint Kitts and Nevis to repeal this provision. It also highlighted the continued existence of the death penalty and encouraged constitutional reform to strengthen the protection of the right to life. The organization expressed concern regarding Saint Kitts and Nevis' non-ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and encouraged further consideration of related recommendations. It also highlighted the potential role of defence forces in climate resilience and civilian protection.

923. Just Atonement Inc. (video statement) commended Saint Kitts and Nevis' efforts to address climate change, including legislative measures on climate action and initiatives towards renewable electricity generation. It encouraged further consideration of climate-related risks, including extreme heat, and highlighted the importance of sustainable agriculture, local knowledge, and access to climate finance. The organization urged climate policies to be grounded in human rights and justice, with attention to inequalities, including gender disparities. It also encouraged Saint Kitts and Nevis to consider issuing a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders and ratifying outstanding human rights treaties and optional protocols.

924. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) commended Saint Kitts and Nevis' implementation of previous universal periodic review recommendations. It highlighted challenges relating to the justice system and protection of vulnerable groups and emphasised the importance of international cooperation and a stable environment to support national development. It also noted the relevance of Saint Kitts and Nevis' Sustainable Island State Agenda.

925. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement) welcomed Saint Kitts and Nevis' accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and encouraged accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols. It expressed concern that Saint Kitts and Nevis had not accepted recommendations concerning abolition of the death penalty or a formal moratorium, despite the absence of executions for 18 years. The organisation urged concrete steps towards

Advance Unedited Version

abolition and against the imposition of new death sentences. It also raised concerns regarding prison overcrowding, poor sanitary conditions, excessive pre-trial detention, and encouraged greater use of appropriate early release measures.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

926. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 190 recommendations received, 104 had enjoyed the support of Saint Kitts and Nevis, and 84 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.

927. The President thanked the delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis for its constructive participation throughout the universal periodic review process.

Sao Tome and Principe

928. The review of Sao Tome and Principe was held on 27 January 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 Sao Tome and Principe 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;[189]

(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;[190]

(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.[191]

929. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe (see sect. B below).

930. The outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[192] 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.[193]

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

931. The delegation of Sao Tome and Principe was honoured to participate in the adoption of the outcome of its fourth universal periodic review and expressed its appreciation to all States that had participated in the interactive dialogue held in January 2026, as well as to the troika and OHCHR for their support throughout the process.

932. The delegation stated that the universal periodic review was an important mechanism for dialogue, cooperation and the sharing of experiences among States, contributing to the strengthening of national systems for the protection of human rights, and that Sao Tome and Principe had participated in the review in a spirit of openness and transparency. The promotion and protection of human rights remained central to State action and were guided by the principles enshrined in the Constitution, with a view to consolidating the democratic rule of law, strengthening institutions and promoting a more inclusive, just and resilient society.

[189] A/HRC/WG.6/51/STP/1.
[190] A/HRC/WG.6/51/STP/2.
[191] A/HRC/WG.6/51/STP/3.
[192] A/HRC/62/16.
[193] A/HRC/62/16/Add.1.

Advance unedited version

933. Since the previous review cycle, Sao Tome and Principe had made progress in several priority areas. These included strengthening institutions responsible for the promotion of human rights, advancing equality between women and men, reinforcing policies to prevent and combat gender-based violence, enhancing protection of the rights of the child and continuing efforts to combat trafficking in persons. The country had also made efforts to improve access to justice and essential services, including education, health and social protection, and to promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups.

934. Sao Tome and Principe was increasingly integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into national development strategies, in recognition of the close relationship between sustainable development and the realization of human rights, and new strategic instruments were being prepared or implemented to strengthen the protection of children from all forms of violence, promote gender equality and consolidate the national social protection system.

935. The delegation explained that the national position on the recommendations was the result of broad consultations involving relevant ministries and public institutions. This process had enabled a rigorous assessment of the recommendations in light of national priorities and international commitments and would contribute to a more structured implementation process.

936. The delegation acknowledged continuing challenges, including limited human, financial and technical resources, as well as the specific vulnerabilities of a small island developing State, particularly exposure to climate change and external economic shocks. It stressed the importance of international cooperation, capacity-building and technical assistance from the United Nations and development partners in supporting the achievement of national human rights objectives.

937. In conclusion, Sao Tome and Principe viewed the universal periodic review not as a one-off reporting exercise but as an opportunity to strengthen a culture of dialogue, reinforce national institutions and progressively improve the protection of human rights. It reiterated its readiness to continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council, OHCHR, United Nations mechanisms, international partners and civil society.

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

938. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe, 15 delegations made statements.

939. The Congo thanked the delegation of Sao Tome Principe for the additional information made available to the Council. It welcomed the country's acceptance of the recommendations made by the Congo on the adoption of a national plan to reduce child labour and the increase in the provision of vocational training to meet the challenges of youth employability. The Congo highly appreciated the efforts of Sao Tome and Principe in consolidating the gains made in the promotion and protection of human rights.

940. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Sao Tome and Principe on the progress made in the field of human rights, particularly through the adoption of the action plan to combat child labour and the action plan for the prevention of early pregnancy. It encouraged Sao Tome and Principe to continue its efforts to implement and update the national strategy to combat gender-based violence, develop online birth registration platforms, and intensify targeted information campaigns with a view to ensuring the registration of all births.

941. Cuba acknowledged the active participation of Sao Tome and Principe in the universal periodic review. Cuba commended the country's efforts to strengthen its legal and institutional framework for human rights and expressed the view that the continued implementation of the national health development plan would contribute to further strengthening the health system. Cuba welcomed the acceptance by Sao Tome and Principe of the three respectful and constructive recommendations it had made.

942. Cyprus welcomed the decision of Sao Tome and Principe to accept 113 of the 193 recommendations received, demonstrating its commitment to advancing the promotion and protection of human rights. Cyprus further noted that Sao Tome and Principe had accepted its recommendations concerning continued investment in strengthening community

Advance unedited version

education and awareness-raising on trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, the development of a strategic approach to address the root causes of high school dropout rates, and the strengthening of the capacities of domestic violence counselling centres. It expressed the hope that Sao Tome and Principe would reconsider the noted recommendations at a later stage.

943. Djibouti congratulated Sao Tome and Principe on accepting 113 of the 193 recommendations received and was particularly pleased by its acceptance of one of the three recommendations submitted by Djibouti. It took note of the explanations provided by Sao Tome and Principe regarding the other two recommendations and expressed the hope that they would be considered for implementation in due course.

944. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the fact that, during its previous cycle, Sao Tome and Principe had accepted 148 of the 161 recommendations received, thereby demonstrating a strong political commitment. It particularly appreciated the concrete progress achieved in three priority areas: gender-based violence, through the formalization of the REDE VIDA network and the provision of specialized support to victims; inclusive education, through the reduction in the number of students per classroom and the establishment of pilot classes for children with disabilities; and social housing, through the safe relocation of dozens of families vulnerable to climate-related risks.

945. Ghana commended Sao Tome and Principe for its commitment to implementing 113 of the 193 recommendations it had received. It appreciated the constructive engagement of Sao Tome and Principe throughout the review process and further noted that three of the four recommendations submitted by Ghana had been accepted. Ghana expressed confidence in the institutions of Sao Tome and Principe to uphold and advance human rights at both the national and international levels.

946. Haiti took note of the acceptance by Sao Tome and Principe of more than 58 per cent of the recommendations received during its review, including the three recommendations submitted by Haiti.

947. India appreciated the constructive engagement of Sao Tome and Principe throughout the review process, which reflected its commitment to the universal periodic review. India also welcomed the acceptance by Sao Tome and Principe of 113 recommendations, including the two recommendations submitted by India.

948. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted that Sao Tome and Principe had accepted two recommendations submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran during the review process, aimed at expanding youth skills training and employment programmes in renewable energy and sustainable agriculture, as well as strengthening investment in rural infrastructure. The acceptance of these recommendations reflected Sao Tome and Principe's commitment to promoting sustainable development and improving the well-being of its people.

949. Maldives commended Sao Tome and Principe for accepting the majority of the recommendations it had received during the Working Group session in January 2026, including the recommendation submitted by Maldives. It wished Sao Tome and Principe success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

950. Morocco welcomed Sao Tome and Principe's support for recommendations relating to the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, the strengthening of the role of the Interministerial Commission on Human Rights, and accession to the International Network of National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up.

951. Nepal thanked Sao Tome and Principe for its constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms. Nepal also thanked Sao Tome and Principe for accepting one of the three recommendations submitted by Nepal and took note of its efforts to promote gender equality and the participation of women in decision-making bodies.

952. The Philippines acknowledged with appreciation that Sao Tome and Principe had supported all three of its recommendations on continuing efforts to domesticate the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the Convention on the

Advance unedited version

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; stepping up measures to combat child labour, particularly in the agricultural sector and the informal economy; and integrating human rights education into school curricula, including gender equality and the nexus between human rights, the environment, climate change and new technologies. The Philippines wished Sao Tome and Principe success in implementing the recommendations it had accepted.

953. Portugal welcomed the constructive participation of Sao Tome and Principe in the universal periodic review, which provided an opportunity for dialogue on recent advances in human rights and on ongoing efforts to address the challenges that remain. Portugal noted the high number of recommendations accepted by Sao Tome and Principe, including those submitted by Portugal, in particular the recommendations relating to the establishment of a mechanism to monitor, systematize and publish human rights data and to the development of policies and legislation to protect the rights of the child. Portugal recognized that the formal acceptance of recommendations was an important step, the implementation of which required continuous follow-up, and expressed its readiness to continue supporting the country in implementing those recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

954. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe, six other stakeholders made statements.

955. The Center for Global Nonkilling referred to the universal ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as a means of protecting the right to life. It noted that, during the previous two universal periodic review cycles, Sao Tome and Principe had accepted recommendations to ratify the Convention but had not yet done so, despite national legislation criminalizing genocide, and inquired as to when ratification would take place.

956. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video statement) commended the leadership of Sao Tome and Principe in environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. It also welcomed the adoption of the Parity Act and the law on school meals, as well as the establishment of the Ministry of Women's Rights. However, it expressed concern about the prevalence of gender-based violence, school dropout rates, child labour in the informal economy, and limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation in rural areas. The organization supported recommendations to establish an independent national human rights institution and urged the State to strengthen judicial independence and intensify its efforts to combat corruption.

957. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme welcomed the cooperation of Sao Tome and Principe with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and commended the progress made in access to education, health care, and basic social services. It also welcomed the ratification of three International Labour Organization instruments and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa. However, it expressed serious concern about persistent gender-based violence, particularly the practice known as *catorzinhas*, which contributed to sexual abuse, early pregnancies, and school dropout among girls. The organization urged Sao Tome and Principe to criminalize these acts, update the national strategy on gender-based violence, and ensure its effective implementation. It also expressed concern about delays in ensuring accountability for allegations of torture and extrajudicial executions in November 2022 involving members of the security forces and urged the authorities to ensure that those responsible were brought to justice. It further encouraged the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and the ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

958. Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF) welcomed the efforts by Sao Tome and Principe to promote and protect human rights, including reforms of the justice sector, environmental protection measures, improvements in access to education and health care, and the ratification of key international human rights instruments. However, it remained deeply concerned by the prevalence of domestic violence and gender-based crimes and urged the authorities to adopt effective measures to address

Advance unedited version

persistent shortcomings in criminal prosecution. The organization also expressed concern about the exploitation of children and child labour in the informal sector and called for the revision of the Labour Code to bring it into full conformity with international standards. It further encouraged Sao Tome and Principe to strengthen public awareness campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence and ensure effective access to justice for all victims.

959. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement) welcomed the progress made by Sao Tome and Principe in implementing the recommendations from the previous cycle. It noted that, during the review, several States had emphasized the protection of vulnerable groups and the strengthening of social protection, demonstrating a growing global consensus on the need to focus on livelihoods and poverty eradication. It stressed that development was essential to the enjoyment of human rights and called on all States to respect and support the right to development of other countries while pursuing their own national interests.

960. Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society (video statement) welcomed Sao Tome and Principe's acceptance of 113 recommendations and noted the Government's statement that the 80 recommendations it had taken note of should not be considered rejected. However, the organization expressed concern about inconsistencies in the State's response, noting that several recommendations with similar content had received different levels of support. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations calling for the ratification of key international human rights treaties, including the three optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 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, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education. It also welcomed support for recommendations to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, eliminate child labour, align labour legislation with International Labour Organization standards, and eradicate child marriage, corporal punishment, and violence against children. It further urged Sao Tome and Principe to fulfil its overdue reporting obligations to the United Nations treaty bodies, particularly under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

961. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 193 recommendations received, 113 had enjoyed the support of Sao Tome and Principe, and 80 had been noted.

962. In its concluding intervention, the delegation of Sao Tome and Principe reiterated its appreciation for the quality of the dialogue and for the recommendations made by member States. It stated that the spirit of respect, cooperation and constructive dialogue underpinning the universal periodic review encouraged Sao Tome and Principe to continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights. Following the interactive dialogue, the Government had conducted national consultations with the competent institutions in order to analyse all recommendations received and define its position in a responsible and realistic manner. As a result, Sao Tome and Principe supported 113 of the 193 recommendations made during the review. The supported recommendations reflected the Government's determination to continue strengthening human rights protection, taking into account the national legal framework, existing public policies and the State's international commitments.

963. With regard to the 80 recommendations noted, the position of Sao Tome and Principe should not be interpreted as a rejection of the objectives contained therein. In this regard, the delegation explained that some recommendations concerned matters already being implemented through the constitutional and legislative framework and national public policies, while others were covered by recommendations that had been supported, thereby avoiding duplication. In addition, the implementation of certain recommendations would depend on the availability of resources, strengthened institutional capacity and continued technical assistance and international cooperation.

964. The delegation reaffirmed Sao Tome and Principe's commitment to strengthening the interministerial mechanism responsible for coordinating and monitoring implementation of

Advance unedited version

the accepted recommendations. Particular attention would be given to systematic follow-up of progress, coordination among national institutions and integration of the supported recommendations into public policies and national planning instruments.

965. The delegation concluded by reaffirming that the universal periodic review continued to represent a valuable opportunity to strengthen international cooperation and support States in translating their human rights commitments into concrete action. Sao Tome and Principe reaffirmed its commitment to implementing the supported recommendations gradually and consistently, in accordance with national capacities and on the basis of dialogue, transparency, and cooperation.

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Federated States of Micronesia

966. At its 23rd meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/101 on the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia.

Lebanon

967. At its 23rd meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/102 on the outcome of the review of Lebanon.

Mauritania

968. At its 23rd meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/103 on the outcome of the review of Mauritania.

Naoero

969. At its 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/104 on the outcome of the review of Naoero.

Rwanda

970. At its 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/105 on the outcome of the review of Rwanda.

Nepal

971. At its 24th meeting, on 30 June 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/106 on the outcome of the review of Nepal.

Saint Lucia

972. At its 25th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/107 on the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia.

Oman

973. At its 25th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/108 on the outcome of the review of Oman.

Austria

974. At its 25th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/109 on the outcome of the review of Austria.

Australia

975. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/110 on the outcome of the review of Australia.

Advance unedited version

Georgia

976. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/111 on the outcome of the review of Georgia.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

977. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/112 on the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Sao Tome and Principe

978. At its 26th meeting, on 1 July 2026, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 62/113 on the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe.

Strengthening the voluntary funds for the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council

979. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Norway, also on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Fiji, Pakistan and South Africa, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.10, sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Fiji, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Georgia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, Vanuatu and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

980. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Iceland, the Republic of Korea and Slovenia made general comments on the draft resolution.

981. 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.

982. Also at its 34th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/23).

983. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Honduras, Lebanon, Lithuania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Advance unedited version

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

984. Item 7 was not considered at the sixty-second session.

Advance unedited version

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

985. Item 8 was not considered at the sixty-second session.

Advance unedited version

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

986. At the 27th meeting, on 2 July 2026, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Ashwini K.P., presented her reports.[194]

987. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Brazil; China; Cuba; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Ghana; Indonesia; Iraq; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Qatar; South Africa; Spain; Sweden[195] (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway); Thailand; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[196] (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Costa Rica; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Djibouti; Germany; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Ireland; Libya; Malaysia; Morocco; Oman; Peru; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tunisia; Türkiye; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Zimbabwe; and State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UN-Women;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe; European Union; Organization of Islamic Cooperation; and University for Peace;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity International (CSI); Conectas Direitos Humanos; Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale; International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists (video statement); International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination); Les Caribous Libérés; Partners For Transparency; Sikh Human Rights Group; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement); and World Jewish Congress.

989. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

[194] A/HRC/62/55, A/HRC/62/55/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/56.
[195] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[196] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

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

990. At its 28th meeting, on 2 July 2026, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 18/18 and 60/30, a biennial thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building on the theme "Technical cooperation and capacity-building in supporting States in the full and effective realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health", accessible to persons with disabilities.

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

992. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sierra Leone to Switzerland and Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, Lansana Gberie; Manager of the Human Rights, Gender and Equity Cluster, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Michelle Remme; Executive Director, Physicians for Human Rights, Sam Zarifi (video statement); and Senior International Research Manager at Restless Development and Chair of the Digital Health Rights Project Steering Committee, Maria Malomalo (video statement).

993. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were also held at the 28th meeting. During the first speaking slot, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain[197] (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement); China (also on behalf of South Africa); Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine); Ecuador; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); Maldives[198] (also on behalf of Bahamas (The), Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, the Marshall Islands, Singapore, Suriname and Vanuatu); Micronesia (Federated States of)[199] (also on behalf of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Rwanda, Samoa and Senegal); Portugal[200] (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries); Sudan[201] (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); and Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Luxembourg; Trinidad and Tobago (also on behalf of Bahamas (The), Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Suriname); and Zambia;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling; Christian Council International; Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale; Harm Reduction International (video statement); International Planned Parenthood Federation; and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don

[197] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[198] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[199] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[200] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.
[201] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Advance unedited version

Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cuba; and Egypt;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain; Cambodia; Costa Rica; Eritrea (video statement); Malaysia; Nigeria; Paraguay; Peru; Samoa; and State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation (video statement); and Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association.

995. Also at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner of the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine, and on the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

996. At the 30th meeting, on 3 July 2026, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 59/22, an oral update on the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine and, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 80/223, on the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.[202]

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

998. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Czechia; France; Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden); Italy; Japan; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); North Macedonia; Republic of Korea; Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity: UNICEF;

[202] A/HRC/62/59.

Advance unedited version

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

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

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement); Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI); Human Rights House Foundation; Human Rights Now (video statement); Human Rights Research League (video statement); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Legal Action Worldwide; War Resisters International (video statement); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video statement).

999. Also at the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan

1000. At the 30th meeting, on 3 July 2026, the Director of the Global Operations Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 58/31, the report of OHCHR on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan.[203]

1001. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1002. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the presenters were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania; Burundi; China; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Ethiopia; Kenya; Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States); South Africa; Switzerland; Thailand; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Eritrea (video statement); Germany; Ireland; Malaysia; Russian Federation; Rwanda; Saudi Arabia; Sierra Leone; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; and Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement. (video statement); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement); Elizka Relief Foundation; Human Rights Research League (video statement); Human Rights Watch; Interfaith International; Legal Action Worldwide; Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association; and Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

1003. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Human Rights Division in South Sudan answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

[203] A/HRC/62/57.

Advance unedited version

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance and capacity-building for the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

1004. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Sao Tome and Principe, also on behalf of Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Portugal and Timor-Leste, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.14, sponsored by Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste and co-sponsored by Andorra, Colombia, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Paraguay and Spain. Subsequently, Albania, Benin, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Georgia, India, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Panama, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1005. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and Japan made general comments on the draft resolution.

1006. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/24).

1007. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Cameroon, Croatia, Honduras, Ireland, Lesotho, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Technical assistance and capacity-building for empowering women's access to education and work in digital and cybersecurity-related fields

1008. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Saudi Arabia, also on behalf of Bangladesh, the Gambia, Greece and Qatar, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.17, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Gambia, Greece, Qatar and Saudi Arabia and co-sponsored by Kuwait, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1009. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Iraq (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan, Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf that are members of the Human Rights Council), Pakistan (on behalf of the States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Qatar made general comments on the draft resolution.

1010. 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.

1011. Also at its 34th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/25).

1012. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (The), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Togo, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan

1013. At the 34th meeting, on 7 July 2026, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.23, sponsored by Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Advance unedited version

1014. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and the Gambia made general comments on the draft resolution.

1015. Also at the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1016. Also at its 34th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 62/26).

1017. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Honduras and Türkiye joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Advance unedited version

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
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
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas (The)
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Naoero
Nepal
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman

Advance unedited version

Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Chad
Congo
Costa Rica
Croatia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Eswatini
Fiji
Finland
Gabon
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Hungary
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia

Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda

Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Somalia
South Sudan
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Timor-Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Türkiye
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania

Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Advance unedited version

United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Office at Geneva
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Labour Organization
International Organization for Migration
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union
Council of Europe
European Public Law Organization
European Union
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
Inter-Parliamentary Union
International Development Law Organization
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
International Olympic Committee
International Union for Conservation of Nature
League of Arab States
Organization of Islamic Cooperation
Pacific Islands Forum
South Centre
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

Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute
ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together
Action Canada for Population and Development
IDPC Consortium
Il Cenacolo
ILGA World

Advance unedited version

Action for Development (Suisse)
Action Sri Lanka

Actions écologiques françaises
Advocates for Human Rights
Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization
Africa Culture Internationale

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
Agence internationale pour le développement
Aide Citoyenne Et Developpement Concerte
Aide humanitaire aux vulnérables du Congo
AIESEC International

AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil
Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation

Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work

Al-Basher Foundation for Development
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines
Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés
American Association of Jurists
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International

ANAJA (L'éternel a répondu)

Anti-Slavery International

Images For Inclusion Inc

Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society
India Water Foundation

Ingenieurs du Monde
INHR

Institut International de l'Écologie Industrielle et de l'Économie Verte
Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement

Institute for Human Rights

Institute for NGO Research

Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety
Instituto Brasileiro de Direitos Humanos
Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH
Interfaith International

internacionalna policijska organizacija (international police organization)
International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
International Association of Soldiers for Peace
International Bar Association

International Career Support Association

International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Commission of Jurists
International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas
International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)

Advance unedited version

Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL)
Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
Asia Pacific Transgender Network
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
Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros
Association apprentissage sans frontieres
Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse
Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole
Association culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme (ADEAGE)
Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée
Association Droit et Talents de Femmes
Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD)
Association Femmes de la médiation
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
International Council of Women
International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
International Dalit Solidarity Network
International Educational Development, Inc.
International Eurasia Press Fund
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities
International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)
International-Lawyers.Org
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Muslim Women's Union
International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Probono Legal Services Association Limited
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Service for Human Rights
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES

Advance unedited version

Association for Progressive Communications

Association for the Prevention of Torture

Association for Women's Rights in Development

Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration

Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults

Association of World Citizens

Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice

Association PANAFRICA

Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC »

Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon

Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI)

Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable

Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (AESFE)

Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII

Aula Abierta

Avocats Sans Frontières

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Baha'i International Community

Bahrain Center for Human Rights

Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations

Interregional Public Charitable Organization of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities "SAIL OF HOPE"

Irada Organization against Torture and Enforced Disappearance

Iran Autism Association

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco

iuventum e.V.

Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian

Jerusalem Institute of Justice

Jssor Youth Organization

Jubilee Campaign

Juristes pour l'enfance

Just Atonement Inc.

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture

Kirkon Ulkomaanavun Säätiö

La Manif Pour Tous

Latter-day Saint Charities

Law Council of Australia

Lawyers for Lawyers

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada

Le Secours Catholique

Legal Action Worldwide

Advance unedited version

Belgische associatie voor mensenrechten en ontwikkeling
British Humanist Association
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
Catholic International Education Office
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 d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)

Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement
Centre Europe - tiers monde
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR
Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil
Change Human's Life

Child Rights Connect
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC)
China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges
China Foundation for Human Rights Development

Legal Analysis and Research Public Union

Les Caribous libérés

Liberal International

Ligue Marocaine de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme

Lutheran World Federation

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association
Madre, Inc.

Make Mothers Matter

Medecins sans frontières (International)
Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)

Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients
MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR

Minority Rights Group
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
Musawah Global Vision Berhad

National Human Rights Civic Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee"
New Humanity

New Sunshine Charity Foundation
Oeuvre d'Orient
Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie
Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal

Organisation Européenne des Centres Islamiques (OECI)

Advance unedited version

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

Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development

Christian Council International

Christian Solidarity International (CSI)

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

Chunhui Children's Foundation

CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue)

CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation

Collectif des Associations Contre l'Impunité au Togo (C.A.C.I.T.)

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)

Organisation Futur Rayonnant

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

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

OutRight Action International

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

Peaceland Foundation

People for Equality and Relief in Lanka Inc

Physicians for Human Rights

Plan International, Inc.

PRATYEK

Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES

Advance unedited version

Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Conectas Direitos Humanos

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)
Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI
Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience
Cordoba Peace Institute – Geneva
"Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S)

David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies

Defence for Children International

Development Assistance International, Inc.

Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers
Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation
Dr M Chandrasekhar International Foundation
Dreikönigsaktion - Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar
Earthjustice

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Edmund Rice International Limited
Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights
Egyptian Association for Awareness and Comprehensive Development
Elizka Relief Foundation

Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort

Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development

Public Organization "Public Advocacy"
Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan

Rawsam Human Development Center
Redress Trust

Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme

Rescue the Poor Child

Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG)
Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF)
Réseau international pour les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit
Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie
Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Sambhali Trust

Save the Children International
Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association

Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization
Shandong Tongshan Public Welfare Development Centre of Children Welfare
Shivi Development Society

Sikh Human Rights Group

Silver Lining for the Needy Initiative

Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)
Society for Development and Community Empowerment

Advance unedited version

Equality Now

Equilibres & populations
Espace Afrique International
Etudiants Pour Une Societe Durable Paris
European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme
European Law Students' Association, The (ELSA)

Every Casualty Worldwide
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland
FIAN International e.V.
Focus Asia Foundation (F.A.F.)
Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)
Fondation des Oeuvres pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social - FOSBES ONG
Fondation Secours Humanitaire

Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS

Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue
Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen
Franciscans International

Freedom Now
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Friedrich Naumann Foundation
Friends World Committee for Consultation

Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
Frontline AIDS LTD.

Society for Threatened Peoples
Soka Gakkai International
Soroptimist International
Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
Stichting Global Human Rights Defence

Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL
Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Tamil Uzhagam

Teresian Association
The Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trial
The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena

The Inclusivity Project, Inc.

The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)
The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders
The Law Society

The Next Century Foundation

The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd
Tourner La Page
Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust
Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)
United Methodist Church - General Board of Global Ministries
United Nations Association of China

United Nations Watch

Advance unedited version

Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad
Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)
Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale
GIN SSOGIE NPC

Global Action for Trans* Equality Inc.
Global Action on Aging

Global Forum for the Defence of the Less Privileged (GFDLP)
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Globethics

Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited
Handicap International

Harm Reduction International
Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

Human Rights Advocates Inc.
Human Rights Association for Community Development in Assiut
Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS"
Human Rights First

Human Rights House Foundation
Human Rights Now
Human Rights Research League
Human Rights Watch
Humanists International

Universal Peace Federation

Village Suisse ONG

Villages Unis (United Villages)

Vision mondiale de la santé "VIM'S"
VIVAT International

Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga"
War Resisters International

Women Deliver, Inc.

Women for Human Rights, single women group
Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling
Women's Federation for World Peace International
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's International Zionist Organization
World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
World Evangelical Alliance

World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Jewish Congress

World Muslim Congress

World Organisation Against Torture

World Wide Fund for Nature International
World Young Women's Christian Association
World Youth Summit NPC
Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN)
Youth Parliament for SDG

Indigenous Peoples' organizations

Advance unedited version

Misión Pueblo Nación Mapuche
Society of Native Nations
Winnemem Wintu Tribe

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Australian Human Rights Commission
Austrian Ombudsman Board
Commission on Human Rights (Philippines)
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
Human Rights Defender (Armenia)
Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine)
National Commission for Human Rights (Rwanda)
National Human Rights Commission (Mauritania)
National Human Rights Commission (Nepal)
National Human Rights Committee (Qatar)
National Human Rights Council (Côte d'Ivoire)
National Human Rights Council (Morocco)
National Human Rights Institute (Chile)
National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi)
Office of the Human Rights Advocate (Guatemala)
Office of the Ombudsman (Colombia)
Scottish Human Rights Commission
Swedish Institute for Human Rights
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Academic institutions

American University Washington College of Law
Hendrix College
Quaker United Nations Office
School for International Training
School of Advanced Study, University of London
Seoul National University Human Rights Center

Advance unedited version

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.

Advance unedited version

Annex III

Documents issued for the sixty-second session

Documents issued under general distribution

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/HRC/62/1/Rev.1	1	Agenda and annotations
A/HRC/62/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its sixty-second session
A/HRC/62/3	3, 4, 7, 9, 10	Communications sent by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council from 1 December 2025 to 28 February 2026 and replies received from 1 February to 30 April 2026
A/HRC/62/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Federated States of Micronesia
A/HRC/62/4/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Lebanon
A/HRC/62/5/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Mauritania
A/HRC/62/6/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Nauru
A/HRC/62/7/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/8	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Rwanda
A/HRC/62/8/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Nepal
A/HRC/62/9/Add.1 and A/HRC/62/9/Add.1/Corr.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/HRC/62/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Saint Lucia
A/HRC/62/10/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Oman
A/HRC/62/11/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Austria
A/HRC/62/12/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/13	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Australia
A/HRC/62/13/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Georgia
A/HRC/62/14/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Saint Kitts and Nevis
A/HRC/62/15/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Sao Tome and Principe
A/HRC/62/16/Add.1	6	Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/62/17	2, 6	Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/HRC/62/18	2, 6	Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/19	2	Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/20	2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/62/21	2	Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women - Note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/62/22	2	Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel
A/HRC/62/23	2, 3	Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women - Panel 1: Gender-based violence against women and girls in conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian settings - Panel 2: Commemoration of the International Day of Women in Diplomacy, focusing on overcoming barriers to women's leadership in peace processes - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/24	2, 3	Conscientious objection to military service - Analytical report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/25	2, 3	Using digital tools for stakeholder engagement: aligning corporate practice with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/26	2, 3	Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/27	2, 3	Prevention of genocide - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/28	3	Report on the first session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group 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

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/HRC/62/29	2, 3	Intersessional panel discussion on the human rights of migrants - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/30	2, 3	Panel discussion on the rights of Indigenous Peoples - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/31	2, 3	Implementation and enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/32	2	Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health – Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/33	2, 3	Human rights and new and emerging digital technologies: Human rights due diligence for AI and State obligations - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/34	2, 3	Impact of anti-personnel mines on human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/35	3	Externalization of migration governance: new trends and specific aspects - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
A/HRC/62/35/Add.1	3	Visit to Mauritania - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
A/HRC/62/35/Add.2	2	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants on his visit to Mauritania - Comments by the State
A/HRC/62/36	3	Agribusiness, food security and human rights - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/62/36/Add.1	3	Visit to Serbia - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/62/36/Add.2	3	Guidance on the right of Indigenous Peoples to free, prior and informed consent in the context of business activities - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/HRC/62/37	3	The death penalty from the perspective of the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment and the protection of human dignity - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/62/37/Add.1	3	Visit to Lebanon - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/62/38	3	Peace and international solidarity - Report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity
A/HRC/62/39	3	Curriculum, pedagogy and assessment as elements of the right to education - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education
A/HRC/62/39/Add.1	3	Visit to Hungary - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education
A/HRC/62/39/Add.3	3	Children and youth survey on curriculum, pedagogy and assessment as elements of the right to education - Addendum to the report by the Special Rapporteur on the right to education
A/HRC/62/40	3	Truth, justice and reparation for persons affected by leprosy: a human rights framework to address historical and systematic forced segregation and discrimination - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen's disease) and their family members
A/HRC/62/41	3	Child trafficking in the context of statelessness, migration and forced displacement - Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
A/HRC/62/41/Add.1	3	Visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo - Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
A/HRC/62/41/Add.2	3	Visit to Chad - Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
A/HRC/62/42	3	The manufacturing of poverty - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/62/42/Add.1	3	Visit to Rwanda - Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/62/42/Add.2	3	The Roadmap for Eradicating Poverty Beyond Growth - Report of the Special

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
		Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/62/43	3	Principles for judicial appointments - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/62/43/Add.1	3	Visit to Guatemala - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/62/44	3	Transforming food systems for a safe climate and health for all - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change
A/HRC/62/44/Add.1	3	Visit to Dominica - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change
A/HRC/62/45	3	Unmasking the chilling effects of the digital surveillance ecosystem: the erosion of assembly and association rights - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
A/HRC/62/45/Add.1	3	Visit to Chile - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
A/HRC/62/45/Add.2 and A/HRC/62/45/Add.2/Corr.1	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association on her visit to Chile - Comments by the State
A/HRC/62/46	3	Violence and discrimination experienced by lesbian, bisexual, and queer women - Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
A/HRC/62/46/Add.1	3	Visit to Colombia - Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
A/HRC/62/47	3	Internally displaced persons and international humanitarian law - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
A/HRC/62/47/Add.1	3	Visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
A/HRC/62/48	3	Women's and girls' rights and artificial intelligence and related digital technologies - Report of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/HRC/62/48/Add.1	3	Visit to Zimbabwe - Report of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls
A/HRC/62/49	3	Violence against mothers - Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
A/HRC/62/49/Add.1	3	Visit to Kuwait - Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
A/HRC/62/50	2, 4	Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/51	2, 4	Situation of human rights in Myanmar - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/52	4	Situation of human rights in Belarus - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
A/HRC/62/53	3	Fourteenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/62/54	3, 5	Impact of artificial intelligence systems on good governance - Study of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
A/HRC/62/55	9	Racism and sport - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/62/55/Add.1	3	Visit to Austria - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/62/55/Add.2	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - Comments by the State
A/HRC/62/56	9	Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/62/57	2, 10	Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan - Report of the

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
		Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/58	2, 10	Cooperation with Georgia - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/59	2, 10	Situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/62/60	2, 3	Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/61	2, 3	Menstrual hygiene management, human rights and gender equality - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/62	2, 3	Accelerating progress towards preventing pregnancy among adolescent girls - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/63	2, 3	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/64	2, 3	Countering cyberbullying against older persons - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/65	2, 3	Recommendations on how to address structural and underlying causes and risk factors to prevent domestic violence - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/66	3	Health as an enabler of dignity - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
A/HRC/62/66/Add.1	3	Visit to Thailand - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
A/HRC/62/67	3	Freedom of expression in new frontiers - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/62/67/Add.1	3	Visit to Germany - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/62/67/Add.2	3	Draft guidelines on strengthening the protection of journalists in armed conflicts - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
		protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/62/68	2, 3	Promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/CRP.1	2, 10	Attacks against Ukraine's energy infrastructure and update on the human rights situation in Ukraine: 1 December 2025 to 31 May 2026 - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/CRP.2	2	"The essence of childhood has been destroyed": Israel's deliberate targeting of Palestinian children in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since 7 October 2023 - Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel
A/HRC/62/CRP.3	3	Reclaiming justice: A guide to recognizing and combatting Instrumentalization - Position paper from the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/62/CRP.4	2	Information supplementing the report "Sudan: hallmarks of genocide in El Fasher" - Independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan

Documents issued under limited distribution

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/L.1	3	Business and human rights
A/HRC/62/L.2	3	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
A/HRC/62/L.3/Rev.1	2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/62/L.4	3	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
A/HRC/62/L.5	3	Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy/ Hansen's disease and their family members
A/HRC/62/L.6	3	The right to education
A/HRC/62/L.7	5	The Social Forum
A/HRC/62/L.8	3	Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity
A/HRC/62/L.9	3	Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/L.10	6	Strengthening the voluntary funds for the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/62/L.11	3	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/62/L.12/Rev.1	3	Freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/62/L.13	3	Human rights and the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms
A/HRC/62/L.14	10	Technical assistance and capacity-building for the Member-States of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
A/HRC/62/L.15	3	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1	3	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls: in care and support systems
A/HRC/62/L.17	10	Technical assistance and capacity-building for empowering women's access to education and work in digital and cybersecurity-related fields
A/HRC/62/L.18/Rev.1	3	Human rights and climate change
A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1	3	Twentieth anniversary of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/62/L.20	2	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar
A/HRC/62/L.21/Rev.1	3	Promoting, protecting and respecting women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations
A/HRC/62/L.22	3	Extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/62/L.23	10	Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan
A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1	3	Child, early and forced marriage
A/HRC/62/L.25/Rev.1	2	Human rights implications of the obstruction and denial of humanitarian access and threats to the safety of humanitarian personnel in armed conflict
A/HRC/62/L.26/Rev.1	3	Protection of health care in armed conflict
A/HRC/62/L.27	3	Human rights and neglected tropical diseases
A/HRC/62/L.28	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/L.29	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.30	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.31	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.32	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.33	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.34	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.35	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.36	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.37	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.19/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.38	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.39	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.40	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.21/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.41	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.42	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.43	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.44	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.45	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.46	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.47	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1
A/HRC/62/L.48	1	Human rights situation in and around El Obeid, in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan

Advance unedited version

Documents submitted by Governments

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Description*
A/HRC/62/G/1	3	Note verbale dated 30 April 2026 from the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/62/G/2	9	Note verbale dated 8 July 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

Documents submitted by national institutions

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/HRC/62/NI/1	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/62/NI/2	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/62/NI/3	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/62/NI/4	3	Written submission by Zambia: Human Rights Commission - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/62/NI/5	3	Written submission by the National Independent Human Rights Commission of Burundi
A/HRC/62/NI/6	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/62/NI/7	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/62/NI/8	3	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia
A/HRC/62/NI/9	9	Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/1	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/62/NGO/2	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/3	3	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/62/NGO/4	3	Exposición escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/62/NGO/5	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/6	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/7	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/8	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/9	3	Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/10	3	Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/11	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/12	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/13	3	Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/14	3	Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/15	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/16	3	Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/17	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/18	3	Written statement submitted by Association Femmes de la médiation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/19	3	Joint written statement submitted by 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, Les Caribous Libérés, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/20	2	Joint written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/21	3	Written statement submitted by Rawsam Human Development Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/22	3	Written statement submitted by Patiala Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/23	3	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/24	3	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/25	2	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/26	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/27	2	Written statement submitted by World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/28	3	Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/29	3	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/30	3	Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/31	9	Written statement submitted by Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/32	2	Written statement submitted by Association Femmes de la médiation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/33	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/34	2	Written statement submitted by Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/35	3	Written statement submitted by Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/36	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/37	3	Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/38	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/62/NGO/39	3	Written statement submitted by Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/40	2	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/41	3	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/42	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/43	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/44	3	Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/45	3	Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/47	3	Written statement submitted by Bahrain Center for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/48	3	Written statement submitted by Bahrain Center for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by Bahrain Center for Human Rights, a non-

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/50	3	Written statement submitted by Development of the Local Community Association at Gazirat Beba, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/51	2	Written statement submitted by Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/52	3	Written statement submitted by CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/53	3	Written statement submitted by CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/54	2	Written statement submitted by CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/55	2	Written statement submitted by Agence internationale pour le développement, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/56	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Agence internationale pour le développement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général
A/HRC/62/NGO/57	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Agence internationale pour le développement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général
A/HRC/62/NGO/58	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing International Exchange Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/59	3	Written statement submitted by Zhongguancun Federation of Social Organizations, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/60	3	Written statement submitted by Zhongguancun Green Mine Industry Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/61	3	Written statement submitted by The Blue Tree Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/62	3	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/63	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/64	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/65	10	Written statement submitted by Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/66	3	Written statement submitted by Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/67	3	Exposé écrit présenté par La Manif Pour Tous, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/68	3	Exposé écrit présenté par La Manif Pour Tous, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/69	2	Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/62/NGO/70	3	Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/71	3	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/72	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/73	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/74	3	Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/75	2	Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/76	3	Written statement submitted by MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/77	3	Written statement submitted by MIDLINE for HumanRights - MHR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/78	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/79	3	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/80	3	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/81	10	Written statement submitted by Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/82	2	Written statement submitted by Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/83	3	Written statement submitted by INHR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/84	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/62/NGO/85	3	Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of

Advance unedited version

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
		Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/86	10	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Interfaith International, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/87	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/62/NGO/88	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/62/NGO/89	2	Written statement submitted by Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/90	3	Written statement submitted by Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/91	3	Written statement submitted by Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/92	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/93	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/94	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/95	3	Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/96	2	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Vši "Žmogaus teisiu apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/97	2	Written statement submitted by Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/98	3	Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Vši "Žmogaus teisiu apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/99	3	Joint written statement submitted by Vši "Žmogaus teisiu apsauga", Public Organization "Public Advocacy", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/100	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/62/NGO/101	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/62/NGO/102	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/62/NGO/103	10	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/104	3	Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/105	3	Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/106	3	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/107	3	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/108	3	Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/109	2	Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/110	9	Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/111	9	Written statement submitted by China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/112	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/113	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/114	3	Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/115	3	Written statement submitted by payamavaran hamyari (chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/116	3	Written statement submitted by Payamavaran hamyari (Chatra), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/117	3	Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/118	3	Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/119	3	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/120	3	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/121	3	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/122	3	Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/123	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/124	3	Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/125	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/126	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/127	3	Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/128	3	Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/129	6	Written statement submitted by Arab NGO Network for Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/62/NGO/130	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/131	3	Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/132	3	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/133	2	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/134	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/62/NGO/135	2	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/136	3	Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/137	3	Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/138	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/139	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/62/NGO/140	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/141	2	Joint written statement submitted by African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/142	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/143	2	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/144	3	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/145	3	Written statement submitted by Committee for Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/146	9	Written statement submitted by Bahrain Jurists Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/147	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Human Rights Research League, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/148	3	Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/149	9	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/150	3	Joint written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, PRATYEK, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/151	3	Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/152	9	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/153	3	Written statement submitted by Merja Zarka, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/154	3	Written statement submitted by Merja Zarka, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/155	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/62/NGO/156	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/62/NGO/157	2	Written statement submitted by Agence Suisse pour le développement et les

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		droits de l'homme - ASDH, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/158	3	Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/159	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/160	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/161	3	Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/162	3	Written statement submitted by IRIS Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/163	2	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/164	3	Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación Abba Colombia, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/62/NGO/165	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/166	3	Written statement submitted by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/167	3	Joint written statement submitted by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), China Agricultural University, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/168	2	Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/169	3	Joint written statement submitted by PRATYEK, Edmund Rice International Limited, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/170	3	Joint written statement submitted by PRATYEK, Edmund Rice International Limited, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/171	9	Written statement submitted by Vši "Žmogaus teisiu apsauga", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/172	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/173	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/174	3	Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/175	3	Written statement submitted by Sambhali Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/176	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/177	3	Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/178	6	Exposé écrit présenté par Reseau Ensemble contre la torture en Mauritanie, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/179	3	Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/180	2	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/181	3	Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/182	2	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/183	3	Written statement submitted by Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/184	2	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/185	2	Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/186	3	Written statement submitted by Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/187	2	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/188	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/189	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/190	2	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/191	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/192	3	Written statement submitted by Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/193	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/194	4	Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/195	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/196	3	Written statement submitted by Lawyers for Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/197	3	Written statement submitted by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/198	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/199	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/200	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/201	2	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/202	3	Written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/203	3	Written statement submitted by Patiala Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/204	3	Written statement submitted by Patiala Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/205	2	Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/206	3	Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/207	3	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/208	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Alliance of Women, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), Mothers Legacy Project, Silver Lining for the Needy Initiative, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/209	3	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/210	3	Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/211	3	Written statement submitted by Iranian Association for United Nations Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/212	2	Written statement submitted by Iranian Association for United Nations Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/213	3	Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/214	3	Written statement submitted by Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/215	3	Joint written statement submitted by Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/216	9	Exposé écrit présenté par Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP),

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/217	3	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/218	3	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/219	2	Written statement submitted by Lawyers for Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/220	2	Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/221	2	Written statement submitted by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/222	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Human Rights Research League, US Women's Caucus, Inc., WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW, Women's Network for Change, World Without Genocide, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Society for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/62/NGO/223	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/224	2	Written statement submitted by Institute for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/225	3	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, 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, Etudiants Pour Une Societe Durable Paris, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Mouvement

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		associatif des jeunes et des étudiants, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/226	2	Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/227	3	Joint written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, 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, Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH), Mouvement associatif des jeunes et des étudiants, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/228	10	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/229	2	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/230	3	Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Alliance of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), Mothers Legacy Project, Silver Lining for the Needy Initiative, Widows Rights International, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/231	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/232	3	Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/233	3	Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/234	10	Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/235	3	Joint written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/236	3	Joint written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/237	3	Joint written statement submitted by United for Human Rights, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/238	3	Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/239	3	Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/240	2	Written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/241	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Thendral, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/242	3	Written statement submitted by Association pour le Droit de l'Homme et Le Développement Durable, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/243	3	Written statement submitted by New Humanity, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/244	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/245	9	Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Économique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/62/NGO/246	3	Written statement submitted by New Humanity, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/247	3	Written statement submitted by Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/248	10	Written statement submitted by Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/249	10	Joint written statement submitted by Foundation of International Servant leadership Exchange Association, Amis des Etrangers au Togo (A.D.E.T.), Arab African Council for Integration and Development, Ashiana Collective Development Council, Association Aide aux femmes et enfants, Association du Développement et de la Promotion de Droits de l'Homme, Association nationale des partenaires migrants, Chia-Funkuin Foundation, Conglomeration of Bengal's Hotel Owners, Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen, Human Rights Sanrakshan Sansthaa, Internationale Gemeinschaft für die Unterstützung von Kriegsopfern e.V., Murna Foundation, Organization for Research and Community Development, Pakistan Council for Social Welfare and Human Rights, Save the Climat, Voice of Animal - Nepal, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/250	3	Written statement submitted by Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/251	3	Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/HRC/62/NGO/252	2	Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/253	3	Written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/254	3	Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/255	10	Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/256	3	Written statement submitted by Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/257	3	Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/258	3	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/259	3	Written statement submitted by Association Femmes de la médiation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/260	3	Written statement submitted by Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/261	3	Joint written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Institute for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/262	9	Written statement submitted by Servas International, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/62/NGO/263	3	Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/264	6	Joint written statement submitted by Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/265	3	Written statement submitted by Accept International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/266	9	Written statement submitted by Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/267	9	Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/268	6	Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/269	6	Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/270	9	Written statement submitted by Action for Pune Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/271	6	Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/272	10	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Research League, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/273	9	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/274	10	Written statement submitted by Focus Asia Foundation (F.A.F.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/62/NGO/275	10	Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-

Advance unedited version

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
		governmental organization in special consultative status

Advance unedited version

Annex IV

Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixty-second session

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

Bethanie Carney Almroth (Sweden)

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

Leopoldo Maldonado Gutierrez (Mexico)

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

Mariangela Simao (Brazil)

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

Pau Perez Sales (Spain)

Advance unedited version