



General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 November 2019

Original: English

Seventy-fourth session

Agenda item 70 (a)

Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Third Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-fourth session, under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of human rights instruments” and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the sub-item jointly with sub-item 70 (b), entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms”, sub-item 70 (c), entitled “Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives”, and sub-item 70 (d), entitled “Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action”, and held a general discussion on item 70, entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, as a whole at its 17th to 36th meetings, from 14 to 18, 21 to 25 and on 29 October. The Committee considered proposals and took action on the sub-item at its 43rd and 49th meetings, on 5 and 18 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion is contained in the relevant summary records.¹

3. For the documents before the Committee under this sub-item, see document [A/74/399](#).

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in five parts, under the symbols [A/74/399](#), [A/74/399/Add.1](#), [A/74/399/Add.2](#), [A/74/399/Add.3](#) and [A/74/399/Add.4](#).

¹ [A/C.3/74/SR.17](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.18](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.19](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.20](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.21](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.22](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.23](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.24](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.25](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.26](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.27](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.28](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.29](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.30](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.31](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.32](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.33](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.34](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.35](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.36](#), [A/C.3/74/SR.43](#) and [A/C.3/74/SR.49](#).



II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution [A/C.3/74/L.24](#)

4. At its 43rd meeting, on 5 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” ([A/C.3/74/L.24](#)), submitted by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark made a statement and orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the eleventh preambular paragraph.²

6. Subsequently, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States of America, Uruguay and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see para. 13, draft resolution I).

8. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, a statement was made by the representative of Argentina. After the adoption, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and the Philippines.

B. Draft resolution [A/C.3/74/L.32/Rev.1](#)

9. At its 49th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto: accessibility” ([A/C.3/74/L.32/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Seychelles, Spain and Sweden. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America,

² See [A/C.3/74/SR.43](#).

Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand made a statement, also on behalf of Mexico.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 13, draft resolution II).

12. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America. After the adoption, a statement was made by the representative of Argentina, as well as by the observer for the Holy See.

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

13. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Reaffirming also that no one shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, which must be respected and protected under all circumstances, including in times of international and non-international armed conflict or disturbance or any other public emergency, that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in relevant international instruments and that legal and procedural safeguards against such acts must not be subject to measures that would circumvent this right,

Recalling also that the prohibition of torture is a peremptory norm of international law without territorial limitation and that international, regional and domestic courts have recognized the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as customary international law,

Recalling further the definition of torture contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment¹ and the obligation of States to abide strictly by the definition of torture contained in article 1, without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which contains or may contain provisions of wider application, and emphasizing the importance of properly interpreting and implementing the obligations of States with respect to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recognizing that States must protect the rights of those facing criminal sentences, including the death penalty and life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, and of other affected persons in accordance with their international obligations,

Noting that, under the Geneva Conventions of 1949,² torture or inhuman treatment are a grave breach and that, under the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,³ acts of torture can constitute crimes against humanity and, when committed in a situation of armed conflict, constitute war crimes,

Recognizing the importance of the implementation of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁴ which makes a significant contribution to the prevention and prohibition of torture, including by prohibiting secret places of detention and by ensuring legal and procedural safeguards for persons deprived of their liberty, and encouraging all States that have not done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention,

Recognizing also that the prevalence of corruption, including in law enforcement and justice systems, can have a negative impact on the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including by eroding fundamental safeguards and preventing victims of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment from effectively seeking justice, redress and compensation through the justice system,

Recognizing further that the effective implementation of the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment promotes, inter alia, peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, contributes to access to justice for all, builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,⁵

Commending the persistent efforts of civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, as well as national human rights institutions and national preventive mechanisms, and the considerable network of centres for the rehabilitation of victims of torture, to prevent and combat torture and to alleviate the suffering of victims of torture,

Deeply concerned about all acts which can amount to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment committed against persons exercising their rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in all regions of the world,

1. *Condemns* all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can thus never be justified, and calls upon all States to implement fully the absolute and non-derogable prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. *Also condemns* any action or attempt by States or public officials to legalize, authorize or acquiesce in torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under any circumstances, including on grounds of national security and counter-terrorism or through judicial decisions, and urges States to ensure the accountability of those responsible for all such acts;

3. *Stresses* that States must neither punish personnel for not obeying orders to commit or conceal acts amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment nor allow pleas of *respondeat superior* as a criminal defence in cases in which such orders were obeyed;

4. *Emphasizes* that acts of torture or inhuman treatment are grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949,² that acts of torture and cruel treatment in armed

³ Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.

⁴ Ibid., vol. 2716, No. 48088.

⁵ See resolution 70/1.

conflict are serious violations of international humanitarian law and in this regard constitute war crimes, that acts of torture can constitute crimes against humanity and that the perpetrators of all acts of torture must be prosecuted and punished, and in this regard notes the efforts of the International Criminal Court to end impunity by seeking to ensure accountability and punishment of perpetrators of such acts, in accordance with the Rome Statute,³ bearing in mind its principle of complementarity, and encourages States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Rome Statute;

5. *Also emphasizes* that States must take persistent, determined and effective measures to prevent and combat all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, stresses that all acts of torture must be made offences under national criminal law punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account their grave nature, and calls upon States to prohibit under national law acts constituting cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

6. *Stresses* that States must ensure that no statement that is established to have been made as a result of torture is invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made, urges States to extend that prohibition to statements made as a result of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and recognizes that adequate corroboration of statements, including confessions, used as evidence in any proceedings constitutes one safeguard for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

7. *Urges* States not to expel, return (“refouler”), extradite or in any other way transfer a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, stresses the importance of effective legal and procedural safeguards in this regard, and recognizes that diplomatic assurances, where given, do not release States from their obligations under international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, in particular the principle of non-refoulement;

8. *Recalls* that, for the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations, including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights;

9. *Urges* States to ensure that border control operations and reception centres fully comply with international human rights obligations and commitments, including the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

10. *Calls upon* all States to adopt and implement effective measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in particular in the context of the use of force by law enforcement officials and in places of detention and other places where persons are deprived of their liberty, including legal and procedural safeguards, as well as to ensure that the competent judicial or disciplinary authorities and, where relevant, the prosecution can effectively ensure compliance with such safeguards;

11. *Recalls* its resolution [43/173](#) of 9 December 1988 on the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, and in this context stresses that ensuring that any individual arrested or detained is promptly brought before a judge or other independent judicial officer in person, and permitting prompt and regular medical care and legal counsel throughout all stages of detention, as well as visits by family members and

independent monitoring mechanisms, are effective measures for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

12. *Stresses* the obligation of States to ensure that anyone who is arrested is informed at the time of arrest of the reasons for the arrest and is promptly informed of any charges against him or her, in accessible forms of communication, including in a language that he or she understands, and is provided with information about, and an explanation of, his or her rights;

13. *Calls upon* States to include education and information regarding the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the training of law enforcement personnel and other personnel authorized to resort to force or who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment, which may include training on the use of force, all available modern scientific methods for the investigation of crimes and the critical importance of reporting instances of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to superior authorities;

14. *Emphasizes* that States shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices, as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under their jurisdiction, and stresses the importance of the development of domestic guidelines on the conduct of interrogations, with a view to preventing any cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

15. *Welcomes* the collaboration between practitioners, experts and other relevant stakeholders on the elaboration of a set of universal standards for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards aimed at operationalizing the presumption of innocence, improving effective policing and ensuring that no person is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during questioning, and encourages the continued collaboration between practitioners, experts and other relevant stakeholders towards this goal;

16. *Encourages* all States to take appropriate effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to apply the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules);⁶

17. *Reminds* all States that prolonged incommunicado detention or detention in secret places can facilitate the perpetration of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and can in itself constitute a form of such treatment, and urges all States to respect the safeguards concerning the liberty, security and dignity of the person and to ensure that prolonged incommunicado detention and secret places of detention and interrogation are abolished;

18. *Emphasizes* that conditions of detention must respect the dignity and human rights of persons deprived of their liberty, highlights the importance of reflecting on this in efforts to promote respect for and protection of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty, calls upon States to address and prevent detention conditions amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, notes in this regard concerns about solitary confinement, and encourages States to take effective measures to address overcrowding in detention facilities, which may have an impact on the dignity and human rights of persons deprived of their liberty;

⁶ Resolution 70/175, annex.

19. *Welcomes* the establishment of national preventive mechanisms to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, urges States to consider establishing, appointing, maintaining or enhancing independent and effective mechanisms that have experts with the required capabilities and professional knowledge to undertake monitoring visits to places of detention, inter alia, with a view to preventing acts of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and calls upon States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment⁷ to fulfil their obligation to designate or establish national preventive mechanisms at the latest one year after the entry into force of the Protocol or of its ratification or accession, that are truly independent, composed of experts with the required capabilities and professional knowledge, properly resourced and effective;

20. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent and prohibit the production, trade, export, import and use of equipment that has no practical use other than for the purpose of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

21. *Urges* States, as an important element in preventing and combating torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, to ensure that no authority or official orders, applies, permits or tolerates any sanction, reprisal, intimidation or other prejudice against any person, group or association, including persons deprived of their liberty, for contacting, seeking to contact or having been in contact with any national or international monitoring or preventive body active in the prevention and combating of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

22. *Also urges* States to ensure accountability for any act of sanction, reprisal, intimidation or other form of unlawful prejudicial conduct against any person, group or association, including persons deprived of their liberty, for cooperating, seeking to cooperate or having cooperated with any national or international monitoring or preventive body active in the prevention and combating of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, by ensuring impartial, prompt, independent and thorough investigations of any alleged act of sanction, reprisal, intimidation or other form of unlawful prejudicial conduct; to bring the perpetrators to justice; to provide access to effective remedies for victims, in accordance with their international human rights obligations and commitments; and to prevent any recurrence;

23. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment¹ to fulfil their obligation to submit for prosecution or extradite those alleged to have committed acts of torture, regardless of where such acts were committed, if the alleged offender is present in any territory under their jurisdiction, and encourages other States also to do so, bearing in mind the need to fight impunity;

24. *Encourages* States to consider establishing or maintaining appropriate national processes to record allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to ensure that such information is accessible in accordance with applicable law;

25. *Stresses* that an independent, competent domestic authority must promptly, effectively and impartially investigate all allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that such an act has been committed, and that those who encourage, instigate, order, tolerate, acquiesce in, consent to or perpetrate such acts

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2375, No. 24841.

must be held responsible, brought to justice and punished in a manner commensurate with the severity of the offence, including the officials in charge of any place of detention or other place where persons are deprived of their liberty where the prohibited act is found to have been committed;

26. *Recalls*, in this respect, the Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Principles)⁸ as a valuable tool in efforts to prevent and combat torture and the updated set of principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity;⁹

27. *Emphasizes* that it is important for law enforcement officials to be able to play their role in safeguarding the right not to be subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and for States to ensure the proper functioning of the criminal justice system, in particular by taking effective measures to combat corruption, establish proper legal aid programmes and provide for the adequate selection, training and remuneration of law enforcement officials;

28. *Encourages* all States to ensure that persons charged with torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment have no involvement in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any person under arrest, detention, imprisonment or other deprivation of liberty while such charges are pending and, if such persons are convicted, after the conviction;

29. *Calls upon* all States to adopt a victim-oriented approach¹⁰ in the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, paying special attention to the views and needs of victims in policy development and other activities relating to rehabilitation, prevention and accountability for torture;

30. *Also calls upon* all States to adopt a gender-responsive approach in the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including by taking into consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹¹ and to pay special attention to sexual and gender-based violence;

31. *Calls upon* States to ensure that the rights of persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,¹² are fully integrated into torture prevention and protection, and welcomes the efforts of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in this regard;

32. *Stresses* that national legal systems must ensure that victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment have effective access to justice and obtain redress, and that the complainants and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of making a complaint or giving evidence;

33. *Calls upon* States to provide redress for victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, encompassing effective remedy and adequate, effective and prompt reparation, which should include restitution, fair and adequate compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition, taking into full account the specific needs of the victim;

⁸ Resolution 55/89, annex.

⁹ E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1.

¹⁰ See A/HRC/16/52.

¹¹ Resolution 65/229, annex.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

34. *Urges* States to ensure that appropriate rehabilitation services are promptly available to all victims without discrimination of any kind and without limitation in time, until the fullest rehabilitation possible has been achieved, and are provided either directly by the public health system or through the funding of private rehabilitation facilities, including those administered by civil society organizations, and to consider making rehabilitation services available to the immediate families or dependants of the victims and to persons who have suffered harm while intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization;

35. *Also urges* States to establish, maintain, facilitate or support rehabilitation centres or facilities where victims can receive such treatment and where effective measures for ensuring the safety of their staff and patients are taken;

36. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority;

37. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention concerning inter-State and individual communications, to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20, to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Committee against Torture as soon as possible, and to comply strictly with their obligations under the Convention, including, in view of the high number of reports not submitted in time, their obligation to submit reports in accordance with article 19 of the Convention, and invites States parties to incorporate a gender perspective and information concerning persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable, including children and juveniles and persons with disabilities, when submitting reports to the Committee;

38. *Welcomes* the work and the reports of the Committee and of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, recommends that their reports continue to include information on the follow-up by States parties to their recommendations, and supports the Committee and the Subcommittee in their efforts to further improve the effectiveness of their working methods;

39. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Committee and the Subcommittee having due regard to the principle of non-discrimination, paying particular attention to the rights of those who are marginalized, most vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, including through a victim-oriented and gender-responsive approach in the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

40. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in conformity with her mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution [48/141](#) of 20 December 1993, and other relevant United Nations entities, in accordance with their mandates and existing resources, to continue to provide, at the request of States, advisory services for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including for the preparation of national reports to the Committee, for the implementation of recommendations of the Committee, and for the establishment and operation of national preventive mechanisms, as well as technical assistance, including for the development, production and distribution of teaching materials for this purpose, and further calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide the support necessary to enable the Subcommittee to provide advice and assistance to States parties to the Optional Protocol;

41. *Emphasizes* the importance of States ensuring proper follow-up to the recommendations and conclusions of the relevant treaty bodies and mechanisms,

including the Committee, the Subcommittee, national preventive mechanisms and the Special Rapporteur, while recognizing the important role of the universal periodic review, national human rights institutions and other relevant national or regional bodies in preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

42. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur addressing the achievements made towards eradicating torture and other ill-treatment and reflecting on the primary challenges facing the universal implementation of the Convention¹³ and of his report contained in document [A/74/148](#), encourages him to continue to include, in his recommendations, proposals on the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations, requests him to continue to consider including in his reports information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts, and further encourages future collaboration between practitioners, experts and other relevant stakeholders towards these goals;

43. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his tasks, to supply all necessary information requested by him, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up on his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by him to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with him on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations;

44. *Stresses* the need for the continued regular exchange of views among the Committee, the Subcommittee, the Special Rapporteur and other relevant United Nations mechanisms and bodies, as well as for the pursuit of cooperation with relevant United Nations programmes, notably the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with regional organizations and mechanisms, as appropriate, and with civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, with a view to enhancing further their effectiveness and cooperation on issues relating to the prevention and eradication of torture by, inter alia, improving coordination;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, the provision of adequate staff and facilities for the bodies and mechanisms involved in preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including, in particular, the Committee, the Subcommittee and the Special Rapporteur, commensurate with the strong support expressed by Member States for preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture, in order to enable them to discharge their mandates in a comprehensive, sustained and effective manner, and taking fully into account the specific nature of their mandates;

46. *Recognizes* the global need for international assistance to victims of torture, stresses the importance of the work of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, appeals to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, and welcomes the establishment of and encourages contributions to the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to support the implementation of the recommendations made by the Subcommittee and of educational programmes by the national preventive mechanisms;

¹³ [A/73/207](#).

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to transmit to all States the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Funds, to include the Funds, on an annual basis, among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, and to submit to the Human Rights Council, and to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions, a report on the operations of the Funds, and encourages the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture to continuously raise awareness among States and relevant stakeholders about the overall trends and developments in its operations;

48. *Welcomes and acknowledges* the work of the Convention against Torture Initiative, launched in March 2014 on the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, to achieve the universal ratification and improved implementation of the Convention by 2024, as well as related regional initiatives on the prevention and eradication of torture;

49. *Calls upon* all States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as relevant intergovernmental and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to commemorate, on 26 June, the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture;

50. *Decides* to consider at its seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol, the report of the Committee, the report of the Subcommittee and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur;

51. *Also decides* to give its full consideration to the subject matter at its seventy-seventh session.

Draft resolution II Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto: accessibility

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [72/162](#) of 19 December 2017 and its previous relevant resolutions, as well as relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council and of the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions,

Recalling also the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁷ and the Optional Protocol thereto,¹⁸ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁹ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,²⁰ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²¹ and all other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,²² the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030²³ and the New Urban Agenda,²⁴

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁵ which is inclusive of persons with disabilities and in which Member States pledged to leave no one behind, recognizing that the contributions of persons with disabilities are important to its full and effective implementation, and acknowledging that Member States, while implementing the 2030 Agenda, should, inter alia, respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without discrimination of any kind,

Welcoming the fact that, since the opening for signature of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto on 30 March 2007, 162 States and 1 regional integration organization have signed and 180 States and 1 regional integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention and 94 States have signed and 96 States have ratified the Optional Protocol,

Noting with appreciation the work and activities that have been and continue to be undertaken in support of the Convention and towards the fulfilment and mainstreaming of the rights of all persons with disabilities, particularly through, inter alia, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention, the Under-Secretary General and Senior Adviser on Policy, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, other human rights treaty bodies, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, the Inter-Agency Support Group

¹⁶ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

²² [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

²³ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

²⁴ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

²⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

on the Convention and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,

Noting the need for Member States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders to further strengthen the normative framework on disability, including the rights of persons with disabilities, in line with the pledge of leaving no one behind contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to consider disability as a global issue, cutting across the pillars of the United Nations,

Welcoming progress towards mainstreaming disability, including the rights of persons with disabilities, in the work of the United Nations, and noting with appreciation the launch of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and the leadership of the Secretary-General to bring about transformative and systematic change on disability inclusion across the United Nations system,

Welcoming also the contributions of the Steering Committee on Accessibility to improving the accessibility of United Nations premises, conferences and meetings, and information and communications, and notes other disability-related initiatives such as the Global Disability Summit,

Welcoming further the observance of international disability-related days, including “World Autism Awareness Day” on 2 April 2019 on the theme “Assistive technologies, active participation”, which promoted accessibility for persons on the autism spectrum to affordable assistive technologies in order to eliminate the barriers to their participation on an equal basis with others, as well as the observance of World Down Syndrome Day on 21 March 2019 on the theme “Leave no one behind in education”, which focused on inclusive and accessible education,

Taking note with appreciation that the 2018 *Disability and Development Report*²⁶ presents an overview of the status of accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the persistent gaps in this regard, and identifies good practices and recommended actions in accessibility for the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the disability-inclusive achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling that persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others, including in relation to their access to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, in both urban and rural areas,

Expressing concern that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, which limit their enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others, and recognizing that the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is crucial to making progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recognizing the importance of accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communications, and the need to identify and eliminate prejudice, discrimination, obstacles and barriers that limit the access of persons with disabilities to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other

²⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. 19.IV.4.

facilities and services open or available to the public, in both urban and rural areas, on an equal basis with others,

Emphasizing that accessibility is a precondition for persons with disabilities to live independently, participate fully and equally in all aspects of life and fully enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others, and recognizing the importance of accessibility measures, including through the use of universal design and assistive technologies, as a means of investing in society as a whole and as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing the need to take into account the specific challenges linked to accessibility for older persons with disabilities, especially those faced by older women with disabilities,

Recognizing also the need to promote and protect the human rights of all persons with disabilities, including those who require more intensive support to attain and maintain maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and vocational abilities and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life,

Recognizing further the benefits of universal design as a means of designing environments, including technologies, products, programmes and services, that are inclusive and accessible to all, recognizing that universal design should not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities, and recognizing also that the application of universal design from the initial stages of any development could help make the building of accessible physical environments, as well as information and communications technologies and systems, much less costly than retrofitting adaptations to remove barriers to accessibility,

Recognizing that accessibility measures, such as standards, laws and policies, should include reasonable accommodations which are necessary and appropriate modifications and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure that persons with disabilities may enjoy and exercise all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others,

Recognizing also that persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters and in their aftermath, and that they may require specific protection and safety measures, recognizing further the need to support further participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development of measures and decision-making processes relating thereto, in order to ensure disability-inclusive risk reduction and humanitarian action, and recognizing the special coping mechanisms developed by persons with disabilities to withstand the effects of conflict and natural disasters,

Recognizing further the contribution of family members towards the full and equal enjoyment by persons with disabilities of their human rights, including through participation in organizations which empower persons with disabilities to have a voice and full control of their own lives, and recognizing the need for States to raise awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities and to foster respect for their rights and dignity, including accessibility,

Recognizing the need for States to accelerate the development, implementation and mainstreaming of strategies that respect, protect and fulfil the rights of all persons with disabilities, including women and girls, to the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, cultural and social rights, without discrimination, by adopting legislation, policies and programmes that are inclusive of and accessible to all persons with disabilities, and affirming that realizing their human rights requires their full, effective and meaningful participation and inclusion in all aspects of public, political, economic, cultural, social and family life, on an equal basis with all others,

Recognizing also that information and communications technologies, including assistive technology and devices, have shown their potential to strengthen the exercise of human rights, and that they can create conditions enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy their human rights and can contribute to their social inclusion and empowerment and allow them to live independently in the community on an equal basis with others and to fully, effectively and meaningfully participate in society and in the workplace,

Emphasizing the right to privacy and the respect for data-protection regulations and standards in all uses of information and communications technologies and systems,

Welcoming the positive role of civil society in the promotion and implementation of accessibility for persons with disabilities, and stressing the importance of closely consulting and actively involving persons with disabilities, including women and girls, through their representative organizations, in the development and implementation of legislation and policies that affect their lives and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, thereby minimizing the risk of creating barriers to accessibility for all persons with disabilities,

Stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to ensure equal access to quality education, full and productive employment and decent work on an equal basis and without discrimination to persons with disabilities, including by promoting access to inclusive education systems, skills development, volunteering opportunities and vocational and entrepreneurial training in order to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence,

Acknowledging the importance of taking measures to raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities in order to eliminate discrimination, stereotypes, prejudices and other barriers which constitute a major impediment to their full, equal and effective participation in society and the economy, as well as in political and public life,

Concerned that the continuing lack of reliable statistics, data and information on the situation of persons with disabilities at the national, regional and global levels contributes to their exclusion in official statistics, policies and programmes, and in this regard recognizing the need to intensify efforts to build the capacity of Member States, and to strengthen, at the national level, data collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by disability, sex and age for specific indicators, using appropriate measurement tools, including, as appropriate, the United Nations Children's Fund Module on Child Functioning and the Washington Group short set of questions on disability and other data-collection methodologies, to support the development of evidence-based policies and programmes that are accessible to and inclusive of persons with disabilities, including women and girls, on an equal basis with others,

1. *Calls upon* those States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities² and the Optional Protocol thereto³ as a matter of priority;

2. *Encourages* States that have ratified the Convention and submitted one or more reservations to it to review regularly the effect and continued relevance of such reservations and to consider the possibility of withdrawing them;

3. *Requests* United Nations agencies and organizations, and invites intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue to strengthen efforts undertaken to disseminate accessible and easy-to-understand information on the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto, including to children and young people to promote their understanding, and to assist States parties in implementing their obligations under those instruments;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on accessibility and the status of the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto,²⁷ and the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities;²⁸

5. *Calls upon* those States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant sustainable development strategies, and encourages States to apply a human rights-based and gender-sensitive approach and to intensify their efforts to advance the rights of persons with disabilities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁰ consistent with their international obligations;

7. *Encourages* States to review and repeal any law or policy that restricts the full and effective participation in political and public life of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others or discriminates against persons with disabilities, including with regard to accessing a service or facility open to the public, and to establish accessible and effective channels of redress for discrimination on the basis of disability;

8. *Urges* States to take steps to eliminate multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities through repealing discriminatory laws, policies and practices, to take all effective measures to remove any other barriers faced by women and girls with disabilities in accessing the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, transportation, health and education, information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and other facilities and services open or provided to the public and to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all rights stipulated in the Convention;

9. *Calls upon* all States to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, on an equal basis with other children, in recognition that discrimination against any child on the basis of a disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the child, to enhance inclusion and address barriers faced by children with disabilities, including addressing discriminatory, attitudinal and environmental barriers to their participation and inclusion in society and in the community, to develop gender- and age-sensitive policies and capacities to ensure the rights and address the particular needs of children with disabilities, including children in vulnerable situations, including migrant children, children without parental care, children in street situations and child victims of trafficking, and those affected by climate change, and to prevent and respond to cases of gender-based violence;

10. *Recommends* that Member States take into account the needs and requirements of older persons with disabilities in national development plans and national policies, including through the collection of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and encourage communities to develop targeted services for older persons with disabilities;

11. *Calls upon* States to develop, adopt and promote national accessibility standards and guidelines, in close consultation with persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations and other relevant stakeholders, which include the promotion of universal design and also include minimum standards for the physical

²⁷ A/74/146.

²⁸ A/74/186.

environment, transportation, information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and other facilities and services open or provided to the public, in both urban and rural areas;

12. *Also calls upon* States to regularly review accessibility standards and laws, as appropriate, in close consultation with persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, national human rights institutions in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles),²⁹ where they exist, and other stakeholders, and to use data in compliance with data-protection regulations and standards in order to identify, assess and address gaps to ensure that persons with disabilities can access the physical environment, transportation, information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and other facilities and services open or provided to the public on an equal basis with others;

13. *Further calls upon* States to promote other appropriate forms of assistance and support to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to information, and to provide information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities using accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost;

14. *Calls upon* States to ensure that persons with disabilities have the opportunity to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they live on an equal basis with others and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement and that persons with disabilities have access to a range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living and inclusion in the community, and to prevent isolation or segregation from the community;

15. *Also calls upon* States to promote and facilitate access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, especially new and emerging ones, including information and communications systems, mobility aids, assistive devices and other assistive technologies, by persons with disabilities, and to promote research and development in this regard, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost and at an early stage;

16. *Urges* States to consider laws, policies and procedures relating to public procurement to ensure that persons with disabilities can access any service or facility open to the public on an equal basis with others;

17. *Calls upon* States to continue to take appropriate measures to raise awareness and to provide training and other support to public officials, service providers and other relevant stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities, and to address discrimination, stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices in order to promote the provision of accessible and inclusive public services and facilities that take into account all aspects of accessibility, including the rights of persons with disabilities;

18. *Encourages* States to disseminate information to and work with the private sector, including employers and other relevant stakeholders, to implement accessibility measures for any facilities or services that are open or provided to the public that take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities;

19. *Urges* States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities, including women and girls, in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of

²⁹ Resolution 48/134, annex.

natural disasters, and ensure that their specific needs are addressed, such as access to basic services, including health-care services, rehabilitation assistance, psychosocial support and educational programmes, as well as transportation and information and communications technologies and systems on an equal basis with others;

20. *Calls upon* States to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access inclusive, quality primary, secondary and tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others and to facilitate the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in education by taking appropriate steps through the provision of information in accessible and alternative communication formats, reasonable accommodation and other support as required;

21. *Also calls upon* States to strengthen efforts to empower all persons with disabilities and enhance their participation and promote their leadership in society through taking measures to address and remove all barriers that prevent or restrict their access and full inclusion and participation in the community on an equal basis with others, including in the government and public sector, the private sector, civil society and all branches and bodies of the national monitoring system of the Convention, and to work to ensure that persons with disabilities are closely consulted and actively involved, through their representative organizations, in the design, implementation and monitoring of all legislation, policies and programmes which have an impact on their lives;

22. *Encourages* States to provide support to existing organizations and promote the creation of organizations, including civil society organizations and networks of persons with disabilities, as appropriate, and to promote and support persons with disabilities in taking leadership roles in public decision-making bodies at all levels, recognizing the importance for States of having an open, inclusive and transparent engagement with civil society in the implementation of measures on persons with disabilities;

23. *Calls upon* States to collect and analyse data disaggregated by income, sex, race, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts to assist, inter alia, with the identification and eradication of barriers and all forms of discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, that prevent persons with disabilities from enjoying all the rights stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to guide inclusive policy planning and to be used on an ongoing basis to assess and advance accessibility, and also calls upon States to improve data-collection systems for adequate monitoring and evaluation frameworks on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals for all persons with disabilities;

24. *Urges* States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles, where they exist, to continue to support the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by, inter alia, supporting the disaggregation of data by disability, sex and age for specific indicators, using appropriate measurement tools, including, as appropriate, the United Nations Children's Fund Module on Child Functioning and the Washington Group short set of questions on disability and other data-collection methodologies, to assist States in measuring the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets and programming policies in the context of the Goals;

25. *Encourages* States, United Nations entities and relevant international organizations, inter alia:

(a) To ensure that international cooperation is disability- and gender-sensitive and inclusive, including through the implementation of disability markers to monitor the implementation of programmes and the collection of data and statistics on persons with disabilities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators, as well as other international frameworks;

(b) To support, promote and strengthen international cooperation and assistance, and enhance partnerships and coordination, including South-South cooperation, among themselves and with the active participation of persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations, as well as other relevant civil society organizations and stakeholders, in strengthening the means of implementation of the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through the mobilization of financial resources, technical cooperation and facilitation of access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies on mutually agreed terms;

(c) To facilitate and support capacity-building initiatives aimed at fostering the exchange of technical knowledge, information and other programmes at the regional and international levels relating to good practices in achieving accessibility outcomes and to promote international cooperation that is accessible and inclusive of persons with disabilities;

26. *Recalls* its decision on accessible seating for representatives with disabilities in resolution [73/341](#) of 12 September 2019 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, and in this regard welcomes the note by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management implementing the decision;

27. *Invites* the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly annually, under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee;

28. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the United Nations system, including by implementing and reporting on the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations;

29. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a progress report on steps taken by the United Nations system towards mainstreaming disability inclusion, including implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, within existing resources;

30. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders to take part in implementing the recommendations endorsed by the Steering Committee on Accessibility in June 2019;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session a report on the rights of persons with disabilities with a focus on the participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in decision-making processes, including good practices and challenges in the implementation of the Convention in that regard, in consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, relevant United Nations agencies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the United Nations Children’s Fund, taking into account the views of relevant stakeholders and using

existing available materials, and to include a segment on the status of the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

32. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the levels of resources required by the relevant offices in the United Nations system for the fulfilment of their tasks with respect to their work on the rights of and inclusive development for persons with disabilities.
