NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF SPECIAL PROCEDURES REPORTS RELEVANT TO NEW TECHNOLOGIES

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group of experts on people of African descent	2024	Report presented to the 57th session of the HRC, examining the implications of digitalization, artificial intelligence, and new and emerging technologies for people of African descent (A/HRC/57/70).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the Working Group's 23rd and 24th sessions held in Geneva, Switzerland, which focused on the theme **"Data for racial justice"**, summarizing discussions on, among other things, the potential racial bias that artificial intelligence and algorithms may have, including in the criminal justice sector (A/HRC/42/59).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, clarifying the ways in which the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights apply to the procurement and deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) systems by States and by businesses that do not develop AI themselves (A/HRC/59/53).
	2021	Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021 on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: guidance on ensuring respect for human rights defenders, which includes a chapter on technology and social media companies (A/HRC/47/39/Add.2).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on business, human rights and conflict-affected regions, which includes a chapter on the challenges of the cyber age (A/75/212).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on integrating a gender perspective in implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which provide, under Principle 13, that business enterprises should ensure that new technologies such as artificial intelligence and automation do not have disproportionate adverse impacts on women's human rights (A/HRC/41/43).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the 7th annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, which includes a chapter on technology and corporate respect for human rights (A/HRC/41/49).

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	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on business and government action to advance the implementation of corporate human rights due diligence as set out in the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, noting that new technology offers the promise of innovative solutions for improving the way human rights impacts are tracked down the supply chain; that significant innovations involve technology to enable workers' voices to be heard, which can enhance both due diligence and remediation approaches, including in supply chains; that Collaborative initiatives are also being explored in several sectors to use blockchain technology to monitor impacts at all nodes in the supply chain; but that at the same time, when using technology, due consideration needs to be given to the risks of undermining good practice (A/73/163).
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	2025	Report presented to the 58th session of the HRC, focusing on the digitalization of cultural heritage and its impact on cultural rights (A/HRC/58/60).
	2024	Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, emphasizing the importance of an inclusive approach to the right to science and also addressing the role of digital technologies (A/HRC/55/44).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the importance of public spaces for the exercise of cultural rights and the challenges that must be addressed so that everyone can access and enjoy such spaces, discussing, among other things, cyberspace as a public space and concluding that, in the digital age, public spaces are no longer limited to strictly physical spaces but also include cyberspace and that this implies that human rights guarantees continue to apply online, subject to the same regime of limitations recognized in international human rights law for distinctive rights and that public powers, to fulfil their human rights obligations, may need to take measures to ensure access to and participation in cyberspace for all (A/74/255).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on a human rights approach to the intentional destruction of cultural heritage in conflict and non-conflict situations by States and non-State actors, recommending, among other things, that States should prepare in peacetime for any possible threat to cultural heritage in time of war, including through documenting the tangible and intangible cultural heritage within their jurisdiction, as well as employing

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		digital technologies and new media, wherever feasible (A/71/317).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on patent policy and the right to science and culture, discussing, among other things, the impact of patent policy on ensuring access to essential technologies and noting that potential implications of scientific advances likely to have a significant impact on human rights require attention, for example, in the field of energy, information and communication technologies, nanotechnology and synthetic biology (A/70/279).
	2015	Report presented to the 28th session of the HRC in 2015 on copyright law and policy from the perspective of the right to science and culture, emphasizing both the need for protection of authorship and expanding opportunities for participation in cultural life (A/HRC/28/57).
	2012	Report presented to the 20th session of the HRC in 2012 on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications (A/HRC/20/26).
Special Rapporteur on the right to development	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly in 2018 on South-South cooperation, including with respect to cooperation on technology and science (A/73/271).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	2024	Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, presenting good practices of support systems enabling community inclusion of persons with disabilities and also focusing on the role of digital technology (A/HRC/55/34).
	2022	Report presented to the 49th session of the HRC in 2022 addressing artificial intelligence and the rights of persons with disabilities (A/HRC/49/52).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the situation of older persons with disabilities, discussing, among other things, assistive devices and technologies and e-governance as well as e-services through information communications technology in this context (A/74/186).
	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the provision of different forms of rights-based support and assistance for persons with disabilities, which includes assistive devices and technologies (A/HRC/34/58).

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	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on how to establish disability-inclusive policies that are in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and which can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, discussing, among other things, assistive devices and technologies (A/71/314).
Working Group on discrimination against women and girls	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, focusing on the escalating backlash against gender equality and the urgency of reaffirming substantive equality and the human rights of women and girls, and also examining gender equality in our digital lives (A/HRC/56/51).
	2022	Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022 on girls' and young women's activism, addressing offline and online harassment and violence (A/HRC/50/25).
	2020	Report presented to 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on women's human rights in the changing world of work, focusing on technological change and recommending that States "strengthen regulatory frameworks for technology providers to ensure they prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls online." (A/HRC/44/51).
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on the right to be safe in education, and addressing the issue of digital safety (A/HRC/59/41).
	2024	Report presented to the 79th session of the GA, addressing the use of artificial intelligence in education from the perspective of the human right to education (A/79/520).
		Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, focusing on academic freedom and also addressing the digitalisation of education (A/HRC/56/58).
	2022	Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC, focusing on the impact of the digitalization of education on the right to education (A/HRC/50/32).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on the impact of the coronavirus disease crisis on the right to education, focusing also on the digitalization of education and recommending that "Governments should consider the massive arrival of private actors through digital technology as a major danger for education systems and the right to education in the long term. They should ensure, including through the adoption of appropriate regulation, that the increased role of the private sector will not lead to the

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		capture of limited public resources for education by commercial entities seeking to profit from the crisis, the collection of learners' and teachers' data or advertising directed at children and youth. Education and learning solutions should be developed as a public good, without commercial or other restrictive licenses that threaten the enjoyment of the right to education and deepen inequalities" (A/HRC/44/39).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on situation of refugees with regard to the right to education, in particular in the context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, discussing, among other things, the role of information and communications technology in providing innovative solutions, such as e-Learning, to address come challenges in this context (A/73/262).
	2016	Report presented to 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 issues and challenges to the right to education in the digital age with a focus on higher education, considering, among other things, how the norms and principles that underlie the right to education should be upheld while embracing digital technologies (A/HRC/32/37).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on lifelong learning and the right to education, discussing, among other things, information and communications technologies role in lifelong learning (A/71/358).
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	2023	Report presented to the 54th session of the HRC, investigating the use of new technologies against the families of disappeared individuals, their advocates and human rights defenders and explored how those technologies can be applied to facilitate the search for disappeared persons and to obtain and secure evidence of the commission of enforced disappearance (A/HRC/54/22/Add.5).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to a healthy environment and air pollution, referring to, among other things, new technologies that offer the possibility of leapfrogging expensive air quality monitoring stations and other clean technologies (A/HRC/40/55).
Independent Expert on the effects of foreign	2023	Report presented to the 52nd session of the HRC, focusing on international financial obligations, digital systems and human rights (A/HRC/52/34).

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debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights		
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on freedom of expression and elections in the digital age (A/HRC/59/50).
	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC focusing on journalists in exile and addressing digital **technology and companies'** responsibility (A/HRC/56/53).
	2022	Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022, on the Special Rapporteur's visit to Hungary from 15 to 22 November 2021, addressing digital surveillance of journalists (A/HRC/50/29/Add.1).
	2022	Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022, focusing on reinforcing media freedom and the safety of journalists in the digital age (A/HRC/50/29).
	2021	Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021 on disinformation and freedom of opinion and expression, examining the role of digital technology in the spread of disinformation (A/HRC/47/25).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA on the human rights law that applies to the regulation of online **'hate speech'** (A/74/48050).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the private surveillance technologies and human rights, especially the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/HRC/41/35) along with a supplementary annex containing an overview of submissions received in preparation of this report (A/HRC/41/35/Add.3).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly in 2018 on the implications of artificial intelligence technologies for human rights in the information environment, focusing in particular on rights to freedom of opinion and expression, privacy and non-discrimination (A/73/348).

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Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (*continued*)	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the regulation of user-generated online content (A/HRC/38/35) along with a supplementary annex providing an overview of submissions received in preparation of the report (A/HRC/38/35/Add.1).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 in follow-up to the Rapporteur's prior report to the HRC in 2015 (A/HRC/29/32) on the use of encryption and anonymity to exercise the rights to freedom of opinion and expression in the digital age, examining new trends and issues since the initial report (A/HRC/38/35/Add.5).
	2017	Report presented to 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the role of digital access providers, in particular on the roles played by private actors engaged in the provision of Internet and telecommunications access, and concluding with a set of principles that could guide the private sector's steps to respect human rights (A/HRC/35/22) along with a supplementary annex providing materials accompanying the report (A/HRC/35/22/Add.4).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UN General Assembly in 2016 on the contemporary challenges to freedom of expression addressing, among other things, mass and targeted surveillance and internet shutdowns (A/71/373).
	2016	Report presented to 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the freedom of expression, State regulation, and the private sector in the digital age (A/HRC/32/38), addressing, among other things, content regulation, internet shutdowns, net neutrality, and surveillance as well as digital security, along with submissions by States and civil society on the topic.
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in 2015 on the protection of sources of information and whistle-blowers, including in relation to surveillance and digital tools such as encryption and anonymizing programs to promote their protection (A/70/361), along with submissions by States and civil society on the topic.
	2015	Report presented to 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the use of encryption and anonymity to exercise the rights to freedom of opinion and expression in the digital age (A/HRC/29/32) along with submissions by

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		States and civil society on the topic and a companion document providing further references.
	2013	Report presented to 23rd session of the HRC in 2013 on the **implications of States' surveillance of** communications on the exercise of the human rights to privacy and to freedom of opinion and expression (A/HRC/23/40 and A/HRC/23/40/Corr.1), including the surveillance of communications, data, and internet filtering and content regulation.
	2012	Report presented to the 67th session of the UN General Assembly in 2012 on hate speech and incitement to hatred (A/67/357), addressing, among other things, the dissemination of hate speech online, content removal, and online anonymity.
	2011	Report presented to the 66th session of the UN General Assembly in 2011 on the right to freedom of opinion and expression exercised through the Internet addressing, among other things, access to online content and access to Internet connection as well as the importance of digital literacy (A/66/290).
	2011	Report presented to 17th session of the HRC in 2011 on key trends and challenges to the right of all individuals to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds through the Internet (A/HRC/17/27), addressing, among other things, access to content and Internet infrastructure and the increasing censorship of information online as well as cyberattacks.
	2007	Report presented to 4th session of the HRC in 2007 analysing four topics, including the future establishment of an intergovernmental body dealing with Internet governance and its role in limiting commercial pressure on, inter alia, a human rights approach to Internet freedom (A/HRC/4/27).
	1998	Report presented to 54th session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1998 on, among other things, the impact of new information technologies on the equal opportunity of access to information and on the exercise of the right to freedom of expression (E/CN.4/1998/40).
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on the impact of the 2023–2025 "super election" cycle on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, and

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of peaceful assembly and of association		addressing the use of digital technologies (A/HRC/59/44).
	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, calling for urgent joint global action to respond to the global attack on civic space, to preserve the gains made, and to push back against the emerging and deepening threats against the rights to peaceful assembly and of association, and also examining the threats of emerging technologies (A/HRC/56/50).
		Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, presenting a Model Protocol for Law Enforcement Officials to Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Context of Peaceful Protests and key principles for the use of digital technologies in the facilitation of protest (A/HRC/55/60).
	2022	Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022, focusing on the protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests during crisis situations and examining the use of new technologies (A/HRC/50/42).
	2021	Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021 on the impact of Internet shutdowns in relation to peaceful protests (A/HRC/47/24/Add.2).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 reflecting on ten years protecting civic space worldwide, affirming that "technological advances such as facial recognition, artificial intelligence, hacking tools and digital identification, are posing complex challenges to association and assembly rights. Governments are increasingly cutting off access to the Internet and mobile networks to stifle mass demonstrations and silent dissident voices during elections. For many in civil society, the Internet is no longer a safe place, as they have become the growing targets of surveillance and online violence. The slow progress in addressing these challenges points to the urgent need to move beyond commitments to action and accountability." (A/HRC/44/50).
	2019	Report presented to 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the opportunities and challenges facing the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in the digital age, addressing, among other things, State obligations, roles and responsibilities of business, opportunities, and trends in State restrictions such as

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		surveillance, arbitrary blocking or filtering of online content, and network disruptions (A/HRC/41/41).
	2018	Report presented to 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on global trends with regard to the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, including on obstructions encountered in the digital space (A/HRC/38/34).
	2017	Report presented to 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the successes and achievements of civil society in recent years, including **how civil society has "leveraged digital technology to organize, deliberate and innovate", while noting that technology is a "double**-edged **sword" as it raises privacy, censorship, and** surveillance concerns, among others (A/HRC/35/28).
	2014	Report presented to 26th session of the HRC in 2014 on threats to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association for groups most at risk, noting, among other things, that the **"right to freedom of association applies both online and offline"** and that "laws that unjustifiably restrict freedom of expression on the Internet and limit the ability of people to associate over that medium are unacceptable" (A/HRC/26/29).
	2013	Report presented to 23th session of the HRC in 2013 on the funding of associations and the ability to hold peaceful assemblies, including the importance of new communication technologies in facilitating and organizing peaceful assemblies (A/HRC/23/39).
	2012	Report presented to 20th session of the HRC in 2012 on best practices that promote and protect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and discussing the importance of use of the Internet, in particular social media, and other information and communication technology, as basic tools which enable individuals to organize peaceful assemblies, as well restrictions by States on that use (A/HRC/20/27).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	2023	Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC in 2023, analysing the impact of digital innovation and technologies on the right to health, including on the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of facilities, goods and services (A/HRC/53/65).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on the elements that are needed to set a rights-based global

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Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (*continued*)		agenda for advancing the right to mental health, discussing digital surveillance (A/HRC/44/48).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the education of healthcare workers, referring to, among other things, technologies and to communication technologies in particular as supplies (along with essential medicines, vaccines and medical products) needed by healthcare workers to function adequately and stressing that "[e]ssential health interventions and technologies should not be limited to biomedical products and should include effective psychosocial and population-based public health interventions" and further noting that the "[t]he implementation of important communication technologies and cultural awareness training for health-care workers, including doctors, have been found to be effective in promoting access to health care in persons with disabilities" (A/74/174).
	2017	Report presented to 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the right of everyone to mental health, stating, among other things, that accessibility to mental health as well as the right to live and participate in the community may be achieved by integrating mental health into rights-compliant use of mobile technologies (in addition to into general hospitals, primary care, and social care services) (A/HRC/35/21).
	2016	Report presented to 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the right of adolescents to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, which explains, among other things, that the use of new communications technologies may help adolescents to build and utilize networks to promote their right to health through information dissemination, data gathering, health campaign design, health education, peer-to-peer education and counselling and conflict mediation and stresses that the right to protection extends to violence in the digital environment and that States must take measures to combat cyberbullying (A/HRC/32/32).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the persisting impunity for human rights violations committed against human rights defenders and the challenges that exist in combating it, noting that digital attacks require complex investigations and most States have the resources to acquire technology and powerful software that can be used in

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		digital attacks on human rights defenders and that the existence of legislation restricting access to public information and the lack of independent accountability mechanisms makes it impossible to determine how the acquired technology is being used, let alone establishing responsibility, and recommending that States should establish independent to monitor and investigate the use of digital technologies for surveillance, to ensure that any such use is consistent with the principles of legality, necessity and legitimacy of objectives and that companies that sell surveillance technology should refrain from doing so if there are indications that it is being used in ways that violate human rights. (A/74/159).
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	2023	Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC in 2023, also focusing on challenges to judicial independence linked to digital technologies, especially disinformation, online harassment and threats, and artificial intelligence (A/HRC/53/31).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the essential role that the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary have played as guarantors of judicial independence, and the status of threats and challenges to the independence of judges and lawyers and the judicial system as a whole in the current global context, noting, among other things, the improper use of new technology and social media can negatively influence public perception of the justice system and undermine public trust in the functioning of judicial institutions (A/74/176).
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	2024	Report presented to the 79th session of the GA, addressing the challenge of increased global inequality and explaining how an artificial intelligence international solidarity design strategy could elucidate the duties of States, corporations and civil society to strengthen equal access to technology and the non-discriminatory inclusion of groups and individuals in vulnerable situations (A/79/170).
		Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, examining the participation of civil society organisations seeking to express international solidarity through transnational, international and regional networks, and also focusing on digital solidarity and civil society (A/HRC/56/57).

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Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	2021	Report presented to the 76th session of the HRC in 2021 examining the provision of military and security products and services in cyberspace by mercenaries, mercenary-related actors and private military and security companies and its human rights impacts (A/76/151).
	2020	Report presented to the 45th session of the HRC in 2020 on the impact of the use of private military and security services in immigration and border management on the protection of the rights of all migrants, focusing on border security technologies and monitoring services (A/HRC/45/9).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	2019	Report presented to 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the impact of migration on migrant women and girls from a gender perspective in which the Special Rapporteur discusses, among other things, the need for information firewalls between the immigration authorities and public services so that migrant women and girls can exercise their human rights without the fear of being deported (A/HRC/41/38).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on effective access to justice for migrants, stressing, among other things, the need to foster the **establishment of "firewall"** protections to safeguard the right to access justice for migrants without the fear of being deported (A/73/178/Rev.1).
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	2021	Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021, addressing the widespread targeting of minorities through hate speech in social media, noting that "the use of facial recognition in artificial intelligence and digital technology by police and security forces … can interfere with the prohibition of discrimination and freedom of movement, expression and association, particularly the rights of specific groups, such as minorities and indigenous peoples" and that "the targeting of specific minorities by police forces through facial recognition technology that can conduct racial profiling and specifically pick out members of a minority" (A/HRC/46/57).
	2015	Report presented to 28th session of the HRC in 2015 on hate speech and incitement to hatred against minorities in the media, including how digital media has changed the media landscape by providing minorities with opportunities to engage in public

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		debate, while at the same time increasing challenges relating to the dissemination of hate speech online (A/HRC/28/64).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, the Internet and human rights, including the Internet shutdown, and the regulation of online expression, including concern over drafting of an anti-hate speech law and noting that automation plays a role but human moderators will still be necessary, and recommending that the established principles of international human rights law must be adopted by Internet companies with operations in Myanmar as the basis of policies and processes for content regulation (A/74/342).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, focusing on the right to information of older persons and the use of new technologies (A/75/205).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the human rights of older persons in emergency situations, addressing, among other things, the impact of digital technologies, such as digital information and communications technology, satellite data and computer processing of digital information, and biometric identification, to provide emergency support and management during emergency situations (A/HRC/42/43).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 examining the impact of assistive and robotics technology, artificial intelligence and automation on the human rights of older persons (A/HRC/36/48).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons (*continued*)	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the Special Rapporteur's country visit to Singapore from 21 to 29 September 2019 making findings on, among other things, assistive and robotics technology in relation to the human rights of older persons (A/HRC/36/48/Add.1).
	2015	Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 on the right to autonomy and care of older persons, discussing, among other things, the importance of new technologies to their education, training and lifelong learning; noting the importance of continued

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		education and access to new technologies, as well as vocational rehabilitation and recommendation that distance learning and digital training should be offered to older persons in order to bridge the gap among generations and avoid dependency on others as a result of to the lack of knowledge of information and communications technology (A/HRC/30/43).
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on digital technology, social protection and human rights examining the impact of new technologies on the human rights of persons living in poverty, discussing, among other things, that systems of social protection and assistance are increasingly driven by digital data and technologies that are used to automate, predict, identify, surveil, detect, target and punish and how welfare budgets could be transformed through technology to ensure a higher standard of living for the vulnerable and disadvantaged, and providing several recommendations in this regard (A/74/48037).
	2019	Report was presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the Special Rapporteur's country visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 5 to 16 November 2018 during which the Special Rapporteur examined, among other things, the impact of new technologies (e.g., the use of "big data", artificial intelligence, algorithms and automated decision-making processes) on the human rights of those living in poverty, especially in terms of the functioning of the welfare system (A/HRC/41/39/Add.1 and end-of-mission statement).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the Special Rapporteur's country visit to the United States of America from 1 to 15 December 2017 in which the Special Rapporteur addressed, among other things, human rights implications of so-called 'coordinated entry systems' on homeless persons, as well as the impact of predictive analytics on pre-trial decisions in the American criminal justice system (A/HRC/38/33/Add.1).
Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy	2025	Report presented to the 58th session of the HRC, setting out the basis for the creation of a conceptual framework for regulating the use of neurotechnologies and the processing of

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		neurodata, from the perspective of the right to privacy (A/HRC/58/58).
	2024	Report presented to the 79th session of the GA, setting out a proposal for the updating of General Assembly resolution 45/95 of 14 December 1990, entitled "Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files", in order to update its content to bring it into line with the socio-technological reality of the twenty-first century (A/79/163).
		Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, examining personal data protection and privacy laws from five continents with the aim of providing States with a comparative study of the different mechanisms that have been established so that data subjects can exercise control over the use of their personal data (A/HRC/55/46).
	2021	Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021 on **artificial intelligence and privacy, and children's** privacy (A/HRC/46/37).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on the privacy dimensions of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, focusing on data protection and technological surveillance (A/75/147).
	2020	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on protecting against gender-based privacy infringements, noting that "privacy infringements happen in multiple, interrelated and recurring forms facilitated by digital technologies, in both private and public settings across physical and national boundaries. Online privacy infringements, reflect and extend offline privacy infringements. Digital technologies amplify their scope and intensify their impact" (A/HRC/43/52).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the protection and use of health-related data, examining, among other things, that artificial intelligence, algorithmic transparency, and big data, recommending that medical algorithms should be regulated transparently, fairly and predictably; that all algorithms and artificial intelligence should facilitate monitoring for adverse effects, including characteristics protected under applicable laws and United Nations conventions; and that processes and systems must be designed and implemented to identify and address algorithmic bias (A/74/277).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on privacy in the context of security and surveillance,

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		from a gender perspective, and in relation to health data (A/HRC/40/63). In addition, the Taskforce on Health Data identified a range of issues, such as 'Smart' implanted health devices devices/prostheses that transmit ongoing real life data back to companies and others, which positions the 'body as data' and subject to use in legal proceedings, and artificial intelligence/machine learning and automatic processing, that will be explored in consultations during 2019.
	2018	Final report presented to the 73th session of the UNGA in 2018 on the work of the Big Data Open Data Taskforce established by the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy (A/73/45712).
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 focusing on the work undertaken in the first three years of his mandate with a particular focus on the work done on surveillance and privacy (A/HRC/37/62).
	2017	Interim report to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the work of the Big Data Open Data Taskforce established by the Special Rapporteur on Privacy (A/72/540).
	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on governmental surveillance activities from a national and international perspective, outlining approaches to a more privacy-friendly oversight of government surveillance (A/HRC/34/60).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 outlining the mandate's priorities and activities, namely Thematic Action Streams (TAS) on Big Data and Open Data; Security and Surveillance; Health Data; **Personal data processed by corporations; and "A better understanding of Privacy"** (A/71/368).
	2016	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 outlining the mandate's priorities, including on privacy and technology, big data analytics, and surveillance (A/HRC/31/64).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, focusing on artificial intelligence and racial discrimination (A/HRC/56/68).
	2023	Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC, also focusing on the nexus between digital technologies and contemporary forms of racism, racial

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		discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/HRC/53/60).
	2021	Report presented to the 48th session of the HRC in 2021 on Racial and Xenophobic discrimination and the use of digital technologies in border and immigration enforcement (A/HRC/48/76).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on the discriminatory impact of emerging digital technologies on migrants, stateless persons, refugees and other non-citizens (A/75/590).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on racial discrimination and emerging digital technologies. (A/HRC/44/57).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the contemporary use of digital technology in the spread of neo-Nazi and related intolerance (A/73/312), providing as well good practices for States and technology companies to address this issue.
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on recent, concerning shifts in ideologies and support for Nazism and neo-Nazism and their glorification, examining, among other things, the role of technology in the spread of neo-Nazi ideology (A/HRC/38/53).
	2014	Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 on manifestations of racism on the Internet and social media (A/HRC/26/49), examining the context, key trends and the manifestations of racism on the Internet and social media, and provides an overview of the legal and policy frameworks and the measures taken at international, regional and national levels, as well as some of the regulatory norms adopted by Internet and social network providers.
	2012	Report presented to the 67th session of the UNGA in 2012 on key issues and challenges posed by the increasing use of the Internet to disseminate racist ideas and incite racial hatred and violence, highlighting as well the potential role and positive contribution of the Internet as an effective tool for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/67/326).
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 exploring explores freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression as two closely interrelated and mutually reinforcing rights, and addressing, among other things, the impact of online platforms and related restrictions,

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		including the use of facial recognition technology (A/HRC/40/58).
Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children	2024	Report presented to the 79th session of the GA, analysing existing and emerging threats that technologies pose to children in facilitating, heightening and committing various manifestations of sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse against children (A/79/122).
		Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, exploring the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse to which child performers are exposed within the entertainment industry, also addressing the abuse of technology (A/HRC/55/55).
	2023	Report presented to the 52nd session of the HRC, on reparation for child victims and survivors of sale and sexual exploitation, addressing the role of information and communications technology in supporting reparation through targeted detection and mandatory reporting (A/HRC/52/31).
	2022	Report presented to the 49th session of the HRC in 2022 providing a practical approach to addressing the sale and sexual exploitation of children, and also focusing on online child sexual exploitation (A/HRC/49/51).
	2020	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 providing an overview of the Special Rapporteur's activities since her previous report, focusing on the link between ICT and the sexual exploitation of children (A/HRC/43/40).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on safeguards for the protection of the rights of children born from surrogacy arrangements, addressing, among other things, the right of children to access to information about their origins in the context of assisted reproductive technologies, which can be particularly important for their right to health (A/74/162).
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on surrogacy and sale of children, addressing, among other things, matters relating to new assisted reproductive technologies (A/HRC/37/60).
	2015	Report presented to the 28th session of the HRC in 2015 on the issue of information and communication technologies and the sale and sexual exploitation of children (A/HRC/28/56)

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	2009	Report presented to the 12th session of the HRC in 2009 on child pornography on the Internet (A/HRC/12/23).
	2005	Report presented to the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights in 2005 on child pornography on the Internet (E/CN.4/2005/78).
Independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on data collection and management as a means to create heightened awareness of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (A/HRC/41/45).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences	2023	Report presented to the 78th session of the GA, focusing on the use of technology in facilitating and preventing contemporary forms of slavery (A/78/161).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 outlining the priorities of the new mandate holder, addressing the relationship between technology and contemporary forms of slavery (A/75/166)
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on whether current anti-slavery efforts can respond effectively to the contemporary forms of slavery which are widespread today and whether these efforts are likely to be adequate to address future forms and manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery (A/HRC/42/44), examining how patterns and drivers of contemporary forms of slavery are likely to be impacted by, among other things, major technological changes, and advocating that anti-slavery efforts should be "smart" by using **"digital** technology to accelerate efforts to scale up what **works and adopt new approaches to financing".**
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, discussing restrictions on freedom of expression and harassment of journalists, including through Internet shutdowns (A/HRC/42/63).
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on mass graves, highlighting the multitude of sites of mass killings and unlawful deaths across history and the world, examining digital technologies contributing to the discovery and management of mass graves (A/75/384).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 addressing the issue of targeted killings through armed

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Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (*continued*)		drones, particularly in light of the proliferation in the use of drones and their expanding capability over the last five years and makes recommendations designed to regulate their use and enhance accountability. (A/HRC/44/38).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 providing an update on some of the areas covered by the mandate from 2010 to 2016 and comments on some of the current issues in the area of the right to life, including on the impact of new technology with regard to the protection of the right to life such as armed drones, autonomous weapons, and fact-finding through information and communications technologies (A/71/372).
	2015	Report presented to the 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the use of information and communications technologies to secure the right to life (A/HRC/29/37).
	2014	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on, among other things, the use of less lethal and unmanned weapons in law enforcement, expressing the view that the increasingly advanced technology requires a detailed regulatory framework (A/69/265).
	2014	Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 on the protection of the right to life during law enforcement, discussing, among other things, the legal uncertainty in relation to the interpretation of rules on the international use of force in connection with the use of drones and suggests that the HRC articulates the basic outline of the legal framework for the use of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones and calls on the HRC to remain engaged with the matter of autonomous weapons systems (A/HRC/26/36)
	2013	Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on the use of lethal force through armed drones from the perspective of protection of the right to life (A/68/382), examining in detail the use of armed drones under international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international law governing the use of force between States.
	2013	Report presented to the 23rd session of the HRC in 2013 on lethal autonomous robotics and the protection of life (A/HRC/23/47).

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	2010	Report presented to the 65th session of the UNGA in 2010 on the relevance of new technologies in the context of human rights fact- finding, targeted killings and accountability, and extrajudicial executions and robotic technologies (A/65/321).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	2024	Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, presenting vision and priorities, and also focusing on the human rights impacts of new technologies in countering terrorism (A/HRC/55/48).
	2023	Report presented to the 52nd session of the HRC, addressing the human rights challenges and consequences of the development, use and transfer of new technologies in the context of counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism (A/HRC/52/39).
	2021	Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 202 on the human rights impact of counter-terrorism and countering (violent) extremism policies and practices on the rights of women, girls and the family, affirming that "new technologies and data collection methods in particular have disparate impacts on minorities and are profoundly gendered" (A/HRC/46/36).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the impact of measures to address terrorism and violent extremism on civic space and the rights of civil society actors and human rights defenders, examining, among other things, the use of the internet for terrorist purposes (A/HRC/40/52).
	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the developments that have taken place in connection with the principal issues addressed in each of his previous thematic reports, including on the use of remotely piloted aircraft in extraterritorial lethal counter-terrorism operations and mass digital surveillance for counter-terrorism purposes (A/HRC/34/61).
	2014	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on counter terrorism and mass digital surveillance (A/69/397).
	2014	Report presented to the 25th session of the HRC in 2014 on the civilian impact from the use of drones in extraterritorial lethal counter-terrorism operations (A/HRC/25/59).
	2020	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on psychological torture, encouraging the interpretation of the

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Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment		prohibition of torture in line with contemporary possibilities and challenges arising from emerging technologies and exploring, in a preliminary manner, the possibility and basic contours of what could be described as **"cybertorture"** (A/HRC/43/49).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on achievements and primary challenges concerning the universal implementation of the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment, discussing how the use of new equipment and technologies can help to prevent torture and ill-treatment and hold its perpetrators accountable, but that the emergence of new types of weapons, equipment and technologies may also raise significant concerns about their possible misuse, and recommending, among other things, that States should conduct systematic legal reviews with a view to determining whether the use new weapons, restraints and other equipment or technologies, in some or all circumstances, would violate the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment or any other obligation under international law, or would significantly increase the risk of such violations occurring (A/73/207).
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, providing an overview and assessment of the development of cybertechnologies and their impact on the use of unilateral sanctions (A/77/296).
Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on sex-based violence against women and girls, and addressing violence through technologies (A/HRC/59/47).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on online violence and violence facilitated by information and communications technology (ICT) against women and girls from a human rights perspective (A/HRC/38/47).