



General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 December 2020

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Thirty-ninth session

10–28 September 2018

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

Report of the Human Rights Council on its thirty-ninth session

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Part one
Resolutions, decisions and President's statement adopted by
the Human Rights Council at its thirty-ninth session

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
39/1	Promotion and protection of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	27 September 2018
39/2	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	27 September 2018
39/3	World Programme for Human Rights Education	27 September 2018
39/4	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	27 September 2018
39/5	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	27 September 2018
39/6	The safety of journalists	27 September 2018
39/7	Local government and human rights	27 September 2018
39/8	The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	27 September 2018
39/9	The right to development	27 September 2018
39/10	Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitarian settings	27 September 2018
39/11	Equal participation in political and public affairs	28 September 2018
39/12	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas	28 September 2018
39/13	Human rights and indigenous peoples	28 September 2018
39/14	Situation of human rights in Burundi	28 September 2018
39/15	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	28 September 2018
39/16	Human rights situation in Yemen	28 September 2018
39/17	National human rights institutions	28 September 2018
39/18	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights	28 September 2018
39/19	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic	28 September 2018
39/20	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	28 September 2018
39/21	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	28 September 2018
39/22	Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in the Sudan	28 September 2018
39/23	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	28 September 2018

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
39/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Turkmenistan	20 September 2018
39/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Burkina Faso	20 September 2018
39/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Cabo Verde	20 September 2018
39/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Germany	20 September 2018
39/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Azerbaijan	20 September 2018
39/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Tuvalu	20 September 2018
39/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Colombia	20 September 2018
39/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Djibouti	20 September 2018
39/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Cameroon	20 September 2018
39/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bangladesh	20 September 2018
39/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Uzbekistan	20 September 2018
39/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Canada	21 September 2018
39/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Cuba	21 September 2018
39/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Russian Federation	21 September 2018

III. President's statement

<i>President's statement</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
39/1	Reports of the Advisory Committee	27 September 2018

Part two

Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its thirty-ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 2018. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the thirty-ninth session was held on 27 August 2018.
3. The thirty-ninth session consisted of 42 meetings over 15 days (see para. 12 below).

B. Attendance

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

C. Agenda and programme of work

5. At the 1st meeting, on 10 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the thirty-ninth session.

D. Organization of work

6. At the 1st meeting, on 10 September 2018, the President referred to the introduction of a web-based online system for the inscription of speakers on lists for all general debates and individual and clustered interactive dialogues to be held during the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online system, which had been launched on 4 September 2018.
7. At the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time limits that had been applied during the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council and that would also be applied during the thirty-ninth session. The speaking time for the interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders and panel discussions would be two minutes for States members of the Council, observer States and other observers.
8. Also at the same meeting, the President referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the deadline. At the organizational meeting of the thirty-ninth session, the Human Rights Council had agreed that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.
9. At the 4th meeting, on 11 September 2018, the President outlined the speaking time for the general debates, which would be two and a half minutes for States members of the Council and one and a half minutes for observer States and other observers.
10. At the 19th meeting, on 18 September 2018, the President outlined the speaking time for the interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, which would be two minutes for States members of the Council, observer States and other observers.
11. At the 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda

item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State concerned to present its views; where appropriate, two minutes for the national human rights institution with A status of the State concerned; up to 20 minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review, with varying speaking times according to the number of speakers in accordance with the speaking time limits set out in the appendix to the annex to Council resolution 16/21; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

E. Meetings and documentation

12. The Human Rights Council held 42 fully serviced meetings during its thirty-ninth session.¹

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

F. Visits

14. At the 4th meeting, on 11 September 2018, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Jorge Arreaza, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

15. At the 8th meeting, on 12 September 2018, the Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation of Panama, Maria Luisa Navarro, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

16. At the 11th meeting, on 13 September 2018, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Zohrab Mnatsakanyan, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

17. At the 14th meeting, on 17 September 2018, the State Minister for the Commonwealth and the United Nations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

18. At the 21st meeting, on 19 September 2018, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, Péter Szijjártó, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

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

19. At its 42nd meeting, on 28 September 2018, the Human Rights Council elected, pursuant to its resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, four experts to the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/HRC/39/74) containing information on the nomination of candidates for election, in accordance with Council decision 6/102, and the biographical data of the candidates (see annex IV).

H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

20. At its 42nd meeting, on 28 September 2018, the Human Rights Council appointed three special procedure mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex V).

¹ The proceedings of the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the archived webcasts of the Council sessions at <http://webtv.un.org>.

I. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Reports of the Advisory Committee

21. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced the draft President's statement contained in A/HRC/39/L.4.

22. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft President's statement (PRST 39/1).

J. Decision on the theme of the annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming

23. At its 42nd meeting, on 28 September 2018, the Human Rights Council decided that the theme of the annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming to be held at its fortieth session, in accordance with Council resolution 16/21, would be "Human rights in the light of multilateralism: opportunities, challenges and the way forward".

K. Adoption of the report of the session

24. At the 42nd meeting, on 28 September 2018, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement in connection with the draft report of the Council on its thirty-ninth session.

25. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted ad referendum the draft report (A/HRC/39/2) and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.

26. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belarus, Indonesia, Jordan, New Zealand and Tuvalu made statements.

27. At the same meeting, the observers for Centre Europe-tiers monde (also on behalf of FIAN International) and International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Center for Reproductive Rights, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues) made statements on the session.

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

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

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

29. At the 1st meeting, on 10 September 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in which she provided an update on the activities of her Office.

30. At its 4th, 5th and 6th meetings, on 11 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the oral update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Argentina² (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Australia, Austria² (on behalf of the European Union), Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg² (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Trinidad and Tobago), Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco² (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates), Nepal, Netherlands² (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay), Nigeria, Norway² (also on behalf of Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico and New Zealand), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay), Philippines (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Portugal² (also on behalf of Angola, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (also on behalf of the French-speaking States members and observers), Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste² (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Ecuador, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, the United

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

Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Germany, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Uruguay² (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of American States;

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Africa culture internationale, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Educational Development, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples and World Peace Council), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Association Duneny, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Barzani Charity Foundation, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, China Society for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, "Coup de pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, European Union of Public Relations, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International, Friends World Committee for Consultation (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis, Defence for Children International, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism and Terre des hommes fédération internationale), Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Le pont and Tourner la page), Health and Environment Program, Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and International Service for Human

Rights), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Iuventum, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Le pont, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Réseau international des droits humains, United Nations Watch, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Victorious Youths Movement, Villages unis, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, World Muslim Congress, World Peace Council.

31. At the 6th meeting, on 11 September 2018, the representatives of Azerbaijan, Cambodia, India, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

B. Interactive dialogue on the human rights situation and accountability in Burundi

32. At the 6th meeting, on 11 September 2018, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented a note providing an update on major developments relating to the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 36/2 on the mission by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to improve the human rights situation and accountability in Burundi (A/HRC/39/40).

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

34. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

- (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Egypt;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: France, Ireland, Netherlands;
- (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Health and Environment Program, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

35. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made concluding remarks.

36. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

37. At the 12th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports of OHCHR and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2, 3 and 8.

38. At the 12th and 13th meetings, on 14 September 2018, and at the 14th meeting, on 17 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the thematic reports presented by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights under agenda items 2 and 3 (see chap. III, sect. C).

39. At the 21st meeting, on 19 September 2018, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented a report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights under agenda items 2 and 5. The presentation of the report was followed by an interactive dialogue (see chap. V, sect. B).

40. At the 37th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the Director of the OHCHR Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division presented the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on cooperation with Georgia under agenda items 2 and 10 (A/HRC/39/44).

41. At the 37th and 38th meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10 (see chap. X, sect. F).

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promotion and protection of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

42. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.1/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Andorra, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

43. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Cuba, Georgia, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru), Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

44. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement as the State concerned.

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

46. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Ecuador and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

47. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates

48. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 7, with 17 abstentions (resolution 39/1).

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

49. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and the representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.22, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Iceland withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, San Marino and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

50. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Egypt disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the sixteenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 22 to 30 of the draft resolution.

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

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

53. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Iceland, Japan, Peru and the Philippines made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Philippines

Abstaining:

Angola, Ethiopia, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, South Africa

55. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 35 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions (resolution 39/2).³

56. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Cuba made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights situation in Yemen

57. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Canada (also on behalf of Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.21, sponsored by Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden. Subsequently, Andorra, Australia, France, Greece, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

58. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

61. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates (also on behalf of Bahrain) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

63. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 21 votes to 8, with 18 abstentions (resolution 39/16).

64. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

³ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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

A. Panel discussions

High-level panel discussion to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

65. At the 10th meeting, on 13 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/26, the Council held a high-level panel discussion to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

66. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Zohrab Mnatsakanyan, made opening statements for the panel. The President of the Human Rights Council moderated the discussion.

67. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and former Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (2001–2012), Adama Dieng; Judge of the International Criminal Court and former Judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (2006–2010), Kimberly Prost; Professor of international law at Middlesex University and Professor of international criminal law and human rights at Leiden University, William Schabas; and Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Fabián Salvioli. The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion into two speaking slots.

68. During the ensuing panel discussion held during the first speaking slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Costa Rica⁴ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Czechia, Lithuania⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Netherlands⁴ (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay), Switzerland (also on behalf of Argentina, Costa Rica, Denmark and the United Republic of Tanzania), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Liechtenstein, Montenegro;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Center for Global Nonkilling, World Jewish Congress.

69. At the end of the first speaking slot, at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made comments.

70. During the discussion held during the second speaking slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Slovenia;

⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Greece, Iraq, Italy, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Watch, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik.

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

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

72. At the 20th meeting, on 19 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 18/8 and 36/14, the Council held an annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples on the means of participation for and the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the development and implementation of strategies and projects in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

73. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement. The Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Erika Yamada, moderated the discussion.

74. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: co-convenor of the indigenous peoples major group for sustainable development, Joan Carling; co-Chair of the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus and youth focal point of the indigenous peoples major group for sustainable development, Q'apaj Conde; and Director of the United Nations Development Programme office in Geneva, Maria Luisa Silva.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Brazil, Denmark⁴ (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Guatemala⁴ (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru), Togo (on behalf of the group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Malaysia, Paraguay, Russian Federation;

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Office of the Human Rights Advocate (El Salvador);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe-tiers monde, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos).

76. At the end of the first speaking slot, at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made comments.

77. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas, Honduras;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conselho Indigenista Missionário, Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, Franciscans International, Indigenous World Association.

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

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

79. At the 1st meeting, on 10 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, Urmila Bhoola, presented her reports (A/HRC/39/52 and Add.1).

80. At the same meeting, the representative of Paraguay made a statement as the State concerned.

81. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 10 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia (also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iceland, Iraq, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Fiji, France, India, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Niger, Portugal, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Anti-Slavery International, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Canners International Permanent Committee, European Union of Public Relations, Human Rights Now, International-Lawyers.Org, Minority Rights Group, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Plan International (also on behalf of Defence for Children International and Terre des hommes fédération internationale).

82. At the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 10 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

83. At the 1st meeting, on 10 September 2018, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, Livingstone Sewanyana, presented his reports (A/HRC/39/47 and Add.1).

84. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements as the States concerned.

85. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 10 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Russian Federation;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of American States;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Indian Council of South America, International Service for Human Rights.

86. At the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 10 September 2018, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

87. At the 2nd meeting, on 10 September 2018, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, Rosa Kornfeld-Matte, presented her reports (A/HRC/39/50 and Add.1–2).

88. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Montenegro made statements as the States concerned.

89. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Office of the Public Defender of Georgia, a national human rights institution, made a statement.

90. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 10 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Argentina⁴ (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Slovenia, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam;

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

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

(e) Observer for national human rights institutions: National Human Rights Commission of Korea (Republic of Korea) (also on behalf of Commission on Human Rights (Philippines), German Institute for Human Rights, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission (Nigeria), the Office of the Ombudsman (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, Office of the Human Rights Advocate (El Salvador), Ombudswoman (Croatia));

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Health and Environment Program, HelpAge International, International Longevity Center Global Alliance (also on behalf of International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse).

91. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 September 2018, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

92. At the 2nd meeting, on 10 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, Léo Heller, presented his reports (A/HRC/39/55 and Add.1–2).

93. At the same meeting, the representatives of India and Mongolia made statements as the States concerned.

94. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 10 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Iraq, Pakistan, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Djibouti, Finland, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, Holy See, State of Palestine;

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

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

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

(f) Observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Franciscans International, Health and Environment Program, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (also on behalf of Anti-Slavery International and Minority Rights Group), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Iuventum, Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights, World Barua Organization.

95. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

96. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

97. At the 7th meeting, on 12 September 2018, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Bernard Duhaime, presented the Working Group's reports (A/HRC/39/46 and Add.1-2).

98. At the same meeting, the representative of the Gambia made a statement as the State concerned.

99. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola, Belgium, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Montenegro, Oman, Russian Federation, Vanuatu;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Council (Morocco);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Development Association, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, Families of

Victims of Involuntary Disappearance, International Bar Association, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Pan African Union for Science and Technology.

100. At the 7th and 8th meetings, on 12 September 2018, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

101. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

102. At the 7th meeting, on 12 September 2018, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Seong-Phil Hong, presented the Working Group's reports (A/HRC/39/45 and Add.1–2).

103. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Sri Lanka made statements as the States concerned.

104. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, France, Gambia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Oman, Russian Federation, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, European Centre for Law and Justice, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Lutheran World Federation, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik.

105. At the 7th and 8th meetings, on the same day, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

106. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Indonesia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

107. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2018, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

108. At the 8th meeting, on 12 September 2018, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, Saeed Mokbil, presented the Working Group's reports (A/HRC/39/49 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

109. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana made a statement as the State concerned.

110. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Iraq, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), India, Lebanon, Russian Federation, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Association of World Citizens, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Health and Environment Program, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, World Environment and Resources Council.

111. At the same meetings, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

112. At the 8th meeting, on 12 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Baskut Tuncak, presented his reports (A/HRC/39/48 and Corr.1 and Add.1–2).

113. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark and Sierra Leone made statements as the States concerned.

114. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Iceland, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, France, Gambia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Maldives, Morocco, Russian Federation;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of World Citizens, China Society for Human Rights Studies, FIAN International, Health and Environment Program, Human Rights Now, Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Iuventum, Make Mothers Matter.

115. At the same meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

116. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

117. At the 9th meeting, on 12 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, Saad Alfarargi, presented his report (A/HRC/39/51).

118. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on 12 September 2018, and at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 13 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iceland, Indonesia⁴ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Iraq, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Holy See, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Iraqi Development Organization, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Shivi Development Society, Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (also on behalf of the International Lesbian and Gay Association), World Muslim Congress.

119. At the 9th meeting, on 12 September 2018, and at the 11th meeting, on 13 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

120. At the 11th meeting, on 13 September 2018, the representatives of Azerbaijan and China made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

121. At the 9th meeting, on 12 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Idriss Jazairy, presented his reports (A/HRC/39/54 and Add.1–2).

122. At the same meeting, the representative of the European Union made a statement as the party concerned and the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

123. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on 12 September 2018, and at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 13 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates (also on behalf of Bahrain, Egypt and Saudi Arabia), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, National Union of Jurists of Cuba, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Prevention Association of Social Harms, Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba, World Muslim Congress.

124. At the 9th meeting, on 12 September 2018, and at the 11th meeting, on 13 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

125. At the 11th meeting, on 13 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Fabián Salvioli, presented his report (A/HRC/39/53).

126. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on 13 September 2018, and at the 12th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina⁴ (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Belgium, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Iraq, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, France, Gambia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Maldives, Netherlands, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Sudan;

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

(d) Observer for ICRC;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Council (Morocco);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists, Association for defending victims of terrorism, Center for Global Nonkilling, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group, Women's Human Rights International Association, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik.

127. At the 11th meeting, on 13 September 2018, the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

129. At the 12th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

130. At the 11th meeting, on 13 September 2018, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng, made a statement.

131. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on 13 September 2018, and at the 12th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Adviser questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Ecuador, Mexico, Rwanda, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Colombia, France, Israel, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, European Centre for Law and Justice, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group.

132. At the 12th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the Special Adviser answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

133. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Bahrain made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

134. At the 21st meeting, on 19 September 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, presented her reports (A/HRC/39/17 and Add.1–3).

135. At the 22nd meeting, on the same day, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Erika M. Yamada, presented the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/39/62 and A/HRC/39/68) (see chap. V, sect. C).

136. At the same meeting, a representative of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, Anne Nuorgam, made a statement.

137. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Guatemala and Mexico made statements as the States concerned.

138. At the same meeting, the representatives of the national human rights institutions of Mexico, the National Human Rights Commission, and of Guatemala, the Office of the Human Rights Advocate, made statements (by video messages).

139. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur and the Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Finland⁴ (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Hungary, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Malaysia, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: International Labour Organization (ILO);

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Office of the Human Rights Advocate (El Salvador);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, Earthjustice, Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation (also on behalf of the Indigenous World Association), Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale, Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, Minority Rights Group, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Prahar, VIVAT International, World Barua Organization, World Organization against Torture.

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

141. Also at the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

142. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Indonesia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. General debate on agenda item 3

143. At the 12th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the President of the Economic and Social Council, Inga Rhonda King, briefed the Human Rights Council on the discussions of the high-level political forum, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/25.

144. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development, Zamir Akram, presented the report of the Working Group on its nineteenth session (A/HRC/39/56).

145. At the 12th and 13th meetings, on 14 September 2018, and at the 14th meeting, on 17 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Austria⁴ (on behalf of the European Union), Bulgaria⁴ (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Vanuatu), Cabo Verde⁴ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), China (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Russian Federation and South Sudan), Cuba, Czechia⁴ (also on behalf of Botswana, the Netherlands and Peru), Egypt (also on behalf of Libya and Tunisia), El Salvador⁴ (also on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Germany (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Liechtenstein and Mexico), Ireland⁴ (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe), Kuwait⁴ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Mexico (also on behalf of Albania, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland and Uruguay), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal⁴ (also on behalf of Brazil), Saudi Arabia, South Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Cuba and Pakistan), Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ukraine (also on behalf of Australia, Hungary, Morocco, Maldives, Poland and Uruguay), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Botswana, Costa Rica, France, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Libya, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Africa culture internationale, African Development Association, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association Dunenyo, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bahjat Al-Baqir Charity Foundation, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (also on behalf of the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Conectas Direitos Humanos and the International Service for Human Rights), Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, "Coup de pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Union of Public Relations, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance, Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde, Global Welfare Association, Graduate Women International, Health and Environment Program, Indian Council of Education, Indian Council of South America, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Career Support Association, International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (also on behalf of Article 19: International Centre against Censorship), International Commission of Jurists, International Educational Development, International Federation of ACAT, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Le pont, Liberation, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, Make Mothers Matter, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, National Union of Jurists of Cuba, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Penal Reform International (also on behalf of the International Drug Policy Consortium), Prahar, Presse emblème campagne, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Réseau international des droits humains, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of the Environment, Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of Arigatou International, Association Points-Cœur, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Foundation for Gaia, Global Eco-Village Network, Graduate Women International, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Women, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, Mothers Legacy Project, ONG Hope International, Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Teresian Association, UPR Info, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations), Tourner la page, Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba, United Schools

International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Victorious Youths Movement, Villages unis, VIVAT International, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

146. At the 13th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the representatives of Brazil, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

147. At the 16th meeting, on 17 September 2018, the representative of Spain made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

148. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2018, the representatives of Indonesia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

World Programme for Human Rights Education

149. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Slovenia (also on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal and Thailand) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.2, sponsored by Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Slovenia and Thailand and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

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

151. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/3).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

152. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.5, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Nicaragua, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Belarus, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Philippines, the Russian Federation and Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

153. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made general comments on the draft resolution.

154. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

155. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Slovakia, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine,⁵ United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru

156. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to 14, with 5 abstentions (resolution 39/4).⁶

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

157. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.6, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Egypt, Nicaragua, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Belarus, Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

158. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Mexico

160. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 30 votes to 15, with 2 abstentions (resolution 39/5).

The safety of journalists

161. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Austria (also on behalf of Brazil, France, Greece, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.7, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, France, Greece, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

⁵ The representative of Ukraine subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to vote against.

⁶ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yemen and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

162. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Ecuador and Tunisia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

164. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/6).

Local government and human rights

165. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of the Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Chile, Egypt and Romania) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.8, sponsored by Chile, Egypt, the Republic of Korea and Romania and co-sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Lithuania, Maldives, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

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

167. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/7).

The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

168. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Spain (also on behalf of Germany) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.11, sponsored by Germany and Spain and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, the Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen. Subsequently, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Georgia, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

169. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.11 had been orally revised.

170. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Kyrgyzstan introduced amendment A/HRC/39/L.25 to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.11 as orally revised.

171. Amendment A/HRC/39/L.25 was sponsored by Kyrgyzstan.

172. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany (also on behalf of Spain), Iceland and Switzerland made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.11 as orally revised and on the proposed amendment.

173. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council took action on amendment A/HRC/39/L.25.

174. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/39/L.25. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan

Against:

Angola, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mongolia, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

175. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/39/L.25 by 2 votes to 33, with 12 abstentions.

176. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Kyrgyzstan and Panama made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

177. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Kyrgyzstan, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Kyrgyzstan

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Ethiopia

178. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 44 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (resolution 39/8).

179. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The right to development

180. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.12, sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries). Subsequently, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsor.

181. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

183. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Iceland, Mexico, Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

184. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Australia, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Republic of Korea

185. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 30 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions (resolution 39/9).

186. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representatives of China and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitarian settings

187. At the 39th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Colombia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.13/Rev.1, sponsored by Burkina Faso, Colombia, Estonia and New Zealand and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Brazil, Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey joined the sponsors.

188. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.13/Rev.1 had been orally revised.

189. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/39/L.31 to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.13/Rev.1 as orally revised.

190. Amendment A/HRC/39/L.31 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Egypt. Subsequently, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

191. At the same meeting, the representative of Iceland made a statement on the proposed amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.13/Rev.1 as orally revised.

192. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan and Qatar made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.13/Rev.1 as orally revised and on the proposed amendment. In their statements, the representatives of Egypt and Pakistan disassociated their respective member States from the consensus on the twenty-third preambular paragraph⁷ and on paragraph 12 of the draft resolution. In her statement, the representative of Hungary disassociated the respective

⁷ Owing to a processing error, the proposed amendment was incorrectly circulated as an amendment to the twenty-fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

member State from the consensus on the twenty-fourth preambular paragraph⁸ of the draft resolution.

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

194. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council took action on amendment A/HRC/39/L.31.

195. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/39/L.31. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Burundi, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Togo

196. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/39/L.31 by 14 votes to 27, with 4 abstentions.⁹

197. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In his statement, the representative of Nigeria disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the twenty-third preambular paragraph¹⁰ and on paragraph 12 of the draft resolution.

198. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/10).

199. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Saudi Arabia made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote. In his statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the twenty-third preambular paragraph¹¹ and on operative paragraph 12 of the resolution.

Equal participation in political and public affairs

200. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Czechia (also on behalf of Botswana, the Netherlands and Peru) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.14/Rev.1, sponsored by Botswana, Czechia, the Netherlands and Peru and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican

⁸ Owing to the above-mentioned error, the representative announced from the floor that the respective member State intended to disassociate itself from the consensus on the twenty-fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

⁹ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

¹⁰ Owing to the above-mentioned error, the representative announced from the floor that the respective member State intended to disassociate itself from the consensus on the twenty-fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

¹¹ Ibid.

Republic, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Mongolia, Montenegro, Panama, San Marino, Senegal and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

201. At the same meeting, the representative of China (also on behalf of Pakistan and South Africa) introduced an oral amendment to the draft resolution.

202. The oral amendment was sponsored by China, Pakistan and South Africa. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia joined the sponsors.

203. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Peru made a statement on the proposed oral amendment to the draft resolution.

204. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Egypt, Germany, Pakistan, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa and Switzerland made general comments on the draft resolution and on the proposed oral amendment.

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

206. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council took action on the oral amendment to the draft resolution.

207. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Panama and Ukraine made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on the oral amendment.

208. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Peru, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.14/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Togo

209. The Human Rights Council rejected the oral amendment by 18 votes to 22, with 7 abstentions.

210. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Ethiopia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

211. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/11).

212. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas

213. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (also on behalf of Cuba, Ecuador and South Africa) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.16, sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador and South Africa and co-sponsored by Algeria, El Salvador, Egypt, Haiti, Kenya, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of

Palestine. Subsequently, Benin, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan and Portugal joined the sponsors.

214. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Ecuador, Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

216. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Chile, China, Ethiopia, Germany (also on behalf of Belgium, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain), Iceland, Mexico, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Hungary, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Belgium, Brazil, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain

218. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 33 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions (resolution 39/12).

219. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and Spain made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights and indigenous peoples

220. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Mexico (also on behalf of Guatemala) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico and co-sponsored by Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Montenegro, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Spain and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Panama, Slovenia and Sweden joined the sponsors.

221. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

223. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/13).

224. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

225. At the 14th meeting, on 17 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/19, the President of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Doudou Diène, presented the report of the Commission (A/HRC/39/63).

226. At the same meeting, members of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Francoise Hampson and Lucy Asuagbor, made statements.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Health and Environment Program, Human Rights Watch, International Federation of ACAT (also on behalf of Centre pour les droits civils et politiques, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project and TRIAL International), International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

229. At the same meeting, the President of the Commission and the members of the Commission, Francoise Hampson and Lucy Asuagbor, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

230. At the 15th meeting, on 17 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 34/26, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented the report of the Commission (A/HRC/39/65).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Iraq, Norway¹² (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, France, Greece, Iran

¹² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

(Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

233. At the same meeting, the Chair and the members of the Commission, Karen Koning Abuzayd and Hanny Megally, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

234. At the 16th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Lebanon made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Interactive dialogue with the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

235. At the 16th meeting, on 17 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/31, the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, Yasmin Sooka, provided an oral update.

236. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Egypt, Germany, Iceland, Switzerland, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Botswana, Denmark, Djibouti, France, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Health and Environment Program, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

238. At the same meeting, the Chair and the members of the Commission, Barney Afako and Andrew Clapham, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar

239. At the 17th meeting, on 18 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 36/115, the Chair of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, Marzuki Darusman, presented the final report of the fact-finding mission (A/HRC/39/64).

240. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, China, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan

(also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Center for Reproductive Rights, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Human Rights Law Centre, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Amnesty International), International Commission of Jurists.

242. At the same meeting, the Chair and the members of the fact-finding mission, Radhika Coomaraswamy and Christopher Dominic Sidoti, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. General debate on agenda item 4

243. At the 18th and 19th meetings, on 18 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria¹² (on behalf of the European Union), Belgium, China, Cuba, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, India, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Zimbabwe), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Maldives, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Russian Federation;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Office of the Human Rights Advocate (Nicaragua);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Action of Human Movement, Africa culture internationale, African Development Association, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Asociación HazteOir.org, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association for Progressive Communications (also on behalf of Access Now), Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association of World Citizens, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq), Baha'i International Community, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Inquiry, Centre Europe-tiers monde (also on behalf of Friends of the Earth International, the Institute for Policy Studies and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, Christian

Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, "Coup de pouce" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Union of Public Relations, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International, Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights Law Centre, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Iuventum, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Jssor Youth Organization, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Le pont, Liberation, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Minority Rights Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Nouveaux droits de l'homme, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Physicians for Human Rights, Prahar, Presse emblème campagne, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Réseau international des droits humains, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of the Environment, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Villages unis, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

244. At the 19th meeting, on 18 September 2018, the representatives of Bahrain, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Burundi

246. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.15/Rev.1, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the

Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Argentina and Costa Rica joined the sponsors.

247. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

250. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates,¹³ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

252. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 7, with 17 abstentions (resolution 39/14).

253. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Arab Emirates made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

254. At the 40th meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar and Turkey) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.20, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Costa Rica, Monaco, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

255. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/39/L.26, A/HRC/39/L.27, A/HRC/39/L.28 and A/HRC/39/L.29 to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.20.

¹³ The representative of the United Arab Emirates subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to vote against.

256. Amendments A/HRC/39/L.26, A/HRC/39/L.27, A/HRC/39/L.28 and A/HRC/39/L.29 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

257. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendment A/HRC/39/L.27 had been orally revised.

258. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.20.

259. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, China, Cuba, Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Switzerland made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.20 and on the proposed amendments.

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

261. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council took action on amendments A/HRC/39/L.26, A/HRC/39/L.27 as orally revised, A/HRC/39/L.28 and A/HRC/39/L.29.

262. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/39/L.26.

263. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/39/L.26. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

264. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/39/L.26 by 9 votes to 24, with 14 abstentions.

265. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/39/L.27 as orally revised.

266. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/39/L.27 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Brazil, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

267. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/39/L.27 as orally revised by 12 votes to 22, with 13 abstentions.

268. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Qatar made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/39/L.28.

269. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/39/L.28. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Brazil, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

270. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/39/L.28 by 12 votes to 22, with 13 abstentions.

271. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/39/L.29.

272. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/39/L.29. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Brazil, Burundi, China, Cuba, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa

273. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/39/L.29 by 11 votes to 22, with 14 abstentions.

274. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Mexico and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.20.

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

In favour:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia

276. The Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 votes to 4, with 16 abstentions (resolution 39/15).

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

277. At the 20th meeting, on 19 September 2018, the Chair of the Advisory Committee, Katharina Pabel, presented the reports of the Committee (A/HRC/39/58 and Corr.1 and A/HRC/39/66).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Ecuador, Pakistan, Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico), Republic of Korea, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Iran (Islamic Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists, Health and Environment Program, Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, Sikh Human Rights Group, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik.

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

B. Interactive dialogue with the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

280. At the 21st meeting, on 19 September 2018, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights (A/HRC/39/41).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), China, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark¹⁴ (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Canada, Costa Rica, Djibouti, France, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Maldives, Montenegro, Poland, Russian Federation, Thailand, Uruguay;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, “Coup de pouce” Chaîne de l’espoir Nord-Sud, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights

¹⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Watch, International Federation of Journalists, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation), Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights.

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

C. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

283. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2018, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Erika M. Yamada, presented the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/39/62 and A/HRC/39/68).

284. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue on the human rights of indigenous peoples under agenda items 3 and 5 (see chap. III, sect. B).

D. Complaint procedure

285. At its 27th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a closed meeting on the complaints procedure.

286. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Situations, Vesna Batistić Kos, presented the report of the Working Group on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, which had been held in February and July 2018 respectively.

287. At the 28th meeting, on 24 September 2018, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement indicating that the Council had examined, in closed meeting, the reports of the Working Group on Situations on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions under the complaint procedure established pursuant to Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007. The President added that no case had been referred by the Working Group to the Council for action at the thirty-ninth session.

E. General debate on agenda item 5

288. At the 26th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ruddy José Flores Monterrey, on behalf of the Chair-Rapporteur of the open-ended inter-governmental working group on a United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, presented the report of the working group on its fifth session, held from 9 to 13 April 2018 (A/HRC/39/67).

289. At its 26th and 27th meetings, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Austria¹⁴ (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Ghana, Iceland, Japan, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Turkey and Ukraine), Austria¹⁴ (on behalf of the European Union), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Ecuador (also on behalf of Italy, Maldives, Morocco, the Philippines, Romania and Spain), Iceland, Kenya, Latvia¹⁴ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Mongolia, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Switzerland, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African

States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Denmark, India, Jordan, Portugal, Republic of Moldova;

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

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement, Africa culture internationale, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience, European Union of Public Relations, FIAN International, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institute for Policy Studies, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of the World Organization against Torture), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre and CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Iuventum, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Jssor Youth Organization, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Le pont, Liberation, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, National Union of Jurists of Cuba, Nouveaux droits de l'homme, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stiftung Brot fuer Alle, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Vaagdhara, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Villages unis, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Muslim Congress, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

290. At the 27th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

VI. Universal periodic review

291. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President's statements PRST/8/1 and PRST/9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 7 to 18 May 2018.

292. In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, the President stated that all recommendations must be part of the final outcome of the universal periodic review and that, accordingly, the State under review should clearly communicate its position on all of the recommendations by indicating that it either "supports" or "notes" them.

A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes

293. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President's statement PRST/8/1, the following section contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome of the review by the State under review and by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, as well as general comments made by other stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the Council in plenary session. The statements of the delegations or other stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Council.¹⁵

Turkmenistan

294. The review of Turkmenistan was held on 7 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Turkmenistan in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TKM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TKM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TKM/3).

295. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Turkmenistan (see sect. C below).

296. The outcome of the review of Turkmenistan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/3), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/3/Add.1).

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

297. The delegation of Turkmenistan reiterated the appreciation of the Government to all delegations that were engaged in the productive dialogue held during the universal periodic review of Turkmenistan at the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, in May 2018.

¹⁵ See

<https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/39thSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

298. The delegation stated that Turkmenistan attached great importance to and supported the work of the Human Rights Council in promoting and protecting fundamental freedoms and human rights. The universal periodic review mechanism had reinforced the commitment of the Government of Turkmenistan to making genuine progress in the field of human rights on the ground.

299. During the interactive dialogue, several delegations had put forward a total of 191 recommendations. Turkmenistan had supported 98 of them and had chosen to continue to engage in consultations with the relevant national bodies so as to finalize its position on the remaining 90 recommendations before the outcome of its review would be adopted in September. In June 2018, the members of the interagency commission on the implementation of the international obligations of Turkmenistan on human rights and international humanitarian law had discussed the results of the universal periodic review of Turkmenistan. Several State agencies had also reviewed the recommendations put forward during the review.

300. The delegation noted that the majority of the recommendations were in line with the human rights agenda of Turkmenistan. They were related to the implementation of the treaties that Turkmenistan had already ratified and to the ratification of the remaining treaties, awareness-raising and professional training on human rights, gender equality, the protection of rights of women and children and the fight against trafficking in human beings. The delegation noted the implementation of the national action plans on human rights for 2016–2020, on gender equality for 2015–2020 and on the rights of the child for 2018–2022.

301. Based on the review conducted by the relevant State agencies and public associations of the remaining 90 recommendations, Turkmenistan had supported an additional 74 recommendations and had noted 16 recommendations. Thus, Turkmenistan had supported 172 recommendations, equal to over 90 per cent of the total, for follow-up. About 9 per cent of the recommendations had not been supported by the Government.

302. The delegation provided further clarifications in respect of some of the recommendations that had not been accepted by the Government. Regarding the recommendation contained in paragraph 116.18 on ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the delegation explained that there were no indigenous peoples in Turkmenistan meeting the definition set out in the Convention and that ratification of the Convention was therefore considered irrelevant.

303. Concerning the recommendation contained in paragraph 116.59, on recognizing the right to conscientious objection to compulsory military service, the delegation referred to article 58 of the Constitution, which stipulated that the protection of Turkmenistan remained a sacred duty of every citizen, and noted that military service was compulsory under the Constitution.

304. In respect of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 116.60 and 116.90 on the protection of freedom of religion and expression and on the removal of restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression, the delegation informed the Human Rights Council that there were no criminal penalties in the legislation restricting freedom of expression or opinion. Furthermore, the Constitution guaranteed freedom of thought, belief, religion and expression.

305. Concerning the recommendations contained in paragraphs 116.68 and 116.71 calling for a ban on censorship of mass media, the delegation stated that the law on mass media included provisions on liability for the infringement of the freedom of mass media. Regarding the recommendation contained in paragraph 116.85, which called for Turkmenistan to address forced labour in cotton farming, the delegation stated that the revised Constitution included a provision prohibiting forced labour and the worst forms of child labour.

306. In respect of the recommendation contained in paragraph 116.87, on compulsory HIV testing, the delegation expressed the view that the domestic legislation aimed at fighting the spread of HIV was not discriminatory and that the prevention measures implemented by the Government did not conflict with human rights norms and standards.

307. The Government was committed to continuing to implement the recommendations it had accepted with a view to respecting, protecting and promoting human rights in

Turkmenistan. The Government, in cooperation with the United Nations human rights bodies and relevant national stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, would make sure that the recommendations received during the third cycle would be implemented.

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

308. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Turkmenistan, 12 delegations made statements.

309. China noted with appreciation that Turkmenistan had accepted recommendations put forward by China. The delegation expressed its hope that the Government of Turkmenistan would continue to make efforts in the areas of education, public health, social security and poverty reduction in order to improve further the living standards of its population.

310. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that the universal periodic review of Turkmenistan that had been held in May 2018 had been a useful opportunity to become familiar with the efforts made by Turkmenistan to protect and promote human rights. It noted with appreciation that Turkmenistan had accepted many recommendations from the universal periodic review, which demonstrated the commitment of Turkmenistan to continuing its efforts in the area of human rights.

311. Egypt noted with appreciation the adoption of the new Constitution, which included provisions protecting fundamental freedoms and human rights in line with international law, and of amendments to domestic legislation to meet international human rights obligations. Egypt noted the adoption of a national action plan on gender equality aiming to improve the participation of women in political, economic and cultural life. It noted with satisfaction that Turkmenistan had supported recommendations to improve medical care in rural areas.

312. Germany commended Turkmenistan for accepting a large number of recommendations and encouraged the Government to ensure their full implementation. It noted with concern the inadequate efforts of the Government to end the use of torture and ill-treatment and to investigate cases of enforced disappearance. Germany reiterated the need for judicial and prison reforms. It encouraged Turkmenistan to issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the United Nations.

313. Honduras noted with satisfaction that Turkmenistan had accepted the recommendations put forward by Honduras to extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders and mechanisms and to expand the scope of the curriculum on basic life skills for adolescents. It urged Turkmenistan to review its position on those recommendations that it had not yet supported.

314. Iraq noted with satisfaction that Turkmenistan had supported the recommendations put forward by Iraq calling for the improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

315. Libya commended Turkmenistan for its efforts to improve the situation of human rights during the reporting cycle. Turkmenistan had made efforts to improve its national legislation. Libya noted that Turkmenistan had adopted a new Constitution in 2016 and that that Constitution included a chapter on fundamental freedoms and human rights. It emphasized the importance of taking into account international law.

316. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) welcomed the support of Turkmenistan for the recommendations calling for accelerated efforts towards full implementation of the conventions on statelessness. It noted with appreciation the efforts of Turkmenistan to prevent and eradicate statelessness, including the steps taken to grant citizenship to stateless persons and plans to enact a statelessness determination procedure. UNHCR noted that Turkmenistan had supported a recommendation to ensure birth registration without discrimination for all children born in the country. In that respect, UNHCR encouraged the Government to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.

317. Oman commended Turkmenistan for its achievements in the area of human rights. It noted with satisfaction that Turkmenistan had supported the recommendations put forward by Oman.

318. The Russian Federation welcomed the acceptance by Turkmenistan of over 90 per cent of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review. It expected that the next national report of Turkmenistan would reflect achievements in health care in general and in reproductive health and the health of mothers and children in particular. It hoped that the successful implementation of a programme on promoting employment would also increase employment among persons with disabilities. The Russian Federation expected that the Government of Turkmenistan would continue its efforts to maintain ethnical, cultural and religious diversity in the country.

319. The United Arab Emirates noted with satisfaction the commitment of Turkmenistan to protecting human rights and the acceptance by Turkmenistan of the majority of the recommendations put forward during the review. It noted with appreciation the legislative, administrative and institutional reforms undertaken by Turkmenistan to ensure equal enjoyment of human rights by all.

320. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted with appreciation the cooperation of Turkmenistan with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review. It commended Turkmenistan for progress made in ensuring the rights to development, health and education. It encouraged Turkmenistan to continue its efforts to ensure the right to health care and the rights of persons with disabilities.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

321. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Turkmenistan, six other stakeholders made statements.

322. Anti-Slavery International welcomed the acceptance by Turkmenistan of the recommendation contained in paragraph 114.50 on eliminating forced labour in cotton harvesting. It noted that domestic legislation had banned the use of forced labour but that the legislation had not been implemented. It informed the Human Rights Council that, in the autumn of 2018, public and private sector workers had again taken to the fields to pick cotton, under threat of punishment. They had worked long hours and in poor conditions to meet mandatory quotas for cotton harvesting. Anti-Slavery International added that the pressure to fulfil quotas had led to child labour, with children picking cotton alongside their parents or even alone. Activists who had monitored and reported on forced labour in cotton harvesting had done so at great personal risk, as the Government had taken extensive measures to prevent documentation. Anti-Slavery International urged Turkmenistan to end forced labour.

323. The Center for Global Nonkilling noted with satisfaction that Turkmenistan had supported the recommendations to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It noted that similar recommendations that had been put forward in the previous cycle had not been supported by Turkmenistan.

324. Amnesty International welcomed the acceptance by Turkmenistan of 172 of the 191 recommendations that had been put forward during the universal periodic review, including on cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, the promotion of gender equality and the fight on violence against women. Amnesty International reported, however, that anyone making allegations of torture or ill-treatment faced severe reprisals. Consensual same-sex relations between men remained a criminal offence. Amnesty International regretted that the Government had rejected recommendations to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations.

325. Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik stated that five years previously it had urged Turkmenistan to provide its border forces with training so that they would be able to prevent incidents involving, for example, the killing of fishermen from a neighbouring country. It noted with regret that such incidents had continued and referred to some incidents that had occurred in March 2018 and to the killing of two foreign fishermen who had been fired upon by border officers. It expressed concern that the status of the Caspian Sea might change, if

approval was granted by the relevant parliaments, resulting in an increase in the use of water resources by States along its shores, including Turkmenistan, for short-term profit and in contradiction with the Sustainable Development Goals.

326. Human Rights Watch noted that Turkmenistan had supported many recommendations, including those related to enforced disappearance. Human Rights Watch disagreed, however, with the Government's position that disappeared persons who had been imprisoned after receiving a sentence from a court could not be said to have been subjected to enforced disappearance. Human Rights Watch explained that the families of more than 100 persons had had no official information about the fate or whereabouts of those people since their deprivation of liberty. It welcomed the support by the Government of Turkmenistan for the recommendations on extending invitations to the United Nations special procedure mandate holders to visit the country but regretted the rejection of the recommendation contained in paragraph 116.54 regarding prisoners' access to independent inspectors. Human Rights Watch stated that there was no media freedom in Turkmenistan and that the Government often retaliated against people who expressed their views and strictly controlled information.

327. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation considered that Turkmenistan had not implemented the 27 recommendations from the second cycle related to civic space, 24 of which had been supported by the Government. It stated that over 100 individuals had been forcibly disappeared and echoed those recommendations calling for the acceptance of visits by the working groups on arbitrary detention and on enforced or involuntary disappearances. It was concerned by State interference in the media and by violations of the freedom of assembly. Furthermore, it stated that, owing in part to provisions in the 2014 law on public associations, no independent human rights organization existed. It called upon the Government to take proactive measures to address those concerns and to implement the recommendations on creating an enabling environment for civil society.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

328. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 191 recommendations received, 172 had enjoyed the support of Turkmenistan and 19 had been noted.

329. The delegation of Turkmenistan informed the Human Rights Council of the implementation of workplans by the Government jointly with UNHCR to protect the rights of refugees and stateless persons. The 2018 workplan included drafting recommendations for the development of a national action plan on the implementation of the global action plan to end statelessness 2014–2024. Those activities had been an example of effective cooperation between Turkmenistan and a United Nations agency in the field of human rights. Several other action plans on human rights, including on the rights of the child and on gender equality, were being implemented with experts of United Nations entities, including UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Burkina Faso

330. The review of Burkina Faso was held on 7 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Burkina Faso in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BFA/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BFA/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BFA/3).

331. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Burkina Faso (see sect. C below).

332. The outcome of the review of Burkina Faso comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/4), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/4/Add.1).

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

333. Burkina Faso stated that, out of 204 recommendations received, 163 had been supported and eight had been noted. A final decision on an additional 33 recommendations had been postponed. The 33 pending recommendations related to the abolition of the death penalty, to the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, to the fight against local security initiatives, in particular the Koglweogo, and to the fight against all forms of discrimination against women and gender-based violence.

334. Also with regard to the pending recommendations, Burkina Faso indicated that, after the report by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review had been adopted, the Government had conducted national consultations to determine a final position on the recommendations. An analysis of the conclusions reached at those consultations had enabled the Government to support 21 recommendations, some of which were already being implemented. As an example, the delegation referred to the abolition of the death penalty through the adoption of the new Penal Code in May 2018.

335. The 12 recommendations that had not received the support of Burkina Faso were those that, after having been analysed, did not match the sociocultural and economic realities of Burkina Faso. The Government referred in particular to those related to local security initiatives, including the Koglweogo, which had wrongly been called "self-defence groups" or "militias". According to the delegation, and given that Burkina Faso had been facing a security crisis characterized by a rise in terrorism, the Government's vision for community policing was to make those local security initiatives more effective and respectful of human rights, in a partnership of security. As such, a decree defining the modalities of the population's participation in the implementation of community policing had been adopted, in order to regulate the actions of these local security initiatives and to monitor their activities.

336. Likewise, training and awareness-raising activities were being carried out for the benefit of these groups, to get them to integrate respect for human rights into their actions and to improve their collaboration with the defence and security forces. In addition, members of local security initiatives suspected of acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment had been prosecuted.

337. With a view to ensuring wide dissemination of the recommendations arising from the third cycle of the universal periodic review and to encouraging ownership, Burkina Faso had engaged with the members of the national committee charged with monitoring the implementation of the recommendations. In addition, debriefing sessions would be organized on the outcome of the universal periodic review for public and private actors, particularly the ministerial departments and institutions, the parliament, social and professional groups, civil society organizations and technical and financial partners. The exchanges were expected to lead to the identification actions for the implementation of supported recommendations.

338. Moreover, convinced that the effective implementation of the recommendations required the adoption of a framework, the Government had started to develop a national plan of action for the period 2019–2023 aimed at facilitating the implementation of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review and of the treaty bodies. That national plan of action focused on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

339. Despite the achievements and efforts made by Burkina Faso, there were factors that impeded the effective enjoyment of human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights, by the majority of the population. Those factors included the inadequacy of State resources, climate hazards and sociocultural burdens. Nonetheless, Burkina Faso remained convinced that the universal periodic review would contribute to the advancement of human rights in its territory. For that reason, during the third cycle, it had accepted 184 of the 204 recommendations received.

340. In conclusion, Burkina Faso wished to reaffirm its commitment to give full effect to the recommendations it had supported and hoped to count on the support of its partners and the international community to that end. Such support would certainly contribute to strengthening the efforts of Burkina Faso to promote and protect all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

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

341. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Burkina Faso, 13 delegations made statements.

342. Egypt welcomed the legal reforms, the measures to strengthen the rule of law and the work of the High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity and the National Human Rights Commission. Egypt recognized the progress made by Burkina Faso to promote women's rights, the national education strategy and efforts to combat terrorism and radicalism and to ensure national security.

343. Ethiopia commended Burkina Faso for accepting its recommendations aimed at advancing the economic empowerment of women and girls through the creation of income-generating activities and by ensuring access to education for all through the policy aimed at strengthening infrastructure in urban and rural areas. Ethiopia encouraged Burkina Faso to implement fully the accepted recommendations.

344. Gabon welcomed the commitment of Burkina Faso to combating violence against women and girls, as well as traditional harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, and encouraged it to continue its efforts in that regard. Gabon invited the Human Rights Council to adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Burkina Faso.

345. Haiti welcomed the decision of Burkina Faso to support the recommendation contained in paragraph 126.9, on the implementation of a law establishing a quota of 30 per cent of electoral posts for women, and the recommendation contained in paragraph 126.21, on prioritizing consultations with small farmers to achieve food security. Haiti wished Burkina Faso success in the organization of the constitutional referendum in 2019 and of national elections in 2020.

346. Honduras expressed satisfaction that Burkina Faso had supported its recommendations regarding human trafficking, health and sexual education for women, female genital mutilation and the rights of migrant workers. Honduras reiterated its support for the effective implementation by Burkina Faso of the recommendations received during the third and previous cycles.

347. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the fact that the recommendations it had made had been supported by Burkina Faso and encouraged the Government to continue its efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly trafficking in women and children, and also to develop and implement concrete policies to make sure that women and girls with disabilities had easy access to justice, education and health-care systems.

348. Iraq thanked Burkina Faso for its presentation on the situation of human rights in the country and noted that Burkina Faso had participated effectively in the debates. Iraq congratulated Burkina Faso for having supported the three recommendations that it had made and noted that Burkina Faso had accepted the majority of those recommendations. Iraq hoped that Burkina Faso would implement the recommendations and called upon the Human Rights Council to adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

349. Kenya noted that Burkina Faso had supported numerous recommendations, including some made by Kenya. It acknowledged the adoption of a national action plan for 2014–2017 that took into account the recommendations of treaty bodies. Kenya encouraged Burkina Faso to consider implementing the recommendations it had noted, in order to make progress in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

350. Libya welcomed the efforts made by Burkina Faso to implement legislation aimed at improving the security situation and the measures taken to combat terrorism, both nationally and internationally. It welcomed the positive cooperation of Burkina Faso in the universal periodic review, which demonstrated a clear commitment to improving the situation of human rights in the country.

351. Madagascar stated that, despite the financial and economic constraints and the terrorist attacks that Burkina Faso had been facing, the country had made great progress in the field of human rights, including through the adoption of new human rights laws and the ratification of international instruments in that area. Madagascar encouraged Burkina Faso to continue its efforts in the field of human rights.

352. The Niger welcomed the adoption of the law on preventing torture and ill-treatment and punishing those responsible and the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity, the High Council for Social Dialogue and the National Council for Children. The Niger acknowledged the National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2016–2020 and related strategies.

353. Nigeria commended Burkina Faso for its continued commitment to and cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism, the adoption of new human rights laws and the ratification of a number of international human rights instruments, which demonstrated the commitment of Burkina Faso to upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms. Nigeria recommended adopting the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Burkina Faso.

354. Saudi Arabia congratulated Burkina Faso for having accepted a number of recommendations, which reflected its spirit of collaboration with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, as well as the efforts of Burkina Faso to integrate human rights in its policies and to promote economic and social rights. Saudi Arabia invited Burkina Faso to redouble its efforts in the area of human rights and wished it progress and prosperity.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

355. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Burkina Faso, seven other stakeholders made statements.

356. The Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, together with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, welcomed the significant efforts made by Burkina Faso to protect the rights of children. Nonetheless, it regretted the shortfalls in terms of the rights of women and young girls, as well as forced marriage. They noted that, despite the efforts made, inequalities persisted between boys and girls concerning access to and the quality of education. It called upon Burkina Faso to raise awareness in order to foster support for education for young girls and to continue its efforts to eradicate violence against women. Furthermore, it encouraged Burkina Faso to effectively implement the recommendations made during the review, in particular those on setting the minimum age of all types of marriage, whether legal or traditional, at 18 years for both boys and girls.

357. Plan International welcomed the recommendations contained in paragraphs 125.115, 125.121, 125.122 urging Burkina Faso to intensify its efforts to effectively combat the high prevalence of early pregnancies. It recommended that Burkina Faso allocate sufficient resources to that end and that it support young mothers in schools. Furthermore, it noted that Burkina Faso had accepted all of the aforementioned recommendations and had recently revised the Penal Code to better protect students who were minors. It called upon Burkina Faso to implement fully the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review, to consult with civil society and other stakeholders when developing action plans to combat the

scourge of early pregnancies, to enforce the law fully and to encourage communities to break the silence.

358. The International Service for Human Rights congratulated the Government on the adoption of a law specifically aimed at protecting human rights defenders and on the adoption of a law establishing the national human rights institution and the election of its new members. It recommended that the newly established National Human Rights Commission fully comply with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). It remained concerned by the absence of a provision providing specific protection to women human rights defenders. It called upon Burkina Faso to ensure the full and effective implementation of the law on defenders through the establishment of the related protection mechanism and to provide the National Human Rights Commission with the resources necessary for it to be fully functional.

359. Amnesty International welcomed the adoption of the new Penal Code and the support of Burkina Faso for the recommendations on investigating allegations of human rights violations by all parties, ending impunity, commuting all death sentences, abolishing the death penalty, ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and better protecting the rights of human rights defenders. Amnesty International urged Burkina Faso to refrain from using the fight against terrorism against human rights defenders. Amnesty International regretted the very high rate of early and forced marriage in Burkina Faso and welcomed the Government's stated willingness to take measures to end early marriage and provide better protection to victims.

360. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme congratulated Burkina Faso for the progress made to abolish death penalty, the creation of a legal aid fund, the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the adoption of legislative measures to protect human rights defenders. It noted that Burkina Faso had paid appropriate importance to freedom of the press and encouraged Burkina Faso to fight sexual violence and prison overcrowding. Furthermore, it invited Burkina Faso to increase its efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation.

361. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the passing in June 2017 of a new law on the protection of human rights defenders but regretted that Burkina Faso had only partially implemented the recommendation on civic space received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation expressed concern about persistent violations of freedom of peaceful assembly, restrictions to freedom of expression, including suspensions of media outlets by the national media regulator, and physical attacks and threats against journalists and civil society activists. It therefore called upon Burkina Faso to take proactive measures to address those problems and concerns and to implement recommendations to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society.

362. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation expressed concern at land conflicts and violations of the right to housing. It stated that some 400 persons had been evicted from their lands, which in turn threatened social peace in Burkina Faso. Furthermore, it regretted deficiencies in the justice system and acts of torture committed by the self-defence group known as Koglweogo. It called upon the international community to take measures that would stop Burkina Faso from violating international law.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

363. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 204 recommendations received, 184 had enjoyed the support of Burkina Faso and 20 had been noted.

364. The delegation of Burkina Faso regretted that some non-governmental organizations did not have a full understanding of the human rights situation in Burkina Faso and cautioned them against being spokespersons for the opposition. The delegation was in particular surprised at the alarmist words of the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, in particular on the administration of justice. According to the delegation, domestic institutions had been reformed and measures had been taken to ensure the independence of

the judiciary. Burkina Faso had made many efforts to meet international standards and that should be recognized. Therefore, Burkina Faso did not accept the opinion of the United Nations Agency for North-South Cooperation. Burkina Faso did not agree with Amnesty International, which should take into account all the facts. Regarding the National Human Rights Commission, Burkina Faso was working to provide the resources necessary for the Commission to adequately carry out its mandate. Regarding child marriage, the new Penal Code provided a new definition of child marriage that ensured that forced marriage would be punished. Concerning freedom of opinion and expression, Burkina Faso was one of the countries where freedom of the press was most respected. The delegation thanked the States that had made comments and recommendations and invited all the non-governmental organizations that wanted to know the real situation in Burkina Faso to come to the country and carry out serious investigations and studies.

Cabo Verde

365. The review of Cabo Verde was held on 8 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Cabo Verde in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/3).

366. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Cabo Verde (see sect. C below).

367. The outcome of the review of Cabo Verde comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/5), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/5/Add.1).

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

368. The delegation, headed by the Permanent Representative of Cabo Verde to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Maria de Jesus Veiga Miranda, reaffirmed the commitment of Cabo Verde to promoting and protecting human rights for all.

369. The delegation reiterated the commitment of the Government of Cabo Verde to continuing to strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms through, among others, the standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders extended in April 2013.

370. The delegation considered that the report that had been presented for adoption faithfully reflected the outcome of the rich interactive dialogue held during the review of Cabo Verde during the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and fully agreed that the report should be adopted.

371. The delegation stated that the recommendations had been carefully examined by a national working group composed of representatives of all the institutions involved in the preparation of the national report for the universal periodic review and that, upon examination

of the recommendations received, Cabo Verde had accepted 144 recommendations and noted 15 recommendations.

372. The 144 recommendations accepted pertained to key areas of human rights domains, including cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms and bodies, the national human rights framework, equality and non-discrimination, the right to life, fundamental freedoms, the right to participate in public and political life, the administration of justice, the prohibition of all forms of slavery, the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to health, and the right to an education, gender equality, the empowerment of women and the rights of children, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

373. The delegation stated that many of those recommendations were already under implementation and that most of them were aligned with existing national policies and planning instruments, and that all additional measures needed would be taken in partnership with the international community and with human rights bodies.

374. Out of the 15 recommendations that had been noted, 14 had already been fully implemented and thus did not require further action.

375. The delegation stated that, according to the Government, there was only one recommendation that did not reflect the national reality and, because of that, might not receive the same priority. That was the recommendation concerning the ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). The delegation stated that indigenous and tribal people were not part of the reality of Cabo Verde.

376. The delegation explained that the recommendation to consider offering a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures had been noted because Cabo Verde had already issued such a standing invitation on 26 April 2013. The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, visited the country in January 2015 and a visit of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development was being planned for November 2018.

377. Similarly, the delegation stated that the recommendation to consider establishing a national coordination mechanism for the elaboration of reports, follow-up and implementation of the recommendations had been noted because such a mechanism had already been established in 2017.

378. Furthermore, the delegation stated that, for example, several recommendations pertaining to the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence (2014–2018) and recommendations aimed at ensuring that violence against women was punishable by law had also been noted because, according to the delegation, the Second National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence had been developed and contained measures on trafficking in women and girls, including specific programmes to assist and protect victims of sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and discrimination based on sexual orientation. Furthermore, a special law against gender-based violence had been passed in 2011 that covered physical, psychological, sexual, moral and patrimonial violence, as well as harassment.

379. Finally, the delegation stated that all the recommendations arising from the third cycle of the universal periodic review would be broadly disseminated to raise public awareness of the review dialogue process and that work on the accepted recommendations would be discussed with representatives of the ministries and institutions with responsibilities for their implementation, under the coordination of the Inter-Ministry Commission for the Elaboration of National Reports, attached to the Prime Minister's office.

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

380. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cabo Verde, 13 delegations made statements.

381. Iraq congratulated Cabo Verde on the adoption of the report and expressed gratitude for the acceptance of its two recommendations on reducing the salary gap between men and

women. Iraq recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the report on Cabo Verde and expressed trust that the State under review would implement its recommendations.

382. Madagascar welcomed the reaffirmation by Cabo Verde of its commitment to protecting and promoting human rights by agreeing to consider the majority of the recommendations formulated by member States during the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. The delegation noted with satisfaction the actions taken by Cabo Verde, particularly those to prevent and combat child labour. Madagascar encouraged Cabo Verde to pursue the momentum generated in order to consolidate the rule of law and human rights in the country.

383. Nigeria commended Cabo Verde for its continuing cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and acknowledged its commitment to protecting and promoting human rights, particularly through the establishment of a national mechanism to prevent, combat and eradicate child labour. Nigeria recommended the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Cabo Verde.

384. Senegal congratulated Cabo Verde for its efforts in promoting human rights and welcomed the approval in 2017 of the Second National Plan on Human Rights and Citizenship (2017–2022) and the commitments made to align the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship with the Paris Principles in the future. Moreover, Senegal expressed further appreciation to Cabo Verde for having established the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2018–2021) and a national action plan for preventing and eliminating child labour.

385. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the efforts made by the Government of Cabo Verde to follow up on its human rights commitments and highlighted the importance that Cabo Verde granted to education, which was free of charge, mandatory and universal up to the eighth grade, as well as its efforts to combat discrimination in schools. It highly valued the fact that Cabo Verde had ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and approved the Second National Plan on Human Rights and Citizenship.

386. Algeria welcomed the measures taken by Cabo Verde to promote human rights, in particular the adoption of the Second National Plan on Human Rights and Citizenship, as well as other steps taken to bolster gender equality. Cabo Verde had accepted 144 recommendations, including the two recommendations presented by Algeria, one on combating human trafficking through, inter alia, the adoption of a general law and the other on the need to start taking steps to put an end, in law and in practice, to cases of statelessness.

387. Angola commended the efforts made by Cabo Verde to improve the situation of human rights in the country, particularly in the area of justice, to ratify important international instruments and to implement policies and measures aimed at the full realization of the civil, economic and social rights of its population. Angola reiterated its support to the Government and the people of Cabo Verde and recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

388. Botswana commended Cabo Verde for its revision of the Penal Code to criminalize trafficking in persons and the sexual exploitation of children and slavery, as well as for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and for the 2016 National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents. Botswana noted with appreciation that Cabo Verde had accepted its two recommendations, on the reduction of pretrial detention and on the protection of the rights of women and girls to access to education and health.

389. Burkina Faso noted that significant progress had been achieved in Cabo Verde, in particular in relation to access to high-quality health care. Burkina Faso urged Cabo Verde to redouble its efforts to meet the challenges that it faced in the spheres of human rights through the implementation of the accepted recommendations. Moreover, Burkina Faso called upon the international community to continue to provide its support to Cabo Verde to enable it to achieve impressive results during the period between the date of the adoption of the report and the next review.

390. China expressed appreciation for the constructive engagement of Cabo Verde with the universal periodic review process and expressed gratitude for the acceptance by Cabo Verde of its recommendations. China expressed the hope that Cabo Verde would continue to adopt effective measures to promote gender equality and better guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups, namely women, children and persons with disabilities. China welcomed the reaffirmation by Cabo Verde of its commitment to human rights.

391. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the emphasis placed by Cabo Verde on the recommendations made and remained convinced that the effective implementation of those recommendations would contribute significantly to the improvement of human rights in that country. Côte d'Ivoire expressed appreciation for all the efforts made by Cabo Verde in order to strengthen the rule of law and urged it to continue to cooperate with mechanisms for promoting and protecting human rights.

392. Portugal commended Cabo Verde for its efforts to implement the recommendations arising from the second cycle of the universal periodic review through the introduction of extensive internal legislative and institutional reforms and through the ratification of international human rights instruments. Portugal positively noted the approval by Cabo Verde of the Second National Plan on Human Rights and Citizenship, aimed at fostering a human rights culture in the public administration, the establishment of multiple national action plans on areas such as immigration, gender equality, combating trafficking in persons and gender violence, and the prevention and eradication of child labour.

393. Brazil congratulated Cabo Verde for having adopted virtually all the recommendations received and expressed particular appreciation for the acceptance by Cabo Verde of its two recommendations. Brazil considered the ratification of important international human rights instruments and the adoption of policies to combat poverty and promote the social inclusion of groups in vulnerable situations, especially women and girls, to be central to the construction of an equitable, prosperous and democratic society. Brazil also called upon OHCHR to provide the required technical assistance.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

394. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cabo Verde, two other stakeholders made statements.

395. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that, although legislative efforts had been made to strengthen the protection of women against violence, Cabo Verde had still not adopted a specific law on violence against women. It noted that, due to the lack of sufficient protection, widespread domestic violence continued to be perpetrated. The international commitment made by Cabo Verde to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, remained to be realized. Cabo Verde was still a transit country for trafficked women and girls. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation called upon the international community to put in place the measures necessary to strengthen laws and policies, to combat violence against women and to support victims by placing particular emphasis on domestic violence and on trafficking in women and young girls.

396. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme congratulated Cabo Verde for having accepted the majority of the recommendations arising from the third cycle of the universal periodic review. Cabo Verde was one of the countries in Africa with the best minimum sexual protection thresholds. The organization noted the efforts made by Cabo Verde to strengthen human rights in terms of access to education, health and housing, the adoption of a working plan on child labour and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It remained concerned about the persistence of marital violence, discriminatory stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes regarding the role of women in society. The organization called upon Cabo Verde to adopt specific measures to improve the protection of young girls who were victims of rape and early pregnancy.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

397. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 159 recommendations received, 144 had enjoyed the support of Cabo Verde and 15 had been noted.

398. In conclusion, the delegation expressed gratitude to all the delegations that had participated in the review of Cabo Verde and stated that the Government had made important progress in the promotion and protection of human rights. The delegation reiterated that virtually all the recommendations had been accepted and that all but one of those that had been noted had already been fully implemented.

399. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Cabo Verde to continuing to strengthen measures aimed at protecting human rights and expressed gratitude to the non-governmental organizations that had expressed their concerns. It accepted that the Government had to make a greater effort to tackle cultural stereotypes concerning the roles of men and women in society.

Germany

400. The review of Germany was held on 8 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Germany in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/3).

401. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Germany (see sect. C below).

402. The outcome of the review of Germany comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/9), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/9/Add.1).

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

403. The delegation, headed by the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Michael von Ungern-Sternberg, conveyed the appreciation of Germany to all delegations for their participation in the universal periodic review of Germany and for reflecting on the human rights situation in the country. It also thanked the rapporteurs and the secretariat for their work and support.

404. During its review, Germany had demonstrated its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. Furthermore, in its participation in the reviews of other countries, Germany had made recommendations that fitted the political and legal framework of the country concerned.

405. The Government had carefully reviewed the 259 recommendations that Germany had received with all relevant federal ministries involved in the process. However, in light of the distribution of competencies across different levels of government in the German federal system and because of the limited time available, full consideration across all levels of

government, including in the Länder, had not been possible. For that reason, some of the recommendations, particularly those with direct implications for the Länder, would require further consideration and had therefore been noted. This did not imply that the Federal Government did not share the objectives of those noted recommendations.

406. Since the review, the Government had held meetings with civil society representatives and the German Institute for Human Rights. In addition, the Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance had discussed the outcome of the review with the Federal Parliament's Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid and received the views of Members of Parliament. Also, a number of Members of Parliament from the Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid had attended the review, which was testament to the interest and commitment of the German Parliament to the universal periodic review mechanism.

407. The Government was determined to support as many of the recommendations as possible, with the clear understanding that those supported recommendations could find expression in the legal framework and could be implemented with the necessary political will. Consequently, 209 recommendations had been supported and 50 recommendations had been noted.

408. The delegation stated that, in a number of cases, Germany considered that current German law and practice already reflected, either wholly or partially, the content of the supported recommendations and, therefore, that the Federal Government did not see the need for additional action. Some of the noted recommendations might still be supported. Some recommendations had been noted because they were based on inaccurate assumptions or assertions.

409. Following the criticism received during the previous review, in 2013, in relation to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, in 2017, the German Parliament enacted legislation allowing for same-sex marriage. Furthermore, following a ruling by the German Constitutional Court, the Government was on track to implement the recognition of a third gender.

410. The Government was committed to further promoting and supporting gender equality and had supported recommendations on gender equality. An interministerial equality strategy and a corresponding action plan would be drafted. Furthermore, legislation had been passed to increase the number of women in leadership positions. In the civil service, the equal representation of women and men in leadership positions would be achieved by 2025.

411. With regard to the gender wage gap, since 6 January 2018, employees in companies with a minimum of 200 employees could exercise their individual right to information on the company's pay structure to ensure transparency. Support would be offered to the employees concerned and certified test methods would be developed for companies.

412. Germany had accepted that, in some instances, more should be done to protect human rights, especially in the areas of combating racism and integrating people of foreign descent.

413. In early September, Germany had once again been exposed to the reality that an undeniable problem of racism, xenophobia and antisemitism existed, when in the city of Chemnitz, in Saxonia, right-wing extremists had taken to the streets to hold demonstrations, had chased foreign-looking people, had performed the Hitler salute, had called for a right-wing uprising against refugees and migrants and, in one instance, had attacked a Jewish restaurant. Only a few days later, in the small town of Köthen, in Saxony-Anhalt, similar events had taken place, albeit on a smaller scale. These events were a disgrace to Germany.

414. The political discourse that ensued in the extremist right-wing political spectrum, which suggested that peoples' fears that migration threatened their way of life justified an aggressive attitude against refugees and migrants, reflected a dangerous narrative that attempted to legitimize or even instigate violence against foreigners or foreign-looking citizens.

415. The events in Chemnitz and Köthen had been followed by an intense public debate in Germany, which was ongoing. In the immediate aftermath, civil society and political parties from the centre and left-wing political spectrum had organized counter-demonstrations and

events in Chemnitz, such as a rock and hip hop concert by popular German bands under the slogan “We are more!”, which had attracted more than 65,000 participants.

416. In 11 September, the President of the German Parliament, Wolfgang Schäuble, had made it perfectly clear, during a plenary session, that, with regard to xenophobia, Hitler salutes, Nazi symbols and attacks against Jewish institutions, there could be neither leniency nor sympathetic belittlement. He added that a strong and tolerant constitutional State was needed and that it was necessary to insist.

417. In the ensuing debate in plenary session, the Federal Chancellor, Angela Merkel, emphasized:

Jews, Muslims as well as Christians and Atheists belong to our society, to our schools, to our political parties, to our communal life. ... We are aware that our constitutional state is being challenged. Therefore, as part of the coalition agreement, we have agreed on a compact for the rule of law: An additional 3,000 job positions for the security services, almost 50 million euros for the Federal Police infrastructure, 85 million euros for the digitalization of police work and additional investments in cyber security. Moreover, there will be further intensive discussion with the federal Länder about the accoutrements of courts and other judicial authorities.

418. In Chemnitz, accelerated prosecutions had begun against those individuals who had participated in the violent demonstrations and displayed the Hitler salute. By 15 September, two persons had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for five and eight months, while other suspects continued to be investigated and tried.

419. In his statement of 14 September, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Heiko Maas, had said the following:

Not migration, but nationalism is the root cause of all political problems. And this we not only face in Germany, we see this happening worldwide. We see it everywhere where autocracies grow stronger, where pluralism is being pushed back. This development is nothing less than an attack on our liberal democracy, an attack on respect and an attack on tolerance.

420. Germany was not the only country in Europe and beyond that had faced the rising threats of nationalism and xenophobia and a joint international effort was required in defence of all pluralistic democracies, particularly as right-wing nationalists were well connected internationally.

421. The Government valued the voices of civil society and human rights defenders. The Government remained committed to active dialogue and constructive engagement with civil society on the situation of human rights in Germany.

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

422. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Germany, 13 delegations made statements.

423. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concerns about the rise in racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia, hate crimes and the attacks against refugees and asylum seekers, particularly women and girls. Concerns were also expressed about the unsatisfactory living conditions of minorities and the discrimination they experienced in the labour market.

424. Iraq thanked Germany for its participation in the universal periodic review. It noted that Germany had supported all three recommendations made by Iraq, on combating racial discrimination, reducing the wage gap between men and women and improving the integration of ethnic minorities in the labour market. It noted that Germany had supported the majority of the recommendations it had received, adding that it expected Germany to implement those recommendations.

425. Kenya commended Germany for the work it had done to implement the recommendations arising from the previous reviews. It took positive note of the adoption in 2017 of the National Action Plan against Racism.

426. Madagascar noted with satisfaction the large number of recommendations that Germany had supported. It welcomed the adoption in 2017 of the National Action Plan against Racism and encouraged Germany to intensify its efforts in combating discrimination and racial profiling.

427. Morocco expressed its appreciation for the continued commitment of Germany to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women. It also appreciated the efforts made to address violence against women, including domestic violence, through the implementation of government strategies and awareness campaigns. Morocco was pleased with the measures taken to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and of children. It noted with satisfaction the special attention paid to migration and refugees. Morocco commended the efforts made to eradicate xenophobia and racism.

428. Pakistan thanked Germany for accepting the majority of the recommendations it had received. Pakistan commended Germany for its ongoing efforts to integrate refugees into society.

429. The Philippines commended Germany for its strong adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights. It noted the inclusion of homophobia and transphobia in the National Action Plan against Racism. It welcomed the efforts made to integrate refugees and stated that migrants in irregular situations ought to be given greater access to basic social services.

430. Romania congratulated Germany on its presentation, which gave strong assurances of its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. Romania expressed its appreciation to Germany for supporting the recommendation it had made during the review.

431. Serbia appreciated the efforts made by Germany to promote human rights, particularly in relation to combating discrimination, racism, xenophobia and antisemitism. It was pleased that Germany had supported most of the recommendations, including the three recommendations made by Serbia.

432. Sri Lanka was pleased to note that Germany had supported 209 recommendations, including two recommendations made by Sri Lanka. It appreciated the efforts to combat racism and discrimination. Sri Lanka welcomed legislative interventions such as the law on the equal participation of women in leadership positions, in both the private and public sectors, and the law on promoting transparency in respect of wage structures. It commended Germany for having established a monitoring office at the German Institute for Human Rights to oversee the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as efforts to address the trafficking in and exploitation of children.

433. The Sudan took note of the national report submitted by Germany. It stated that the universal periodic review mechanism remained the main instrument for improving human rights in all countries. It commended Germany for supporting a high number of recommendations and wished Germany success in implementing them.

434. Angola commended Germany for its open collaboration with the Human Rights Council, as well as for the good exchanges with other member States.

435. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted the federal programmes to combat discrimination and hatred of certain groups of people. It appreciated that Germany had supported the recommendations it had made regarding discrimination, racism and racial prejudice in rural areas and the promotion of protection policies for farmers, mainly young people and women, taking into account the diversity of rural regions and the challenges faced in such regions.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

436. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Germany, eight other stakeholders made statements.

437. The German Institute for Human rights stated that, in view of the Government's commitment to ensuring human rights in Germany, it was important to prioritize and to identify concrete implementation measures. There was an urgent need for political actors to take a clear position against racist hatred and violence and the Government must ensure that

its politics concerning asylum seekers did not feed racist stereotypes. With regard to gender-based violence, the Government should adopt a comprehensive national action plan to effectively implement the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. With regard to inclusive education, the Government should urgently honour its commitment to phasing out the system of segregated schools. It noted with concern the denial by the Government of structural discrimination against students with a migration background in the German school system, thus ignoring empirical evidence, and deplored the rejection by the Government of the call for an independent evaluation of recent security legislation. It challenged the Government to come up with an implementation plan within a year for the commitments it had made.

438. The International Lesbian and Gay Association stated that lawmakers had continued to deny the right to self-determination to intersex and trans people. Although the draft bill under consideration introduced a new gender option, that third gender category would be reserved for a specific group of intersex people who could provide a medical certificate containing information on the specificities of their sexual development. That requirement would exclude approximately 300,000 non-binary trans people from gender recognition. The Association called upon Germany to amend the draft bill to include the criterion of self-determination in order to fully respect the rights of those people who identified as neither male nor female.

439. Villages unis noted the positive steps taken by Germany to promote and protect human rights, including the ratification of a number of conventions. The ratification of those instruments had demonstrated the commitment of Germany to human rights and fundamental freedoms, which should be appreciated. Germany had cooperated with the international human rights mechanisms by facilitating the visits of mandate holders.

440. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom welcomed the support of Germany for those recommendations relating to the harmonization of its arms export control legislation with the Arms Trade Treaty. In 2017, Germany had transferred arms to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, countries involved in the Yemen conflict. The coalition agreement reached by the new Federal Government had led to the approval of a decision to stop arms exports to any country directly involved in the conflict. While the Government had approved significantly fewer arms transfers to Saudi Arabia, that commitment had not been fully implemented. In addition, it was clear that arms exports to countries involved in the Yemen conflict could still go ahead under licences that had already been granted prior to the coalition agreement.

441. FIAN International appreciated the efforts made by Germany to realize human rights. It was concerned by the delay in the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Germany had not played a supporting role in the efforts of the Human Rights Council to advance the human rights standards, especially for people living in rural areas and people who had been affected by the activities of businesses. The social protections for subsistence farmers was insufficient to prevent the human rights violations they had experienced.

442. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme congratulated Germany for its solidarity with and support to immigrants. The organization commended Germany for its engagement in supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union in its fight against poverty on the African continent. Germany had also provided financial support to help African migrants held hostage in Libya. However, it regretted the rise in hatred, racial discrimination and xenophobia in Germany, where migrants had been attacked, humiliated and insulted. A number of refugee shelters had been burned by neo-Nazi groups. It called upon the authorities to heighten vigilance in order to combat these activities.

443. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches appreciated the intention of Germany to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). It regretted that Germany had no intention of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as this constituted a failure to recognize and implement a

core human rights standard, and missed an opportunity to move forward with a human rights-based immigration policy.

444. Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience stated that, on 31 August 2018, despite protests from the Red Cross, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church and several non-governmental organizations, a member of the Church of Almighty God, Zhao Xueliang, was deported to China from Germany. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council interrupted and stated that the statement of the organization was not relevant and requested it to focus on the universal periodic review of Germany.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

445. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 259 recommendations received, 209 had enjoyed the support of Germany and 50 had been noted.

446. The delegation of Germany took note of the positive and encouraging remarks made by other delegations and stakeholders and stated that all constructive criticisms would be considered. Germany recognized the importance of implementing the recommendations. In some areas, action plans already existed. The fact that some recommendations had been noted did not mean that they had been rejected; they would be considered in the policies of the Government in the future.

Azerbaijan

447. The review of Azerbaijan was held on 15 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Azerbaijan in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/AZE/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/AZE/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/AZE/3).

448. At its 24th meeting on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Azerbaijan (see sect. C below).

449. The outcome of the review of Azerbaijan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/14), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/14/Add.1).

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

450. The delegation of Azerbaijan thanked States for their constructive participation and underlined the substantive progress Azerbaijan had achieved in protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

451. The delegation stated that it had greatly valued the contribution of the universal periodic review to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

452. The delegation also stated that it had created a working group at the deputy ministerial level among concerned ministries and agencies to serve as a national mechanism for the purpose of further strengthening oversight of the implementation of the recommendations of

the United Nations treaty bodies and the universal periodic review. This working group would function, on an ongoing basis, as a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and its work would be coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation emphasized that that working group would monitor the implementation by Azerbaijan of its obligations under international human rights instruments and of the recommendations presented in the framework of the universal periodic review. It would also enrich the normative and legislative bases for the protection of human rights in Azerbaijan.

453. The delegation stated that it would provide a midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations arising from the third cycle of the universal periodic review, as had been done for the recommendations arising from the first and second cycles of the universal periodic review.

454. The delegation highlighted that, in recognition of the importance of the work of special procedure mandate holders, Azerbaijan would continue to cooperate and engage in dialogue with the special procedures. The delegation recalled that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had mentioned, during the oral update he presented at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, that Azerbaijan was among 19 countries actively cooperating with the special procedures.

455. Regarding the efforts of the Government to combat corruption, which had been appreciated by a number of States, the delegation noted that, in the first half of 2018, the Anti-Corruption Directorate of the Prosecutor General's Office brought 115 criminal cases to court, against 184 individuals.

456. The delegation noted that, as a result of the bar exam held at the beginning of 2018, 300 lawyers had been admitted to the bar. There were 1,535 lawyers in Azerbaijan.

457. Azerbaijan had taken measures to combat torture, inhuman or degrading treatment. Coordination among the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor General's Office had recently been further strengthened to ensure the full investigation of cases of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and to establish accountability for perpetrators of such crimes. The delegation highlighted that the amnesty commission had decided that no amnesty would be granted to those found guilty of torture or other forms of ill-treatment.

458. The delegation also highlighted that, at its own initiative, the results of the visits by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to Azerbaijan had been published. Such initiatives had been commended by that Committee as a sign of the commitment of Azerbaijan to transparency.

459. The delegation stated that the Government was currently discussing a number of proposals to improve legislation regulating the registration and financing of non-governmental organizations. The delegations noted that certain issues covered in the relevant recommendations arising from the universal periodic review had been reflected in those proposals, which had been developed within the context of the Council of Europe plan of action.

460. The delegation stated that the Government was deeply committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As a result of taking comprehensive measures, Azerbaijan had had successes in the fields of poverty eradication, the provision of health services and education and gender equality. Thanks to effective economic strategies and a rational use of resources, Azerbaijan was able to maintain economic growth and social development, to strengthen macroeconomic stability, to improve the environment for investments and to ensure economic diversification.

461. The delegation stated that education was one of its main priorities, as an educated society is the basis for successful sustainable development. The literacy rate was 100 per cent and, by 2020, preschool education was expected to achieve 90 per cent coverage. Azerbaijan continued to have a mandatory health insurance scheme. With the help of the World Health Organization, it had developed a national strategy for reproductive health. The delegation also stated that a draft law on reproductive health and family planning was before Parliament for consideration.

462. With respect to the recommendations related to discrimination against women and domestic violence, the delegation emphasized that Azerbaijan would continue to take the measures necessary to address those issues. The delegation noted that the drafting of a plan of action to prevent domestic violence was being coordinated at the State level.

463. The delegation emphasized that it had been developing a draft children's code and a national strategy. It also highlighted the State programme on medical assistance for children (2018–2022).

464. The delegation noted that, in May 2018, the Parliament had adopted a law on the rights of persons with disabilities, which had been developed in compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It also covered the basic principles of State policies on such issues as social support, rehabilitation and employment, which affect persons with disabilities.

465. The delegation noted that, for 30 years, the human rights of Azerbaijani refugees from Armenia and internally displaced persons from occupied territories of Azerbaijan had been violated and that this constituted a serious challenge for the United Nations human rights machinery. The delegation called upon the Human Rights Council, the special procedures and OHCHR to take effective measures to restore the rights of Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons, as demanded in the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

466. The delegation emphasized that it would continue to work to improve the situation of refugees and displaced persons. Azerbaijan had allocated 8 billion United States dollars to refugees and displaced persons, providing housing, schools, medical centres, kindergartens and other social infrastructure. For example, 150 houses, school buildings and medical and other facilities had been constructed in the village of Cocuq Marjanli in Jabrayil district, which had been liberated from Armenian occupation in April 2016.

467. The delegation stated that the recommendations proposed by Armenia were not keeping in with the purpose of the universal periodic review and sought to uphold the Armenian policy of occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven other regions of Azerbaijan. It added that Armenia had continued to ignore the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Moreover, the most recent statements made by the leadership of Armenia undermined the peace process and sought to further the goal of occupying Azerbaijani territories. The delegation highlighted that the responsibility for undermining the peace process and increasing tensions in the region lay entirely with the leadership of Armenia. Azerbaijan called upon the leaders of Armenia not to repeat previous mistakes and to be constructive in settling the conflict on the basis of the unconditional liberation of Azerbaijani territories and of respect for the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States.

468. The delegation concluded by stating that the Government of Azerbaijan was committed to cooperating in the framework of the universal periodic review.

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

469. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Azerbaijan, 13 delegations made statements.

470. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the ongoing efforts made by Azerbaijan aimed at consolidating best practices in enhancing the rule of law and strengthening governance structures. It also appreciated the efforts made by Azerbaijan to strengthen human rights protection in line with international standards.

471. UNICEF urged Azerbaijan to implement an updated version of its national action plan for children, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable children, including girls and children at risk of violence, discrimination and exclusion. While welcoming the recent establishment of the State programme on inclusive education, UNICEF also urged Azerbaijan to fully implement the Programme and adopt strengthened legislation to remove any remaining barriers that prevented children with disabilities from accessing quality and mainstream education. It further urged Azerbaijan to continue to make efforts to support the development of the non-governmental and civil society sectors and to treat such organizations

as effective partners in delivering programmes and services aimed at fulfilling a wide range children's rights. UNICEF stated that it was ready to provide all possible technical assistance to help Azerbaijan in fulfilling the rights of all children.

472. Uzbekistan commended Azerbaijan on the reforms undertaken to promote and protect human rights and the efforts made to deepen cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

473. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Azerbaijan had submitted all its reports to the treaty bodies and had updated its human rights legislation. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela valued the improvements made in the areas of health and education, including the increase in the literacy rate and in the rate of primary school attendance. It urged Azerbaijan to continue to implement its social policies, in particular in the area of education.

474. Algeria welcomed the efforts made by Azerbaijan to cooperate with the United Nations mechanisms. It highlighted that Azerbaijan had accepted its recommendations to strengthen the national legal framework aimed at combating all forms of discrimination based on disability and to ensure that school-age children, including foreigners, had the right to education.

475. Bahrain noted that enhancing the role of women was integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development.

476. Bangladesh commended Azerbaijan on allocating adequate funds for welfare programmes for internally displaced persons. It also welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for implementing the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review.

477. Belarus noted that Azerbaijan had supported its recommendations to improve the national legislation and to strengthen institutions ensuring the rights of women and children, as well as to disseminate successful national experiences to promote intercultural and interreligious dialogue. It welcomed its active work with international human rights mechanisms.

478. Belgium appreciated that Azerbaijan had accepted one of its recommendations, on adopting a national strategy for the prevention of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. It asked about the timeline for its adoption and the budget that would be allocated for its implementation. It regretted that Azerbaijan had not accepted another two recommendations, on freedom of expression and the decriminalization of defamation, as well as on supporting the development of a vibrant civil society by simplifying the financing rules of non-governmental organizations. Belgium considered that those recommendations were important for developing a democratic space and promoting civil society and therefore invited Azerbaijan to reconsider its position.

479. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the progress made in drinking water supply and the increase in public investment in health and education. It welcomed the fact that Azerbaijan had accepted its recommendation to continue strengthening poverty reduction policies for rural areas, including through measures to strengthen small-scale sustainable agriculture.

480. China expressed the hope that Azerbaijan would continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, to improve the living standard of its people, to build a solid foundation for all Azerbaijanis to enjoy all human rights, to continue to improve social security and to provide support to low-income families.

481. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed the acceptance by Azerbaijan of many of the recommendations, which was an indication of the commitment of Azerbaijan to making further efforts in the field of human rights.

482. Brazil commended Azerbaijan on the legislative measures it had adopted to protect the human rights of children, in particular regarding corporal punishment, psychological violence and other forms of abuse, including at school. Brazil also welcomed the attention paid by Azerbaijan to its recommendations on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, in particular regarding the fight against domestic violence and the promotion of

gender equality. Brazil appreciated the close cooperation by Azerbaijan with relevant international and regional organizations on the prevention of torture and ill-treatment. Brazil called upon OHCHR to provide all the necessary support requested by Azerbaijan for the implementation of the recommendation arising from the universal periodic review.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

483. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Azerbaijan, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

484. The Human Rights House Foundation referred to limitations on access to funding by non-governmental organizations and the politicized registration practice, charges brought against civil society leaders, human rights non-governmental organizations and international organizations, harassment and sanctions against independent lawyers and threats of disbarment against lawyers. It stressed that independent media operated under the threat of arbitrary measures. In addition, it mentioned that the 2018 presidential elections had taken place in an environment of increasing restrictions, that political repression had increased since the 2013 election and that the number of political prisoners had doubled. It also stressed the absence of a national action plan for implementing the 2010 law on domestic violence and the lack of solutions to the murders of women. It recommended that Azerbaijan drop all restrictive provisions on freedom of assembly and association, that it end the smear campaigns against human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists that it bring its electoral regulations and practices into compliance with international standards and that it prepare a national action plan on domestic violence.

485. Lawyers for Lawyers called upon Azerbaijan to implement the accepted recommendations relating to the rights of lawyers. It stressed that lawyers working on sensitive cases had sometimes been intimidated and harassed, and that those who had publicly expressed concerns about possible human rights violations against their clients had faced disbarment or other disciplinary measures by the Azerbaijani Bar Association, which did not operate as an independent self-governing institution since it was under the direct influence of the authorities. It urged Azerbaijan to guarantee the full independence of lawyers and to protect them against any form of undue interference in their work, including through their disbarment or other disciplinary actions taken on improper grounds.

486. The Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland and the International Lesbian and Gay Association regretted that Azerbaijan had taken note of eight recommendations referring to sexual orientation and gender identity. They stressed that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in Azerbaijan were living in constant danger and fear. They called upon Azerbaijan to combat violence and discrimination by both State and non-State actors and to put an end to the arbitrary arrest, ill-treatment and torture of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. The two organizations further requested that the Government set up mechanisms to address the stigma experienced by the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, that it initiate public awareness campaigns and training sessions for public servants, teachers and health-care workers and that it guarantee non-discrimination in the areas of employment, health care, education and justice.

487. The International Bar Association urged Azerbaijan to implement, in practice, the principle of independence of the legal profession and to ensure respect for the independence of lawyers. It also urged Azerbaijan to ensure the de facto independence of the Azerbaijani Bar Association. Concerned about the ongoing disbarment of human rights lawyers, the International Bar Association urged Azerbaijan to put an end to the harassment of independent human rights lawyers. In conclusion, it urged Azerbaijan to respect the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights).

488. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on the rights of lawyers. It regretted, however, that Azerbaijan had only noted, had not explicitly supported and had rejected some recommendations to amend the Law on Advocates and Advocates' Activities so as to ensure the effective independence of the Azerbaijani Bar Association and so as to set up independent mechanisms for lawyers' admission to practice and for disciplinary proceedings. It stressed that the situation regarding

the independence of lawyers was not in line with international law and expressed concern at the persistent lack of independence of the Azerbaijani Bar Association, which had undermined the work of human rights lawyers. It mentioned recent reforms that prohibited lawyers from appearing in any court hearing unless they were members of the Azerbaijani Bar Association.

489. Article 19: International Centre against Censorship referred to the widespread assault on the right to freedom of expression in Azerbaijan. The 2016 constitutional amendments had consolidated presidential powers and accelerated the shrinking of civic space, already weakened by previous regressive changes to laws governing non-governmental organizations and by the arrests of several human rights defenders and journalists. It urged Azerbaijan to repeal provisions that criminalized “smearing or humiliating the honour and dignity” of the President, “slander or insult” and defamation. It called for the immediate and unconditional release of more than 120 journalists, human rights defenders, writers, activists and political figures who remained imprisoned. It called upon Azerbaijan to investigate all attacks against journalists and activists, to bring perpetrators to justice and to strengthen protection measures.

490. Amnesty International expressed concern about the politically motivated prosecution and imprisonment of government critics and other dissenting voices in Azerbaijan. It regretted the rejection of recommendations to end all politically motivated legal proceedings and to release all persons held for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on the independence, impartiality and transparency of the judiciary and on the rights of lawyers. While welcoming the acceptance of a recommendation to improve conditions in prisons and detention centres, it referred to allegations of torture and other forms of ill-treatment in detention and therefore expressed regret for the rejection of recommendations to prevent torture and ill-treatment in detention, to investigate all allegations of torture and to bring perpetrators to justice.

491. Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik stressed that Azerbaijan had not acceded to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It believed that the planned State education strategy was not adequate to limit endemic corruption. It was concerned about industrial waste, pesticides, sewage and oil being pumped into the Caspian Sea, resulting in pollution, while also being pleased about the proposed programme to build a sewage purifier for preventing the direct flow of sewage from seaside towns into the Caspian Sea. It called upon Azerbaijan to pay urgent attention to the need to protect the Caspian Sea. It also expressed serious concern about the ratification of the Convention on the Legal Status of the Caspian Sea.

492. Human Rights Watch expressed disappointment about the fact that Azerbaijan had noted the recommendations on discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, on restrictive regulations governing the registration and financing of non-governmental organizations and on reforming criminal libel legislation, as well as the recommendations on politically motivated prosecutions. Human Rights Watch referred to the persistent practice in Azerbaijan of using bogus charges to imprison government critics and of routinely manipulating or fabricating evidence. It mentioned, in particular, the case of Ilgar Mammadov. It stressed that the Azerbaijani Bar Association had disbarred some lawyers who had represented a dozen critics or had suspended their licences. It urged Azerbaijan to free wrongfully imprisoned bloggers, political activists and other critics, to allow lawyers to perform their work without undue government interference and to reform laws and regulations on non-governmental organizations.

493. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation stated that Azerbaijan had been admitted to the Council of Europe on the condition that it would adopt, within three years, legislation giving conscientious objectors the option of performing some form of civil service instead of military service. It noted that Azerbaijan had included a reference to this in its Constitution but that it had never adopted implementing legislation to that effect. It also noted that two Jehovah’s witnesses had been convicted for refusing to carry out military service and that three more similar cases were under way. It called upon Azerbaijan to adopt an alternative service law in accordance with its international human rights obligations.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

494. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 259 recommendations received, 179 had enjoyed the support of Azerbaijan and 80 had been noted.

495. The delegation of Azerbaijan stated that all the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review, whether supported or noted, would provide the Government with greater impetus to promote and protect human rights in the country. Moreover, they would form an important basis for improving legislation and procedures for implementing laws and regulations.

496. The delegation highlighted the continuing openness of Azerbaijan to dialogue and interaction with international human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies. Azerbaijan would continue to take measures to implement the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.

Tuvalu

497. The review of Tuvalu was held on 9 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Tuvalu in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TUV/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TUV/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TUV/3).

498. At its 24th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Tuvalu (see sect. C below).

499. The outcome of the review of Tuvalu comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/8), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/8/Add.1).

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

500. The delegation, headed by of the Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the United Nations, Aunese Makoi Simati, expressed great appreciation to the Human Rights Council, the members of the troika and the secretariat for their continued good work during the review of Tuvalu. He thanked the partners of Tuvalu for the technical and financial support extended and for their understanding of the many challenges faced by Tuvalu with regard human rights.

501. The delegation stressed that Tuvalu had remained fully committed to the noble values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to meaningful engagement with the international community through the universal periodic review process. The starting point and fervent goal of Tuvalu had always been to build a strong and progressive country where its citizens enjoyed meaningful and happy lives, in a safe environment, and a fair and inclusive society. The universal periodic review process remained an effective mechanism for achieving that progressive vision and the goals of the country.

502. The delegation underlined that, in all the reports on Tuvalu prepared in the context of the universal periodic review, the unfolding climate change and sea-level rise had been

highlighted as detrimental to the enjoyment and pursuit of Tuvaluans' fundamental human rights, as a people and as a sovereign State. The delegation stressed that those challenges caused by human activities, from external sources, were beyond the capacity of the country to cope and severely compromised the fundamental rights of its people to achieve sustainable development and, more importantly, their right to survive.

503. Regarding climate change, Tuvalu had participated in the development of a Pacific islands climate change insurance facility and had supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions aimed at giving protection to people displaced by the impacts of climate change. In those resolutions it was acknowledged that under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees persons affected by climate change were not defined as refugees because they were not usually fleeing conflict or persecution.

504. The delegation expressed serious concern about the fact that the current aggregate effects of nationally determined contributions were not sufficient to put Tuvalu on a path to achieving the long-term goal of limiting the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and of pursuing efforts to limit that increase to 1.5°C. Those were existential issues for Tuvalu.

505. Concerning the recommendations formulated by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in May 2018, the delegation stated that the Government of Tuvalu had received 127 recommendations. After careful deliberation, the Government had accepted 78 recommendations and noted 49 recommendations. The 49 noted recommendations would be pursued in due course, within the capacity and resource constraints of Tuvalu. The delegation stressed that 15 of the 49 noted recommendations would require considerable review and consultations, as they appeared, on face value, to conflict and contradict long-held cultural and traditional values, as well as Christian principles, that were foundational to the State's Constitution.

506. Regarding clarifications, achievements and new developments since the national report of Tuvalu of May 2018, the delegation highlighted that, in 2017, Parliament had passed the National Human Rights Institution Act, aimed at providing a relevant mechanism to ensure the full promotion and protection of fundamental freedoms for all. The Act aimed to allow access to a government system that would address abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The mandate of the Office of the Chief Ombudsman, which is the national human rights institution of Tuvalu, prominently includes strict adherence to and the administration and enforcement of the Leadership Code Act and the provision of public service training in good governance where necessary.

507. The delegation reported that the second phase of the constitutional review had been completed and that the aim was for the whole review to be completed in 2019. The review had included issues related to gender and persons with disabilities and the non-discrimination clauses of the Constitution. Tuvalu envisaged that it would accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court before the next reporting cycle. Tuvalu had also fulfilled a national formal process for acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court. The delegation stated that the cultural norms of Tuvalu played a big part in its vibrant peaceful communities, attesting to the fact that the nexus between human rights and cultural good practices were mutually reinforcing.

508. Tuvalu had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in December 2013 and was progressively implementing its obligations under that treaty. In March 2018, Tuvalu had submitted its combined second to fifth periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/TUV/2-5). The Government had approved the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and would soon communicate to the United Nations the ratification of those two instruments.

509. The Department of Education and the Office of the Attorney General, with the support UNICEF, were drafting a policy for all children in educational institutions in Tuvalu as well as a child protection and welfare bill. Tuvalu had made amendments to other laws to comply with its international commitments under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

510. Tuvalu was currently working on its fifth periodic report on its implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. He thanked

the international community for the technical and financial assistance that had enabled Tuvalu to submit its periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

511. Concerning monitoring and reporting responsibilities, Tuvalu had a committee of Chief Executive Officers (the Development Coordinating Committee) that monitored all the development, social and financial issues of the Government and advised the members of the Cabinet on the situation of human rights and on the welfare of citizens. A new legal and coordination department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism and Labour would monitor the implementation of international conventions that Tuvalu had ratified or acceded to.

512. Furthermore, the Government of Tuvalu had endorsed and allocated a budget for the National Action Plan of Tuvalu for 2019 Estimates, to provide financial assistance for the implementation of the Tuvalu National Human Rights Action Plan (2016–2020). Tuvalu had a national advisory committee for children's rights that provided oversight, advice and coordination for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Similarly, a national disability coordinating committee had an oversight and coordination role to ensure the protection and full enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities.

513. Those committees consisted of representatives from government ministries, non-governmental organizations, civil society, faith-based organizations, schools, educational institutions, regional organizations, students and island councils. The Government of Tuvalu had in place a support scheme for the most vulnerable persons with disabilities that provided financial assistance to persons with disabilities and was managed and administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development.

514. The delegation stated that Tuvalu was a small island developing State and a least developed country with technical constraints. It was no secret that collaborations with development partners had proved valuable in implementing human rights activities, especially nationwide consultations, targeted training and human rights advocacy. The Government and people of Tuvalu appreciated those partnerships and would continue to need the international community's technical and financial support for the implementation of human rights activities.

515. Tuvalu took its treaty obligations seriously and would engage seriously with the relevant treaty bodies to advance and review all recommendations or reservations where appropriate. Tuvalu welcomed efforts to achieve a shared understanding of and learning on the implementation of human rights. Agreements should be reached with a view to implementing the recommendations that were sensitive to Tuvaluan culture and traditions, as well as Tuvaluans' strong Christian faith in the almighty. *Tuvalu mote Atua* (Tuvalu for God), the national motto, was the cornerstone of the Constitution and human rights.

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

516. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tuvalu, seven delegations made statements.

517. Algeria thanked the delegation of Tuvalu for providing additional information since the review of its third national report. It congratulated Tuvalu on the adoption of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014 and the Tuvalu National Human Rights Action Plan (2016–2020). It noted that Tuvalu had accepted 78 recommendations, including two made by Algeria, on the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and the legal prohibition of all forms of discrimination. It wished Tuvalu every success in its efforts to implement the various accepted recommendations and recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

518. Fiji congratulated Tuvalu on its universal periodic review and for its constructive approach to the review process. It commended Tuvalu for accepting 78 of the 127 recommendations, while also noting its reservations on certain recommendations due to possible conflicts and contradictions with long-held cultural and traditional values. It stressed

that this was a shared concern among many Pacific islands, including Fiji, that were faced with principles that differed from their customary and cultural norms. It also stressed that, in the Pacific, adapting to the existential threat of climate change had forced States to modify their way of life and many of their cultural practices.

519. Haiti commended the decision of Tuvalu to accept four of the five recommendations made by its delegation, including those on issues related to universal birth registration, education, improved marine infrastructure and climate change. It noted with regret, however, that the recommendation contained in paragraph 101.84, calling for the introduction of new dietary practices to reduce obesity, had not been accepted. It nevertheless encouraged Tuvalu to continue to look for ways to improve the health and eating habits of its citizens.

520. Iraq welcomed the fact that two of its recommendations had been accepted, one of which was on ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It also commended Tuvalu for accepting the majority of the recommendations made and invited Tuvalu to implement those accepted recommendations.

521. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the constructive and responsible approach adopted by Tuvalu during the presentation of its national report. It expressed the hope that members of the Human Rights Council and OHCHR would pay due attention to the aspiration of Tuvalu to protect human rights, strengthen capacity and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

522. UNFPA stated that Tuvalu continued to face unprecedented and unique vulnerabilities due to the effects of climate change, including rising sea levels, several cyclones, increased erosion, salinity in freshwater sources and long droughts. It noted that the impact of climate change was so pervasive that the promotion and protection of human rights in all government laws, policies and practices must be considered within that context. It stressed that, during natural disasters and emergencies, women and girls of all ages were particularly vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and neglect. It welcomed the commitment of the Government of Tuvalu to including gender and disability as grounds for discrimination in the Constitution and to amending several laws and policies to improve the situation of women, young people and persons with disabilities. It expressed its commitment to providing assistance to the Government in the implementation of two accepted recommendations relevant to its mandate.

523. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with appreciation that the Government has cooperated very openly in the universal periodic review despite the challenges faced by the country, including climate change and the geographical dispersion of Tuvalu. It also appreciated the effort made to implement the recommendations accepted from the second cycle. It welcomed the adoption of the Tuvalu National Human Rights Action Plan (2016–2020) and the recent establishment of a national human rights institution. It urged Tuvalu to continue to consolidate its social policies, in particular in the areas of economic and social rights, to benefit the most vulnerable segment of the population. It called upon the international community to provide support to enable Tuvalu to implement its social policies, the accepted recommendations and other commitments made in the area of human rights.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

524. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tuvalu, two other stakeholders made statements.

525. The Center for Global Nonkilling welcomed the fact that Tuvalu has accepted the recommendation made by Armenia to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It expressed appreciation about the progress made, as a similar recommendation formulated during the second cycle had been noted by Tuvalu. It expressed the hope that the Convention would be ratified around 9 December 2018, to coincide with the seventieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention.

526. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation noted that Tuvalu was threatened with disappearance. More than 11,000 inhabitants were affected by climate change. In the long term, they might be the first climate change refugees in the world and

would become an emblem in the fight against climate change. It invited the international community to provide the assistance needed by the people of Tuvalu to face the climate crisis.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

527. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 127 recommendations received, 78 had enjoyed the support of Tuvalu and 49 had been noted.

528. The delegation of Tuvalu thanked the members of the Human Rights Council, the secretariat, non-governmental organizations and other institutions and the troika for their valuable contributions, shared wisdom and understanding. The delegation took note of all 127 recommendations, supporting 78 and noting 49. Tuvalu would, despite constraints in terms of capacity and resources, work together with its development partners on the recommendations and on meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and targets contained in the 2030 Agenda.

Colombia

529. The review of Colombia was held on 10 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Colombia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/COL/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/COL/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/COL/3).

530. At its 24th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Colombia (see sect. C below).

531. The outcome of the review of Colombia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/6), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/6/Add.1).

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

532. The delegation, headed by the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Beatriz Londoño Soto, reiterated the importance of the universal periodic review for Colombia and thanked the 86 delegations that had participated in the interactive dialogue in May. Colombia had shown its commitment to human rights, having supported 183 of the 221 recommendations received and having paid special attention to different groups in vulnerable situations. Colombia had noted 28 recommendations and made five voluntary commitments.

533. The delegation reiterated its commitment to protecting the lives and actions of human rights defenders and social leaders, and stated that the Government had strengthened measures on prevention, protection and non-repetition, including through the establishment of the National Commission on Security Guarantees, the National Programme for the Security and Protection of Communities and Organizations and a new system of early warning and rapid response.

534. The delegation appreciated the positive comments received regarding the implementation of the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition, which comprised the Commission on Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition, the Unit for the Search for Persons deemed Missing in the context of and due to the armed conflict and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, and the measures taken to provide comprehensive reparation with the aim of building peace and avoiding repetition. The System consisted of a group of interconnected mechanisms operating in a coherent way.

535. The delegation reiterated that the System did not contemplate granting amnesties for crimes against humanity or war crimes and that it had four central objectives:

- (a) To achieve the greatest possible satisfaction for violations of the rights of victims;
- (b) To hold perpetrators of violations accountable;
- (c) To guarantee the legal security of those who participate in the System;
- (d) To guarantee coexistence, reconciliation and non-repetition of the conflict.

536. With respect to the victims of the conflict, the delegation reiterated that nearly 3 million people had received some measure of reparation and that the country continued to work to compensate more than 600 collective subjects.

537. Regarding the issue of land, more than 300,000 hectares had been returned to their owners and judges had to determine the ownership of 500,000 additional hectares. Colombia had made progress in guaranteeing the rights of Afro-Colombian communities and of more than 50 indigenous communities, through the formalization, protection and restitution of land. A total of 4 million hectares had been given to farmers, 53 per cent of which to rural women, in compliance with the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace.

538. The military forces and the police continued to make efforts to train their officers and strove to consolidate a culture of respect for human rights through the Comprehensive Policy on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. The Policy had two essential components: education in ethnic and cultural diversity and the presence of legal advisers in police and military operations in order to ensure respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

539. In accordance with the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, Colombia was implementing its national human rights action plan, with the valuable contribution of civil society.

540. Regarding the recommendations noted by Colombia, the delegation stated that Colombia had been carrying out national-level consultations with the institutions concerned on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

541. In relation to the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the delegation pointed out that the rights protected by those instruments had already been contemplated in the national legal order. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, of which Colombia was a member, provided an adequate framework for protecting the rights set out in those instruments.

542. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Colombia to implementing the recommendations made in the framework of the universal periodic review and expressed the conviction that progress could be made to provide full and effective guarantees of human rights in the country.

543. The delegation reaffirmed that the Government of Colombia would continue to demonstrate the same commitment to promoting and protecting human rights as a State policy.

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

544. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Colombia, 11 delegations made statements.

545. UNFPA was aware of the human rights challenges in Colombia, especially the challenges to sexual and reproductive rights, gender equality and non-discrimination. It reaffirmed its willingness to help implement the strategies of the Government aimed at improving access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services with a particular focus on young people and women in rural areas in humanitarian and post-conflict settings. It expressed its commitment to continuing to help implement the National System of Youth and the public policy for the prevention of gender-based violence.

546. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted with appreciation that Colombia had supported 183 recommendations, including recommendations it had made regarding the programme for the prevention and protection of victims of armed conflict, human rights defenders, journalists, trade union leaders, land claimants and political leaders. It hoped that the voluntary commitments made by Colombia could lead to the achievement of a lasting peace in the country.

547. Botswana commended Colombia for its commitment to building and sustaining a lasting peace, as shown by its voluntary pledges. Botswana appreciated the acceptance by Colombia of the recommendations made by Botswana to step up efforts to promote women's rights and to introduce a comprehensive definition of racial discrimination in its legislation. Botswana looked forward to an update on the implementation of those recommendations.

548. Brazil recognized the commitment of the high-level authorities of Colombia to a transparent and constructive dialogue on human rights. It applauded the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, which included a human rights-based approach and the broad participation of women during the entire process. Brazil appreciated the implementation of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review and the voluntary commitments. Brazil recognized the efforts made by Colombia to support regional refugees and migrants and to treat them with dignity and respect for their human rights, because of the recent humanitarian and migrant crisis in the region.

549. Burkina Faso noted with appreciation that Colombia had supported an important number of recommendations, including those regarding combating maternal mortality and morbidity, which were the subject of a resolution for which Burkina Faso was co-principal sponsor. Burkina Faso encouraged the implementation of the recommendations it had supported.

550. Chile recognized the commitment of Colombia to the universal human rights system and the efforts made by that country to implement the recommendations received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review. Chile welcomed the acceptance by Colombia of 183 out of 211 recommendations, including the recommendation made by Chile to continue the dialogue with the National Liberation Army in order to achieve lasting peace, with special consideration for the situation of children and adolescents. Chile encouraged Colombia not to abandon the road built so far and to cooperate with the United Nations mechanisms to open spaces for dialogue between the authorities, civil society and citizens.

551. China commended Colombia for its positive engagement in the universal periodic review and thanked it for accepting the recommendations formulated by China. China hoped that Colombia would continue to promote sustainable social and economic development and to eliminate poverty and improve peoples' lives. It also hoped that Colombia would continue to protect the rights to education, health and employment. China commended the delegation for affirming the new Government's support for human rights.

552. Egypt thanked Colombia for the information provided, particularly regarding the recommendations arising from the previous cycle of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including those made by Egypt. It commended the efforts made by Colombia for the adoption of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace and for improving the human

rights situation in the country. Egypt noted positively the independence of the judiciary and the improved access to health care and education in Colombia.

553. Honduras thanked Colombia for accepting the recommendations made by Honduras on continuing to strengthen actions in support of the human rights of women and indigenous peoples. Honduras reiterated its support for all the actions of Colombia aimed at implementing all the recommendations received during the three cycles of the universal periodic review.

554. Iraq thanked Colombia for the information on the situation of human rights provided in the context of the universal periodic review. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Colombia of the recommendations made by Iraq on intensifying efforts to reduce trafficking in persons and to promote equal employment opportunities for and reduce the wage gap between men and women.

555. The Philippines commended Colombia on its poverty reduction efforts, which had translated in a 13.4 per cent reduction in poverty between 2010 and 2017 and on its commitment to providing access to free education in public schools across the country. The Philippines also commended Colombia for accepting 183 out of the 211 recommendations received and thanked Colombia for accepting one of the three recommendations presented by the Philippines on ensuring access to justice for victims of the armed conflict and to guarantee their right to truth and comprehensive reparation.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

556. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Colombia, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

557. The Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia (by video message) expressed great concern about the increase in violence against and homicides of social leaders and human rights defenders, which had resulted in more than 300 deaths since January 2016. It was working in coordination with the Government, including the Office of the Counsel General of the Nation and the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, to promote a public policy in that regard. It stated that Colombia should redouble its efforts to guarantee the right to health and education, especially in rural areas. It welcomed initiatives aimed at reducing gender gap and ensure the rights of communities with diverse sexual and gender identities. It supported the negotiations with the National Liberation Army.

558. ODHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie, noted that, in spite of numerous recommendations on the alarming situation of aggressions against and murders of human rights defenders, that situation had not improved. It urged Colombia to improve the functioning and implementation of the current mechanisms of protection and not to create new ones. It called upon Colombia to protect the right to freedom of expression and strengthen existing spaces for dialogue with civil society. It noted that it would be important to create a tripartite mechanism for following up on the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review.

559. The International Catholic Child Bureau regretted that, although Colombia had accepted recommendations to strengthen conditions for the effective application of the Childhood and Adolescence Code, the punishment of deprivation of liberty continued to be applied disproportionately. It called upon Colombia to allocate adequate resources to improve conditions in juvenile detention centres, to create a reintegration mechanism and to provide adequate follow-up for children and adolescents after their release. It also drew attention to the need to immediately and vigorously fight against the use of children by adults to commit crimes in Colombia.

560. Peace Brigades International Switzerland and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in their joint statement, stated that peace needed a firm commitment from the new Government. The organizations regretted that the aggressions and murders committed against human rights defenders had continued and emphasized the recommendations on impunity. They stated that it was important to identify not only the perpetrators of crimes but also the masterminds behind those crimes, particularly crimes against humanity. They highlighted the pressing need to dismantle the structures that had

succeeded the paramilitary forces. The organizations urged the Government to establish, with the participation of civil society, a clear and transparent way forward for following up on the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review.

561. The Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Bon Bosco and the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, in their joint statement, commended Colombia for accepting the recommendations aimed at reinforcing the educational plan and ensuring the well-being of children and adolescents. The organizations noted that young people still faced obstacles to their development in society and encouraged Colombia to address youth unemployment, to identify special measures to guarantee education and medical care and to provide decent work strategies for young people in rural areas.

562. Lawyer for Lawyers and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, in their joint statement, welcomed the decision of Colombia to support the recommendations related to the protection of lawyers and human rights defenders. The organizations noted the difficulties faced by lawyers in carrying out their work due to the attacks perpetrated against them, which represented violations of human rights, and the lack of sufficient protection measures to enable them perform their professional activities effectively and safely. The organizations urged Colombia to take effective and comprehensive measures aimed at protecting lawyers in danger.

563. The World Organization against Torture and the Colombian Commission of Jurists, in their joint statement, pointed out the continuous structural problems of violence in several regions and against diverse populations. The organizations called for the establishment of guidelines for a monitoring mechanism and for the participation of civil society. They were concerned that impunity continued to be a problem and stated that it was essential for the justice sector to be reformed in such a way as to enable the implementation of the recommendations made to guarantee access to protection.

564. The International Lesbian and Gay Association acknowledged that, in recent years, there had been considerable progress in the recognition of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in Colombia. It noted with satisfaction the public commitment to "no regression" in respect of their rights. It regretted the existence of obstacles and the alarming levels of violence against the community and called upon the Government to implement and strengthen the protection of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to ensure that there would be no setbacks in terms of the recognitions achieved.

565. The Center for Global Nonkilling and Conscience and Peace Tax International, in their joint statement, noted that building peaceful societies required new practices, including for the prevention of violence and for dialogue, and the provision of reconciliation resources for all and professional opportunities for peace promoters. The organizations emphasized that building peace required skills, means and dedicated funds, thus suggesting to the Colombian authorities that they establish, in the tax system, the possibility of paying taxes for peace only, instead of for the military.

566. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education welcomed the commitment of Colombia to implementing the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace. It noted as positive the openness of Colombia to discuss the situation of sexual and reproductive rights in the framework of the universal periodic review. It recognized the commitment of Colombia to protecting the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. Furthermore, it welcomed the commitment of Colombia to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive services, as well as to providing sexual education. It underscored the importance of the commitment to fighting preventable maternal mortality and to guaranteeing full access to safe abortion.

567. Action Canada for Population and Development pointed out that Colombia had received several recommendations relating to sexual rights and that the high number of recommendations received on violence against women pointed to a clear need for an urgent and comprehensive approach from all parts of the State. It regretted that specific forms of violence against women had not been reflected in the recommendations, as that could have provided additional visibility. It urged Colombia to address, in a comprehensive and

intersectional manner, those recommendations on gender and sexuality that had been formulated in a general manner in order to facilitate their proper implementation. It also asked for the recognition of historically invisible and marginalized women to be included in public policies and legislative measures.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

568. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 211 recommendations received, 183 had enjoyed the support of Colombia and 28 had been noted.

569. The delegation of Colombia had listened with total attention to all the interventions made by the States and the civil society organizations, recognizing them as a fundamental contribution to the discussions on and as enabling diligent action in the field of human rights.

570. The delegation noted that, as the head of the national human rights institution had said in his intervention, a coordinated effort aimed at protecting the work of human rights defenders and involving the Government, including the Office of the Counsel General of the Nation and the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, as well as the national human rights institution, was under way.

571. The delegation reported that, in a recent meeting between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia and the new United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Minister had reiterated the commitment of the Government to the peace agreement, with some changes. During that meeting, the Minister had invited the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Michel Forst, to carry out an official visit to Colombia and reaffirmed the openness of the country to the work of the Colombia office of OHCHR, which was the largest OHCHR country office.

572. Finally, the delegation stressed the importance of the universal periodic review for improving respect for human rights. It thanked all States, the national human rights institution and civil society for their participation. To conclude, the delegation recognized the technical support given by the secretariat and OHCHR staff during the entire universal periodic review process.

Djibouti

573. The review of Djibouti was held on 10 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Djibouti in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/3).

574. At its 24th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Djibouti (see sect. C below).

575. The outcome of the review of Djibouti comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/10), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/10/Add.1).

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

576. The delegation, headed by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice, Maki Omar Abdoukader, expressed the full readiness of Djibouti to continue to cooperate with regional and international mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights.

577. The delegation highlighted that the interministerial committee for the drafting and submission of reports to the treaty bodies had studied the recommendations addressed to Djibouti. The task of that committee had primarily consisted of analysing, considering, proposing and approving a plan for implementing the supported recommendations.

578. The delegation clarified that those recommendations that were not in contradiction with the laws in force in Djibouti, with the international instruments to which Djibouti had subscribed or with the sociocultural values of Djibouti society had been supported. Djibouti was committed to taking all appropriate steps to implement them during the following four years.

579. The Government had engaged in in-depth legal reforms, including to the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Those efforts supported the reform of the justice system and the upholding of human rights in Djibouti. With regard to the national human rights commission, with funding by the European Union there would be training and awareness-raising by the commissioners. A core part of the strategy to computerize the criminal justice system was to improve access to justice in rural areas.

580. Djibouti would soon be able to present an implementation timetable. Regarding the implementation of noted recommendations, Djibouti intended to submit a timetable as soon as possible to the interministerial committee charged with following up on and implementing the recommendations made by the mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. Indeed, there should be no difficulty in the implementation of noted recommendations, as long as the necessary conditions had been met.

581. With regard to the recommendations on the ratification of various optional protocols, Djibouti had a legal system that guaranteed the right of everyone to a fair trial, in line with the Constitution. Regarding the recommendations on the special procedures, Djibouti already cooperated with those mechanisms. Concerning the recommendations relating to the protection of the rights of human rights defenders in general and of opposition members in particular, Djibouti had put in place an institutional and normative framework, including a law on the legal status of members of the opposition and labour legislation giving greater protection to trade unionists and other defenders of the rights of workers.

582. Djibouti had taken many measures to accelerate improvement of the living conditions of women and protection and promotion of the rights of the child, such as a national gender policy, a law on a quota system for the representation of women in parliament and established a gender observatory. Regarding recommendations concerning allegations of rape against Afar women, Djibouti strongly rejected those allegations. The delegation recalled that there was now peace and justice in Djibouti.

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

583. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Djibouti, 13 delegations made statements.

584. Algeria welcomed the measures taken by Djibouti to improve the management of health care and the efforts made to promote the participation of women in political life and in the workplace. Djibouti had accepted a large number of recommendations, including the two put forward by Algeria, on strengthening the protection of persons with disabilities and on equal access by girls and boys to quality education.

585. Angola commended Djibouti on the adoption of the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy and encouraged it to strengthen measures in the sphere of human rights.

586. Bahrain welcomed the cooperation of Djibouti with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and the adoption of legislation to assist victims of human trafficking and refugees. It recommended that Djibouti continue its efforts to combat extreme poverty.

587. Botswana commended Djibouti for the adoption of the Civic Code and reforms to the Criminal Code, as well as efforts made to protect the rights of vulnerable members of society, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

588. Burkina Faso welcomed the support of Djibouti to most of the recommendations addressed to it during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. Burkina Faso commended Djibouti on the ongoing cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and encouraged it to continue and strengthen that cooperation.

589. China commended Djibouti for its constructive engagement in the universal periodic review and thanked it for its acceptance of the recommendations made to it by China. It encouraged Djibouti to continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, to eliminate poverty and to take measures to protect women and children and promote the development of education.

590. Côte d'Ivoire stated that the effective implementation of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review would significantly contribute to the improvement of the situation of human rights in Djibouti, in particular for women and children. It noted with appreciation the efforts made to strengthen the rule of law and encouraged Djibouti to continue its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

591. Egypt appreciated the efforts made by Djibouti to develop its legal framework, in particular regarding the national human rights committee, as well as its efforts regarding human trafficking, educational reform and the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights. It encouraged Djibouti to continue its efforts to uphold the rights of women and persons with disabilities.

592. Ethiopia commended Djibouti on the steps taken to promote and protect the rights of the child, strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions, reduce poverty and combat human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants.

593. Gabon welcomed the measures taken by Djibouti to combat human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants and poverty and food insecurity, as well as measures regarding access to adequate housing, decent work, water and health care.

594. The Islamic Republic of Iran shared the concerns expressed by the Human Rights Committee relating to human trafficking, in particular trafficking in women and children. It called upon Djibouti to end all violations committed under the pretext of counter-terrorism activities and to pay special attention to improving access by people in rural areas, in particular women and girls, to the health-care system. It also called upon Djibouti to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

595. Iraq welcomed the support given by Djibouti to the three recommendations made to it by Iraq on combating human trafficking, providing adequate housing, supporting rural workers and improving social coverage. It welcomed the acceptance by Djibouti of a large number of recommendations and hoped they would be implemented as quickly as possible.

596. Madagascar welcomed the acceptance by Djibouti of most of the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy to combat poverty, the programme for water and soil management aimed at ensuring access to adequate drinking water and the construction of housing for vulnerable populations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

597. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Djibouti, six other stakeholders made statements.

598. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project called upon Djibouti to immediately implement those recommendations that it had supported, including on the ratification of international instruments and the acceptance of free and independent trade

unions. It regretted that Djibouti had refused to offer a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. It noted that Djibouti had accepted the recommendations contained in paragraphs 129.97 and 129.202, on the fight against acts or threats of harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders, and flagged the alleged confiscation of the passport of a Djibouti citizen who had participated in a meeting held in Geneva in April 2018 in preparation for the universal periodic review. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project stated that Djibouti was committed to preventing the excessive use of force against civilians by security forces, adding, however, that Djibouti had noted the recommendation contained in paragraph 129.51 on improving training programmes for security forces to put an end to acts of violent repression of peaceful demonstrations.

599. The Center for Global Nonkilling welcomed the support of Djibouti for the recommendations on the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It hoped that those recommendations would be implemented as soon as possible.

600. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues called for the implementation of the recommendations that Djibouti had supported, in particular the recommendation contained in paragraph 129.95, on implementing the six recommendations that Djibouti had accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review related to freedom of expression, access to information and the right to freedom of assembly. It welcomed the commitment of Djibouti to ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It regretted that Djibouti had refused to do the same regarding the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It regretted that Djibouti had not extended a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders.

601. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme welcomed the efforts made by Djibouti to receive refugees and migrants from neighbouring countries, the adoption of a new national strategy for the prevention of malnutrition, the social protection of citizens, the law on the participation of women in the political sphere and the updating of its reports to the treaty bodies. It urged Djibouti to engage in a dialogue to reform its legislation in order to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and peaceful association to all persons, in particular members of the opposition, journalists and human rights defenders. It encouraged Djibouti to intensify its awareness-raising efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation.

602. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project and the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, in their joint statement, welcomed the engagement of Djibouti in the universal periodic review process. They also welcomed the commitment made by the Government, during the third cycle of the review, to ensuring that no restrictions would be imposed on visits by Special Rapporteurs and to guaranteeing fundamental freedoms. They documented, however, that, since its previous review, Djibouti had not implemented any of the recommendations it had received relating to civic space. They regretted that counter-terrorism measures had continued to be used to impose severe restrictions on civic space. They stated that a decree adopted in November 2015 had effectively banned all public meetings and gatherings and had heavily restricted the political opposition's activities ahead of the 2016 presidential elections. They had documented the arrest and detention of numerous human rights defenders, journalists and members of the political opposition. They deplored the lack of transparent and credible investigations into the killing of at least 27 people and the injuring of 150 others, by the security forces, at a religious festival in Balbala on 21 December 2015. They called upon Djibouti to take proactive measures to address those concerns and implement recommendations to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society.

603. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation expressed concern about the legal harassment of and reprisals against civil society and human rights defenders. Djibouti

hampered those that expressed critical opinions and cooperated with international organizations to denounce human rights violations in the country. The organization stated that Djibouti had continued to hold prisoners of conscience following unfair trials and increasingly used international travel bans against journalists, human rights defenders and members of the political opposition. The organization called for the establishment of a national observatory on human rights violations, including arrests without warrants, secret detentions, forced confessions and the withholding of legal counsel for detainees.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

604. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 203 recommendations received, 177 had enjoyed the support of Djibouti and 26 had been noted.

605. The delegation thanked the delegations and non-governmental organizations that had taken the floor for their encouragement and their criticisms. It stated that political will for implementation on its own was not enough and that the context in the country had not allowed for the implementation of some of the recommendations arising from previous reviews. Djibouti continued to face terrorist threats and activities. Djibouti was ready to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights.

606. The delegation also stated that, regarding the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the situation in the country would not constitute an obstacle if the necessary preconditions presented themselves. The Criminal Code already defined genocide in the same terms as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The delegation added that there were no political prisoners in Djibouti.

607. The delegation stated that some recommendations had been noted, not as an expression of fundamental opposition, but because Djibouti had to set priorities, including in its reform of the justice sector.

Cameroon

608. The review of Cameroon was held on 16 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Cameroon in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CMR/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CMR/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CMR/3).

609. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Cameroon (see sect. C below).

610. The outcome of the review of Cameroon comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/15), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/15/Add.1).

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

611. The delegation, headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lejeune Mbella Mbella, recalled that the national report and the addendum to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review containing the views of Cameroon on the recommendations made during the review had been prepared by an interministerial committee under the supervision of the Office of the Prime Minister and in cooperation with all the thematic and human rights experts of the relevant ministries, non-governmental organizations and national institutions.

612. The 196 recommendations received had been examined and the responses to them had been the result of further ministerial consultations. The accepted recommendations related to policies or measures that were already applicable in Cameroon. The rejected recommendations were those that had raised concerns or issues or that related to the abolition of death penalty, as Cameroon was a de facto abolitionist country.

613. The delegation referred to the fight against terrorist groups, like Boko Haram, that continued to perpetrate acts of terror and destruction, undermining the security of people and goods and resulting in major flows of refugees and internally displaced persons. Cameroon had continued to provide hospitality and to create an environment in which it could manage the refugee flow within its capacity. Cameroon appealed to the international community to provide assistance for managing that burden while highlighting its cooperation with UNHCR and some of its neighbouring countries, including Nigeria.

614. On the ongoing crisis in the North-West and South-West regions that had begun in October 2016, following claims from certain lawyers and representatives of teachers' trade unions from the anglophone area of Cameroon, the President had instructed the Prime Minister to put in place frameworks for a dialogue among the various stakeholders to address concerns. The delegation stressed that the President had followed up on all the grievances expressed by the trade unionists and had even gone further. Unexpectedly, matters had taken a radical, insurrectional turn marked by violence and atrocities that ultimately revealed a scheme to partition the country and that included the desecration of symbols of the Republic, kidnapping for ransom, killing of members of the administrative, religious and traditional authorities and arson attacks against public and private places.

615. The educational system had been the primary target of perpetrators, who had destroyed and burned school institutions and killed teachers and students. The so-called "secessionists" had also abducted women and young girls and forced them into marriage. They had killed members of the security and defence forces and had forcibly enrolled child soldiers.

616. Cameroon had reiterated to the international community that, according to its Constitution of 18 January 1996, it remained a unitary, decentralized State.

617. In order to restore order, members of the defence and security forces had received ongoing training to observe the rules of ethics and professionalism. Human rights violations by members of the defence and security forces were systematically investigated and appropriate sanctions were handed down.

618. The use of force by defence and security agents was strictly regulated by law. The security forces' training included a module on human rights and international humanitarian law taught in cooperation with ICRC. The reason for that cooperation was to build security and defence force knowledgeable of human rights to avoid any lapses in behaviour or violations.

619. Given that context, under instructions from the President, an emergency humanitarian assistance plan for people in the North-West and South-West regions had been established for the period 2018–2019. The plan had cost 12.7 billion CFA francs. It included priority interventions and steps to coordinate the various operational measures of the State and its partners. The plan also included a request for humanitarian, national and international structures to be established in order to facilitate the plan's implementation and a call for the establishment of a platform to facilitate exchanges among the Government, entities of the United Nations system and other multinational partners.

620. On public freedoms, the delegation stated that journalists working for international and national press outlets were free to operate in areas affected by insecurity, although appropriate measures had to be taken to guarantee their protection and security. Foreign journalists active on the national territory were, like journalists everywhere else in the world, subject to an accreditation procedure.

621. Cameroon very much valued the right to education, which is a fundamental right. Despite facing threats and demands from the insurrectionist movement, the State had never wavered in its mission to protect its people, in particular students and teachers. The State had also enlisted the help of teams of guards, police officers, gendarmes and soldiers to protect schools.

622. Those steps had been taken to allow students living in areas under the most serious threat of armed groups to continue their education in secure locations so that they could continue enjoying their right to education.

623. The Government had endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration, which had been developed through consultations led by Argentina and Norway in Geneva and that had been opened for signature on 29 May 2015 in Oslo.

624. Concerning the right to security of the person, anyone arrested as part of events taking place in the two regions that were in crisis had been held in detention centres. Those detention centres were in line with the legal texts of the Republic and the rules of criminal procedure. They included the detention centres in the towns of Bafoussam, Bamenda, Buea, Douala and Yaoundé. Those detained were treated as ordinary prisoners under common law. They received visits from their family members and could communicate freely with their lawyers. They experienced the same conditions of detention as other detainees and were not subjected to any particular treatment based on the circumstances of their arrest.

625. It was worth noting that the Government had agreed to improve the conditions of detention in the country by, for example, increasing the number of health-care professionals (doctors and nurses) in prisons and the budget for prisoners' food.

626. The Government was firmly committed to fostering an inclusive and permanent dialogue with all stakeholders in the country, including traditional and religious authorities, political parties and civil society. The Government was unequivocally committed to resolving the crisis and establishing a long-lasting peace. The delegation reiterated the Government's commitment to human rights by strictly respecting the international legal instruments that it had implemented in its national legislation.

627. Furthermore, Cameroon would continue to contribute to the realization of peace and international security and to the promotion, protection and respect of human rights.

628. The most recent challenge facing Cameroon was the presidential elections due to be held on 7 October 2018. The campaigns for the election, which were intensifying, were playing out normally throughout the national territory, including in the North-West and South-West regions. Nine candidates, three of whom came from those two regions, had been approved by the Constitutional Council after a review of their respective records. Every measure possible was being taken to ensure free, fair and transparent elections. The democratic process was being upheld by, among others, nationally and internationally certified observers.

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

629. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cameroon, 13 delegations made statements.

630. Angola welcomed the engagement of Cameroon with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and encouraged Cameroon to continue to implement good practices with a view to improving the situation of human rights in the country.

631. Botswana commended Cameroon for its commitment to human rights, particularly in the areas of education, health and access to HIV/AIDS services for women and adolescents. Botswana recommended the ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocol to the

Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

632. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the recommendations accepted by Cameroon and urged Cameroon to implement them. Burkina Faso called upon the international community to support Cameroon.

633. China hoped that Cameroon would continue to reduce poverty and promote sustainable economic and social development. China also hoped that Cameroon would take further positive steps to protect the rights of women, children and people with disabilities.

634. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the recommendations accepted by Cameroon during the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal periodic Review. Côte d'Ivoire gladly noted the efforts of Cameroon to reinforce the rule of law and encouraged it to cooperate fully with the United Nations mechanisms in order to promote and protect human rights.

635. Egypt welcomed the acceptance by Cameroon of most of its recommendations, particularly those on ratifying international human rights instruments. Egypt also welcomed the efforts of Cameroon to promote education and social security and to combat discrimination against women and girls.

636. Ethiopia commended the Government's awareness-raising and technical programme designed in the national action plan. Ethiopia encouraged Cameroon to further the promotion and protection of the rights of women and the rights of children.

637. As a member of the troika for the review of Cameroon, Iraq thanked Cameroon for its openness and full cooperation during the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. Iraq hoped to see the legislative bodies in Cameroon fully implement the accepted recommendations, particularly those relating to persons with disabilities.

638. Madagascar recognized the significant progress made by Cameroon in the protection and promotion of human rights and, in particular, the ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. Additionally, Madagascar welcomed the efforts of Cameroon to combat impunity and poverty and to improve the standard of living of rural and vulnerable populations.

639. Senegal welcomed the improvements in the situation of human rights in Cameroon and, in particular, the ratification of the ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. Senegal also recognized the efforts of Cameroon in the areas of police, prisons and combating HIV/AIDS.

640. The Sudan formally recognized the efforts of Cameroon in promoting and protecting human rights across the country. The Sudan recognized the implementation by Cameroon of former recommendations, as well as its cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

641. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about the increasing violence in Cameroon and welcomed the announcement made by Cameroon that it would investigate fully the human rights violations depicted recently in an online video. It urged Cameroon to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and prosecute those responsible. It also expressed concern about the growing humanitarian challenges and called upon Cameroon to provide assistance and relief to affected populations, including in the anglophone regions.

642. UNFPA welcomed the policies and programmes of Cameroon in the areas of health care, social services and the rights of women and girls. UNFPA remained concerned about harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. UNFPA was committed to supporting Cameroon in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights, particularly with infant, neonatal and maternal mortality, with emergency obstetric care and midwife training and with a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

643. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cameroon, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

644. The National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms of Cameroon (by video message) recommended strengthening the national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights. It hoped that the Government of Cameroon would reinforce the capacity of the Commission through human, material and financial resources. The Commission was looking forward to the ratification by Cameroon of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Commission strongly called for the return to a state of peace and security in the two anglophone regions.

645. The International Lesbian and Gay Association noted that Cameroon had ignored some accepted recommendations from the second cycle and continued to arbitrarily arrest citizens because of their sexual orientation. The Association highlighted the discriminatory laws that existed in Cameroon, which criminalized homosexuality and email correspondence between two people of the same sex. It called upon Cameroon to protect human rights defenders from fear, intimidation and violence. It encouraged Cameroon to uphold the promises in its Constitution and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by ensuring the same human rights for every citizen, regardless of race, sex, religion or belief.

646. The Centre for Global Nonkilling was very pleased with the acceptance by Cameroon of the recommendations to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It hoped that Cameroon would implement as soon as possible similar recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review. Finally, it called upon Cameroon to abolish the death penalty.

647. Action Canada for Population and Development expressed concern about gender-based violence, discrimination against and harassment of minority groups and violations of workers' rights in the informal sector. It noted that access to reproductive health care and to contraceptives remained low and that maternal mortality rates were high. It recommended that violations of sex workers' rights be documented and addressed, including by decriminalizing adult sex work, ensuring accountability and independent oversight of the police and rolling out sexual and reproductive health and HIV services.

648. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom urged the Government of Cameroon to allocate sufficient resources to ensure the effective and meaningful participation of women in public and political life. Following the recent violence in the English-speaking regions, it recommended that the Government should take urgent measures to address the specific effects of displacement on women and girls. Additionally, it called upon the Government to take urgent measures to reduce the number of people without birth certificates. Finally, it welcomed the Government's prohibition on all forms of domestic violence against women.

649. Amnesty International called upon the Government of Cameroon to close down secret and illegal detention facilities, to grant independent monitors access to all places of detention and to provide detainees with access to their families and lawyers, as well as adequate medical care, food and water. It expressed concern about the lack of accountability for crimes committed by the security forces in the fight against Boko Haram and in the North-West and South-West regions of the country. It called upon the Government to make sure that perpetrators were brought to justice in fair trials and victims compensated. Finally, it regretted that Cameroon had rejected all the recommendations on abolishing the death penalty.

650. Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada highlighted the humanitarian crisis that was unfolding in the anglophone regions of Cameroon. It urged Cameroon to release the anglophone leaders, lawyers and journalists who had been detained and to guarantee the safe return of anglophone refugees and internally displaced persons. It called upon Cameroon to grant international agencies, human rights non-governmental organizations and journalists access to the anglophone regions. Finally, it called upon Cameroon to implement effective policies

to ensure equal and non-discriminatory legal, educational and social services for anglophones.

651. Human Rights Watch highlighted the human rights crisis that was unfolding in the anglophone regions of Cameroon. While it was pleased that Cameroon had accepted many recommendations on tackling the crisis, it regretted that none of the recommendations had yet been implemented. It urged Cameroon to cooperate with OHCHR and urgently to facilitate its access to monitor the situation and prevent further human rights abuses.

652. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative highlighted the deteriorating situation in the country, specifically the ongoing violent crackdown in the anglophone regions by State security forces. It recommended that the Government halt the use of forced disappearances, torture and the burning of villages by the military. It urged all sides to halt the violence and engage in a sustained dialogue on the crisis in the North-West and South-West regions.

653. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme encouraged Cameroon to fall into line with human rights norms relating to freedom of expression and freedom of the press. It recommended that an effort be made to eradicate all forms of human trafficking and child abuse in Cameroon. Additionally, it expressed concern about the systemic deterioration of human rights due to the anti-terrorism laws, restrictions on freedom of association and freedom of expression, torture in prisons and violence against women and sexual minorities.

654. Nouveaux droits de l'homme highlighted the grave human rights abuses that had occurred in the context of the crisis in the anglophone regions and that included torture, extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances. It noted that anti-terrorism laws were abused by the Government to curtail freedom of assembly. Additionally, it highlighted that torture continued to occur in Cameroon and that a national mechanism for its prevention had yet to be created. Finally, it reported that free primary education was not a reality in Cameroon and that a tax must be paid for children to attend primary and secondary education.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

655. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 196 recommendations received, 134 had enjoyed the support of Cameroon and 59 had been noted. Additional information had been provided on three recommendations indicating those parts that had been supported and those that had been noted.

656. The delegation of Cameroon thanked the member States that had acknowledged the progress made by Cameroon and congratulated the Government for the steps taken in implementing its recommendations. The delegation noted that the majority of non-governmental organizations had prepared reports that it could not accept as it deemed them to be full of errors and contain unfounded accusations.

657. The delegation highlighted that its Government followed the rule of law and did not initiate the use of force. It was individuals who broke the law and targeted the State, seeking to destabilize its institutions. The Government and the army were dedicated to ensuring peace, security and stability and, above all, to protecting the people and goods of Cameroon. The delegation argued that putting the Government and the perpetrators of violence on the same footing was to conceal the truth.

658. Concerning internally displaced persons, the Government of Cameroon had put together an emergency humanitarian action plan to address that issue.

659. Finally, the delegation reaffirmed that the rule of law, modernity and progress were greatly valued in Cameroon.

Bangladesh

660. The review of Bangladesh was held on 14 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Bangladesh in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BGD/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BGD/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BGD/3).

661. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Bangladesh (see sect. C below).

662. The outcome of the review of Bangladesh comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/12), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/12/Add.1).

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

663. The delegation, headed by the Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Anisul Huq, thanked all the delegations that had participated in the third cycle of the universal periodic review of Bangladesh, in May 2018. It also expressed gratitude to the members of the troika and thanked the OHCHR secretariat for its diligent support during the review process.

664. The delegation noted that the Government had been encouraged by the fact that States had commended the accomplishments and improvements made in the socioeconomic sectors, the cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanism and the commitment to the promotion of human rights in spite of the myriad challenges. The delegation reported that Bangladesh had accepted 178 recommendations and had noted 73 recommendations during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, in 2018.

665. During the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the delegation mentioned the sincere effort made by the Government to implement the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review and to engage with all stakeholders. To track progress and to ensure continuity and coherence, every responsible ministry had designated human rights focal points.

666. With regard to the individual complaints mechanism, Bangladesh believed that, for such direct communications to be useful, it should have in place appropriate national legislation, action plans and strategies to ensure proper implementation of the relevant treaty obligations. Bangladesh also believed that the first step in addressing individual complaints was to establish proper national mechanisms, where absent, and to strengthen existing mechanisms, where needed.

667. With regard to the recommendations on acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the delegation highlighted that Bangladesh had always adhered to the core principles of the international protection regime, including the principle of non-refoulement, despite not being a party to the Convention. It did so, for example, by hosting more than 1.1 million Rohingyas from Myanmar and by keeping its borders open to them as they continued to flee persecution in Rakhine State.

668. The Constitution of Bangladesh did not designate or recognize any particular minority group or community of people in the country as indigenous peoples. All citizens of the country were considered indigenous to its land. In order to protect the rights of ethnic minorities, in accordance with the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord, and to facilitate the speedier resolution of land disputes and to protect land rights, in 2016 Bangladesh had passed the Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Dispute Resolution Commission (Amendment) Act. The Government had taken measures aimed at promoting the nation's cultural diversity and the social customs and individual characteristics of ethnic communities.

669. A special provision of the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 2017, which was to be applied upon instruction of the courts and with the consent of parents or guardians, was not applicable to cases of forced marriage, rape and kidnapping. To date, that special provision had never been invoked. The relevant draft rules of procedure, which were being developed, would include information on steps to prevent the misuse of the special provision. Under the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention) Act of 2013, any person convicted of torture shall be punished. The Act allows a victim to make a complaint directly to the Superintendent of Police or to a court. The Act laid down the procedure for protecting complainants and witnesses.

670. In Bangladesh, the death penalty remained a valid form of punishment and a deterrent for the most serious and heinous crimes and the Government had not taken any decision to abolish, defer or place a moratorium on the death penalty. However, there were multiple layers to safeguard against injustice before the final execution. That said, Bangladesh had gradually been replacing the death penalty with other forms of punishment, such as life imprisonment.

671. The delegation stated that the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons were a religious, social, cultural, moral and ethical issue for Bangladesh. In dealing with that issue, the Government had taken into account the views, aspirations, sentiments and religious beliefs of the majority of its people. The Government was committed to fulfilling the rights of all citizens and did not see the need to create a new set of rights, especially when these had not been universally accepted.

672. Acknowledging the role of non-governmental organizations and the vibrancy of civil society in fostering a democratic environment and advancing its socioeconomic goals, the Government had enacted the Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Act of 2016 to provide a well-defined and transparent legal framework for non-governmental organizations to function effectively. Under the new Act, the registration of non-governmental organizations had been made mandatory for receiving foreign donations.

673. Stressing its commitment to strengthening the National Human Rights Commission, Bangladesh believed that by building the capacity of the Commission would eventually result in the organization becoming fully compliant with the Paris Principles.

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

674. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bangladesh, 13 delegations made statements.

675. Nepal thanked the delegation for its update on the country's position on the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review and for the constructive engagement, which had led to a successful process. Nepal was pleased that Bangladesh had accepted its two recommendations among the 178 accepted recommendations received during the review, on strengthening the monitoring mechanisms to protect women and children from all forms of violence and exploitation and on enhancing intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers. Nepal commended and encouraged Bangladesh to continue to strengthen its national human rights institutions, promote gender equality and host a large number of refugees.

676. Nigeria applauded Bangladesh for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and acknowledged its continued efforts towards the protection and promotion of human rights. It commended Bangladesh for the establishment of a climate change trust fund, an initiative aimed at addressing the adverse impacts of climate change.

677. Oman congratulated Bangladesh for its achievements in the area of human rights and the methodology used to cooperate in the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It reviewed the outcomes of the universal periodic review and the interactive dialogue and thanked Bangladesh on its positive response to the recommendations made by Oman.

678. Pakistan welcomed the update on the accepted recommendations and the people-centred development agenda adopted by the Government, which placed particular emphasis

on women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable sections of the society. It appreciated the progress and achievements made by Bangladesh in the domains of health and education and wished Bangladesh every success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

679. The Philippines commended Bangladesh for accepting 178 out of the 251 recommendations received during the interactive dialogue, including the three recommendations made by the Philippines relating to poverty reduction and migration measures. The Philippines supported Bangladesh in its commitment to continuing to work on the promotion and protection of human rights. It commended Bangladesh for its efforts on the political empowerment of women and literacy programmes for women, on adaptation projects to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change and on its proactive approach to building the capacity of its national institutions before taking any additional decision to accede to further international obligations.

680. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Bangladesh had adopted more than 70 per cent of the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It expected that amendments and changes made to the current legislation in Bangladesh would lead to a higher level of social protection for citizens and that these results would be reflected in the future national report. It wished Bangladesh success in further strengthening its national mechanisms and in fulfilling its international obligations in the human rights sphere.

681. Saudi Arabia had listened with interest to the views of Bangladesh on the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Working Group, which reflected a spirit of cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms. Saudi Arabia had observed the interest shown in the universal periodic review mechanism, the importance given to human rights issues in its policies and the work done to promote and protect human rights through efforts and numerous developments, including in the area of health, to overcome obstacles. Saudi Arabia applauded the achievements made by Bangladesh, was grateful for its acceptance of 178 out of 251 recommendations and called for continued efforts to be made to promote and protect human rights at all levels and in all areas.

682. Sri Lanka appreciated the open and constructive engagement of Bangladesh with the universal periodic review mechanism during its third cycle. It was pleased that the Government had accepted 178 recommendations, including the recommendation made by Sri Lanka to continue to prevent violence against women, in accordance with the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children (2013–2025), with regular monitoring. It looked forward to the successful implementation of the Government's pledge to eliminate child labour by 2025 and recognized the extensive efforts made to develop a time-bound plan of action to eliminate child marriage.

683. The Sudan appreciated the remarkable efforts that Bangladesh had made to promote and protect human rights, especially since the previous review cycle. It commended the commitment of Bangladesh and its cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council despite the challenges it faced, including by receiving a number of Rohingya refugees and by accepting a number of the recommendations put forward.

684. The United Arab Emirates expressed appreciation for the comprehensive presentation of the range of measures that Bangladesh was preparing to implement in order to give new impetus to and promote the human rights system in the country. It appreciated the efforts made to establish a culture of human rights and fundamental freedoms through the implementation of recommendations and agreed undertakings. It was optimistic that Bangladesh was moving towards a consolidation of the principles of the rule of law and good governance despite the difficulties facing the country, as evidenced by recent positive developments in the field of human rights. The United Arab Emirates hoped that Bangladesh would continue its efforts towards more achievements for the benefit of all citizens.

685. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thanked Bangladesh for accepting its two recommendations on working with civil society, including with a view to combating religious intolerance. It welcomed the Government's continued support to Rohingya refugees. It hoped that Bangladesh would accept its third recommendation, on increasing labour inspections and taking action against individuals and organizations that

subjected migrant workers to forced labour and human trafficking. It was concerned about actions taken against freedom of expression, with reference, in particular, to section 57 of the Information and Communication Technology Act, and about the restrictions on democratic freedoms, as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wanted to see a free, fair and inclusive electoral process. It reminded Bangladesh of its commitment to developing a road map for the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 on combating religious intolerance.

686. UNFPA commended Bangladesh on its commitment to the enjoyment of human rights and acknowledged that Bangladesh had introduced a number of laws, policies and national action plans to combat gender-based violence. Nevertheless, the prevalence of violence against women and of gender-based violence was still alarming. UNFPA urged Bangladesh to further harmonize its laws and policies with international human rights standards and expressed concern about the fact that access to legal redress in cases of gender-based violence, especially rape, was limited and about a culture of impunity. UNFPA pledged its ongoing support to harmonize policies and programmes at all levels. UNFPA Bangladesh was pleased that the Government had accepted several recommendations on gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health rights, in respect of which UNFPA was committed to providing support in different areas.

687. Uzbekistan rated highly the steps taken by Bangladesh to bring about reforms to uphold human rights and freedoms. It welcomed the efforts made to protect human rights and develop cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms. It also welcomed the adoption of the majority of the universal periodic review recommendations and wished Bangladesh all the best in implementing them with a view to improving the situation of human rights in the future.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

688. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bangladesh, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

689. The World Organization against Torture, the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, the Asian Legal Resource Centre and the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, in their joint statement, expressed concern about the rapidly deteriorating human rights situation and the increasingly repressive political climate as the country headed towards parliamentary elections in December 2018 and urged States to monitor the situation in Bangladesh throughout the election period. The organizations regretted that Bangladesh had disagreed that extrajudicial killings or enforced disappearances occurred frequently. They expressed concern about the ongoing crackdown on freedom of expression and association and the use of excessive force by the police against peaceful student protests. They also expressed concern about legislation being used to restrict freedom of expression, tighten control over the activities of non-governmental organizations and silence dissent. They urged the Government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to submit its initial report to the Committee against Torture.

690. The International Humanist and Ethical Union commended Bangladesh for repealing section 57 of the Information and Communication Technology Act. It was disappointed by the rejection by Bangladesh of the recommendations on repealing or amending the Penal Code in relation to defamation. It welcomed the acceptance of the recommendation on publicly committing to ensuring that journalists, bloggers, human rights defenders and civil society organizations are able to carry out their activities without fear of surveillance, intimidation, harassment, arrest, prosecution or retribution. It expressed concern about the establishment of committees to track and arrest bloggers who made allegedly derogatory remarks about Islam. It also expressed concern about Bangladesh having made statements and taken actions implying that the responsibility for avoiding attacks lied with victims. It further expressed concern about the many secularists, freethinkers, humanists and rationalists who had been attacked or murdered by extremists. It urged Bangladesh to investigate all cases of murders and violence and to bring perpetrators to justice.

691. The British Humanist Association expressed concern about religious intolerance being on the rise and welcomed the recommendations made by multiple States on taking measures to combat religious intolerance and protect freedom of belief. It also expressed concern about the high number of attacks on humanist bloggers and about reports that the authorities had repeatedly delayed pressing charges. It urged Bangladesh to prosecute those who murdered humanist bloggers and to repeal laws criminalizing blasphemy. Bangladesh should, instead, recognize people's right to the peaceful exercise of freedom of expression and remain steadfast in maintaining its secular constitutional character.

692. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development appreciated Bangladesh having accepted the recommendations on protecting freedom of expression, assembly and association. It regretted, however, that, despite the decision to repeal section 57 of the Information and Communication Technology Act, that provision continued to be used to criminalize legitimate dissent and to prosecute human rights defenders, civil society representatives and journalists and urged the Government to release and drop all criminal charges against all those detained under section 57. Furthermore, it also urged the Government to repeal the digital security bill, as it fell short of international standards and threatened the right to freedom of expression and independent journalism. It further urged the Government to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to investigate all cases of missing or killed persons. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development regretted the refusal to protect the rights of sexual minorities and to criminalize some forms of violence against women.

693. Save the Children International welcomed the steps taken by Bangladesh to realize the rights of all children in Bangladesh. It encouraged the Government to work closely with civil society to develop action plans to achieve the full implementation of children's rights. It encouraged prioritizing the follow-up to the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review, including by developing a comprehensive national system that addressed child protection, child marriage, child labour, education, the prohibition of corporal punishment and birth registration, including of Rohingya children. It urged the Government to jointly find a sustainable solution that would enable Rohingya refugees to return to their places of origin or to a third location in a voluntary, safe and dignified way.

694. The Center for Global Nonkilling recognized that the criminal law might be sufficient to address cases of disappearance but that it might become inadequate with the arrival of refugees. It advised Bangladesh to show care for the thousands of refugees in the country, in line with domestic and international law. It urged Bangladesh to change its policy and to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It requested that the State abolish the death penalty.

695. Ain o Salish Kendra and the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, in their joint statement, expressed concern about Bangladesh having noted 73 recommendations on protecting freedom of expression, decriminalizing defamation, prosecuting those responsible for undermining the safety of human rights defenders and addressing impunity for rights violations by members of security agencies. They also expressed concern about the shrinking democratic space and the use of excessive force by the police against peaceful protesters, and urged the Government to drop charges against and release all those who had been arbitrarily detained. They also urged the Government to review the bill on digital surveillance, as some of its provisions could lead to the curtailment of freedom of expression. They called upon Bangladesh to develop an action plan to implement all the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review.

696. The International Service for Human Rights expressed concern about the lack of progress on the digital surveillance bill, which would, if left unchanged, continue to enable the authorities to arrest, prosecute and mistreat many journalists. It also expressed concern about the failure of the Government to accept recommendations calling for a positive response to pending visit requests by special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and for the issuance of a standing invitation to all special procedures. It commended Bangladesh for supporting Rohingya refugees. It urged Bangladesh to accept all the remaining recommendations on the protection of human rights defenders and their rights.

697. Action Canada for Population and Development and the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, in their joint statement, observed that Bangladesh had made great strides in ensuring access to reproductive health-care services for women but had done very little to give young people access to comprehensive information on that issue. Furthermore, persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities continued to face discrimination, stigma and violence. Bangladesh had failed to respond positively to recommendations on gender abuse, on the decriminalization of homosexuality and on the creation of an enabling environment for improving the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls, citing “cultural codes”. The organizations urged Bangladesh to uphold those rights and called upon Bangladesh to renew its political commitment to and investment in gender equality and access to sexual and reproductive health-care services.

698. Article 19: International Centre against Censorship expressed concern about the deteriorating situation for the rights to freedom of expression, information, peaceful assembly and association. It regretted the approval of the digital security bill and urged the Government to revise it since it imposed far-reaching restrictions on online expression, affecting all Internet users. It welcomed the commitment to ensuring that media personnel and human rights defenders could carry out their work without fear of reprisal and called for the release of detained media personnel and for steps to be taken to protect and promote freedom of expression. The legal framework should be repealed, as it is increasingly being used as a tool of censorship, with provisions of the Penal Code imposing overbroad restrictions.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

699. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 251 recommendations received, 178 had enjoyed the support of Bangladesh and 73 had been noted.

700. The delegation thanked all the delegates and the members of non-governmental organizations and civil society who had constructively engaged in the third cycle of the universal periodic review, as their positive remarks had provided encouragement and motivation to strengthen human rights endeavours.

701. The delegation held the strong view that the universal periodic review process should be maintained as a unique opportunity for peer review in a spirit of friendship and solidarity.

702. Bangladesh had met all three criteria in its journey to graduation from least developed country status. The inclusive development objective of Bangladesh to leave no one behind was closely linked with its vision of ensuring human rights for all. The Government had pledged, during its election campaign five years before, to build a “digital Bangladesh” in order to realize, among other human rights, peoples’ right to an adequate standard of living.

703. The delegation highlighted that, in Bangladesh, 1.4 million new jobs had been created since 2015. The Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest had provided a secure and regular source of income for more than 700,000 people, over 30 per cent of whom were women.

704. Bangladesh had engaged in a process of building the capacity of the judiciary by building infrastructure and increasing manpower to address the backlog of cases.

705. Concerning the political sensitivities of the pre-election period, the Government remained vigilant about all political activities that could mislead the international community. Political parties enjoyed in full the freedom of assembly and peaceful protest. The police and other law enforcement agencies provided security to citizens as long as protests were peaceful.

706. As regards the road safety movement that had been led by students, the Government had taken immediate action to ensure justice, compensate victims and fulfill the demands of the students. It had enacted the new Road Transport Act of 2018. The Government reiterated its commitment to ensuring that everyone enjoyed his or her democratic rights, including freedom of assembly and freedom of expression.

707. A temporary anti-drug campaign had been launched during which law enforcement agencies had faced armed resistance from drug dealers, causing some deaths. The

Government was committed to investigating any credible allegation of excessive use of force by law enforcement agencies.

708. Bangladesh disagreed that extrajudicial killings or enforced disappearances occurred frequently in Bangladesh, as the legal system did not recognize those terms. Often, crimes of abduction or kidnapping were reported as enforced disappearances. Any violation of the law, including by law enforcement officials, was dealt with under the existing legal provisions. The law did not provide any kind of immunity to law enforcement officials in cases of criminal liability for any violation of penal law.

709. Although Bangladesh was a developing country with capacity and resource constraints, the Government remained committed to the process of gradual but visible improvement in all areas of human rights within the country.

710. Finally, the delegation once again thanked all those involved for placing their confidence in the commitments of the Government.

Uzbekistan

711. The review of Uzbekistan was held on 9 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Uzbekistan in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/UZB/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/UZB/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/UZB/3).

712. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Uzbekistan (see sect. C below).

713. The outcome of the review of Uzbekistan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/7), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/7/Add.1).

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

714. The delegation, headed by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Democratic Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and Citizens' Self-Government Bodies, Akmal Saidov, stated that Uzbekistan had received 212 recommendations. The delegation expressed its gratitude for the statements made during the interactive dialogue in May 2018 and for member States' acknowledgment of the progress made by Uzbekistan in the field of human rights, including the ongoing constitutional, institutional and administrative reforms.

715. The delegation commended member States for the constructiveness of the interactive dialogue and stated that, since May 2018, much had been done to improve human rights standards and bring public policies into compliance with international human rights standards.

716. The delegation highlighted the steps that had been taken to disseminate the outcome of the universal periodic review. First, after the universal periodic review of Uzbekistan had taken place, on 23 May 2018, a joint briefing with the United Nations Development

Programme had been held in Tashkent on the outcome of the universal periodic review, in which representatives of the diplomatic corps, international organizations, civil society institutions and mass media outlets participated. Second, on 25 May 2018, during the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, a briefing had been held to discuss next steps for implementing the recommendations arising from the third cycle of the universal periodic review in Uzbekistan. Third, on 12 July 2018, a discussion had been held on the outcome of the universal periodic review in the lower house of parliament. Fourth, on 7 September 2018, a meeting had been held with the Advisory Council on the development of civil society, during which the outcome of the universal periodic review outcome was discussed.

717. The delegation stated that it had received 212 recommendations, of which 201 had been supported and only 11 of which had been noted. Following nationwide discussions, however, three of the recommendations that had been supported had been reconsidered and were currently noted.

718. Consequently, in total of 198 recommendations had been supported, some of which had already been implemented or were in the process of being implemented. That meant that 93 per cent of all recommendations received had been supported and that only 14 recommendations had been noted. The latter could not be implemented on legal and constitutional grounds or because they did not comply with the normative content, the spirit or the practice for the implementation of existing laws, or with the national interests of the country.

719. The delegation stated that, following the outcome of the universal periodic review, constitutional reforms involving governmental organs and civil society organizations were under way.

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

720. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uzbekistan, 12 delegations made statements.

721. China commended the Government of Uzbekistan for the constructive discussions held during its universal periodic review. It encouraged Uzbekistan to continue its efforts in the areas of sustainable economic and social development, the eradication of poverty and the enhancement of people's living standards in order to lay a firm foundation for the enjoyment of human rights. China hoped that Uzbekistan would continue to make efforts to promote gender equality and to better protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

722. Côte d'Ivoire recognized the attention paid by Uzbekistan to the recommendations made during its universal periodic review and noted that the implementation of the recommendations would contribute significantly to improving the situation of human rights in the country. It encouraged Uzbekistan to continue to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms with a view to better promoting and protecting human rights.

723. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed and appreciated the sincere and constructive participation of Uzbekistan in the third cycle of the universal periodic review and welcomed the acceptance by Uzbekistan of many of the recommendations made.

724. Egypt commended Uzbekistan for accepting the majority of the recommendations received and for its efforts to protect and promote human rights, in particular the creation of a national human rights institution, the introduction of constitutional reforms, the establishment of social, economic and development programmes, the efforts made to combat poverty and the ratification of a number of human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

725. Honduras welcomed the support of Uzbekistan for the recommendations, in particular those on ratifying, among others, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal

Court. It also welcomed the acceptance to provide a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders.

726. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended several initiatives made by the Government of Uzbekistan to promote and protect the human rights of its people, including the establishment of a working group within the National Centre for Human Rights to prepare for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the preparation of its periodic report on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination covering the period 2014–2016.

727. Iraq commended the Government of Uzbekistan for accepting its three recommendations on promoting the work of civil society and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It thanked Uzbekistan for supporting the majority of the recommendations and wished the Government success in their implementation.

728. UNHCR commended Uzbekistan on the ratification of four key international instruments constituting the cornerstone for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers and pledged its assistance to the national authorities in implementing those instruments and in fostering regional and international cooperation for the protection of persons affected by forced displacement and statelessness. In addition, UNHCR welcomed the intention of the Government to amend the national law on citizenship to bring it into line with international standards.

729. Pakistan welcomed the acceptance by the Government of the majority of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review, including the recommendations made by Pakistan, and welcomed the positive steps taken to make legal and institutional reforms to strengthen human rights and democracy in the country.

730. The Russian Federation welcomed the support of more than 90 per cent of the received recommendations. It expressed the hope that it would see, in the next national report, information on the adoption of a legal framework for the rights of persons with disabilities that was in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

731. UNFPA commended Uzbekistan for having accepted the recommendation on improving comprehensive sexuality education inside and outside schools. UNFPA indicated its support for the Government's intention to introduce a range of modern contraceptive methods in the country and that it was currently supporting national efforts in the country to prevent gender-based and domestic violence and to respond to victim's needs. It commended the Government for its actions in those areas.

732. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the commitment of Uzbekistan to promoting and protecting human rights and its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. It appreciated the efforts made by the country to implement the recommendations received during the second cycle. It highlighted the great efforts made by Uzbekistan in relation to health care, including maternal and childhood health care, as well as health care for elderly persons and people in rural areas.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

733. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uzbekistan, seven other stakeholders made statements.

734. The World Organization against Torture expressed concern about ongoing reports of torture, ill-treatment and forced labour and about restrictions imposed on independent civil society organizations. It noted that, in September, a prominent human rights defender had been arrested and banned from travel. The organization recommended that Uzbekistan lift all travel bans and remove visa restrictions on human rights defenders, establish an anti-torture action plan with the input of civil society, conduct judicial reforms and put in place effective safeguards for the prevention of torture, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, create a national preventive mechanism and establish an independent commission of inquiry to investigate all cases of torture since independence.

735. Amnesty International indicated that there would be no genuine improvement in the situation of human rights in Uzbekistan unless past human rights violations were thoroughly and effectively investigated and those responsible held to account in fair proceedings. It regretted that Uzbekistan had rejected 11 recommendations relating to sexual orientation and gender identity, including recommendations on repealing article 120 of the Criminal Code, which criminalized consensual sexual relations between men. It welcomed the adoption by the Government of an action strategy on five priority areas of development for 2017–2021 and noted that the effective implementation of those initiatives and the necessary reforms would be a decisive test of the authorities' commitment to upholding its international human rights obligations. Amnesty International raised concerns about the administrative detention of a number of bloggers and human rights defenders and of recently released defenders facing travel bans, including Erkin Musaev and Agzam Turgunov.

736. Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik recommended that Uzbekistan involve men in and educate school-age girls and boys on prevention of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including early marriage and street harassment. It noted that the implementation of structural changes to the judiciary of Uzbekistan could be a great step towards justice in the country.

737. Human Rights Watch noted that the security services enjoyed broad, extensive powers and that thousands of people remained imprisoned on politically motivated charges. It welcomed the adoption by the Government of recommendations on continuing to release such prisoners and urged Uzbekistan to ensure that those released had access to appropriate and adequate health care and that their right to compensation were restored. It encouraged the Government to amend the Criminal Code provisions related to extremism, which were commonly used to criminalize dissent, and to bring those provisions into line with its international human rights obligations. It regretted that Uzbekistan had rejected recommendations to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex and urged the Government to reconsider those issues.

738. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation regretted that the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association remained suppressed by the State. It noted that many of the 28 people who had been released in 2018 remained under surveillance, that at least five people remained in prison for exercising their right to freedom of expression and that, since 25 August 2018, at least 12 bloggers had been detained in connection with social media posts. It raised concerns that the courts continued to place arbitrary restrictions on protests, that torture was frequently used in places of detention and that the procedural rights of detainees were often disregarded. Furthermore, it expressed concern about State-imposed restrictions and controls on civil society registrations, funding and activities, coupled with ongoing restrictions on freedom of expression on media outlets and human rights civil society organizations. It called upon the Government to implement the accepted recommendations promoting the right to freedom of association and participation in public affairs.

739. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation expressed concern about 4 million Uzbek citizens being obliged to leave their homes every year to pick cotton in other regions of Uzbekistan. In the process, thousands of people, including children, were subjected to harsh working conditions, including as a result of intense heat, and to violations of their rights to dignity and security and of basic labour standards.

740. The Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland and the International Lesbian and Gay Association, in their joint statement, expressed concern about the alarming situation faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in Uzbekistan. They urged the Government of Uzbekistan to take steps to protect that group of people from violence and discrimination by decriminalizing same-sex sexual conduct and by enacting anti-discrimination laws and policies that included sexual orientation and gender identity.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

741. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 212 recommendations received, 198 had enjoyed the support of Uzbekistan and 14 had been noted.

742. The delegation expressed its gratitude to the troika, the States that made recommendations and the secretariat of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. It stated that the parliament of Uzbekistan would establish a road map for the implementation of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review. The road map would be adopted by both chambers of parliament and later implemented with key partners, including OHCHR and the United Nations Development Programme, in order for Uzbekistan to meet all of its international commitments.

Canada

743. The review of Canada was held on 11 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Canada in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/3).

744. At its 26th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Canada (see sect. C below).

745. The outcome of the review of Canada comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/11), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/11/Add.1).

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

746. The delegation, headed by the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Rosemary McCarney, outlined to the Human Rights Council the position of Canada on the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

747. The delegation stated that, after careful consideration, Canada had accepted 208 of the recommendations received, three of which in part. Canada had accepted those recommendations that its federal, provincial and territorial governments were implementing through existing or planned legislative or administrative measures. The recommendations that had been noted were those that called for specific actions that were not presently under consideration.

748. The delegation acknowledged that challenges remained in many areas and indicated that the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review would inform decisions on how to address those challenges. All of the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review required discussion both within and among the federal, provincial and territorial governments before the response of Canada could be prepared and implementation could be considered.

749. Canada had accepted recommendations containing a call for it to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

750. Canada recognized that strengthening its domestic framework for the implementation of international human rights would further enhance respect for human rights. That was in line with the voluntary commitment of Canada to develop a protocol for follow-up to recommendations from the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and a related engagement strategy with civil society and indigenous representatives.

751. A large number of the recommendations received related to the relationship of Canada with its indigenous peoples and the protection of their rights. That had also been identified as a priority issue by indigenous representatives and domestic stakeholders through written submissions and during the engagement sessions held across Canada since its review.

752. The delegation announced that Canada had accepted many of those recommendations, which reflected the ongoing commitments and activities of governments in Canada. It noted that governments across Canada had been taking measures aimed at addressing the gaps in services for indigenous peoples in the areas of culture, education, health, living standards, housing and access to justice.

753. The Government was committed to fully implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to developing, in full partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples, a recognition and implementation of indigenous rights framework as the foundation for all relations between the Government and indigenous peoples. The Government had also been working to deliver on the intention of the Prime Minister to introduce the framework in 2018 and to implement it by October 2019.

754. Canada had also accepted recommendations that were in line with existing and future measures to reduce poverty, improve individual and family income and meet housing needs in order to provide all Canadians with a high quality of life.

755. The delegation indicated that, on 21 August 2018, the Government had launched a poverty reduction strategy aimed at achieving a 50 per cent reduction in the poverty rate by 2030 compared with the poverty levels of 2015 and at establishing an official poverty threshold. The strategy complemented the provincial and territorial governments' poverty reduction strategies, demonstrating significant progress in reducing poverty across the country.

756. On 11 June 2018, the Government had announced its homelessness strategy, aimed at reducing chronic homelessness by 50 per cent. Moreover, the Government was collaborating with civil society, industry and aboriginal organizations to develop a food policy for Canada that would establish a long-term vision for the Canadian food system and that included food security as a key theme.

757. The promotion of gender equality was a priority for the Government, which continued to combat existing obstacles to equality for women and girls. Canada had accepted the majority of the recommendations received calling for increased efforts on violence against women and children. Canadian governments had adopted a multisectoral, multifaceted approach to addressing gender-based violence that included the introduction of laws, the implementation of strategies to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, the establishment of adequate support services and the promotion of awareness-raising campaigns.

758. The delegation recalled that the approach of Canada to the integration of migrants was based on the premise of an inclusive society that promoted diversity, active citizenship and a commitment to multiculturalism. A number of federal, provincial and territorial legislative strategic frameworks had been put into place to support that vision. Each year, the Government of Canada funded settlement programmes that targeted a range of community and non-profit sector actors, as well as the private sector, for the delivery of services to newcomers.

759. With respect to foreign workers, starting in 2018 or 2019, the Government would make a significant investment to ensure that the rights of temporary foreign workers were protected and respected under a strict compliance regime. Measures had also been taken on migration-related detention.

760. The ongoing efforts made by the federal, provincial and territorial governments to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination and inequality experienced by vulnerable groups and to raise awareness of xenophobic and race-based discrimination had enabled the Government to accept related recommendations. For the Government, key priorities included cross-country engagement, to assess the barriers faced by minority groups in Canada, and the development of a new federal anti-racism strategy, to combat discrimination, including racism. Federal measures were being complemented by the numerous actions of provincial and territorial governments.

761. The delegation noted that Canada had accepted the recommendations received addressing racial and religious profiling, discrimination in the criminal justice system, use of force by law enforcement and trafficking, in light of the numerous ongoing or planned measures of the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

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

762. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Canada, 13 delegations made statements.

763. The Philippines thanked Canada for accepting recommendations related to indigenous peoples, in particular women and girls, to homelessness and to holding the country's oil, mining and gas industries accountable for the negative impact of their operations abroad on human rights. It expressed the hope that Canada would consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and that it would halt the practice of solitary confinement.

764. Sri Lanka commended Canada for accepting 208 recommendations, in particular those made by Sri Lanka. Additionally, Sri Lanka acknowledged the measures taken to date and encouraged Canada to take further action to address the education, health and housing concerns of marginalized populations, including indigenous peoples, as well as to reduce the gender wage gap. The delegation recommended that the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Canada be adopted.

765. Belgium inquired what concrete measures were envisaged by Canada to implement the recommendation to strengthen the protection of the rights of indigenous women and girls against violence. It invited the Canadian authorities to reconsider their position on the recommendation to draft a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Mindful that the issue was under examination, Belgium encouraged Canada to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

766. Botswana was pleased to note that Canada had accepted the recommendation urging it to take specific steps to address racial profiling in law enforcement to prevent the over-incarceration of African Canadians and noted the ongoing efforts to address racial and religious discrimination. Botswana applauded Canada for its commitment to gender equality, highlighting the appointment of the first federal minister on gender issues. Botswana looked forward to an update on those issues during the midterm review, in 2020.

767. Burkina Faso welcomed the voluntary commitment of Canada on enhancing intergovernmental cooperation and public dialogue on human rights, with the elaboration of a follow-up protocol to the recommendations received from international human rights bodies. It noted the acceptance by Canada of the majority of the recommendations received and invited it to implement them. Burkina Faso recommended that the report be adopted.

768. Chile acknowledged the decision made by Canada to develop a protocol for following up on the recommendations made by the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, which could become a good practice. Chile congratulated Canada for increasing multilevel communication channels on human rights issues among the different administration levels in the country. It urged Canada to improve its practices regarding the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

769. The Congo commended Canada for its commitment to maintaining the highest attainable level of human rights protection and for its voluntary commitments, in addition to

the acceptance of many of the recommendations received. The Congo recommended that the outcome report be adopted.

770. Egypt took note of the acceptance by Canada of most of the recommendations received. Additionally, Egypt emphasized the need for Canada to address discriminatory practices against indigenous peoples, people of African descent and minorities, especially Muslims, guaranteeing protection for them to practice their religion.

771. Gabon welcomed the outcome report of Canada and congratulated the country for combating gender-based violence, in particular among indigenous women and girls. Gabon recommended that the report be adopted.

772. Haiti thanked Canada for accepting its recommendation to provide adequate needs-based funding for all social programmes for children and families of First Nations and indigenous communities. Nevertheless, Haiti regretted that Canada had not accepted, among others, the recommendations to increase its official development assistance to reach the 0.7 per cent threshold of gross national product and the recommendation to develop a national action plan to follow up on recommendations made by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent following its visit.

773. Honduras invited Canada to examine once again the opportunity to become a party to or to ratify international human rights instruments to which it was not yet party, such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). Honduras also invited Canada to revise its national legislation in order to guarantee the protection of and respect to migrant workers.

774. Indonesia commended Canada on its continued commitment to engage in the universal periodic review process. Indonesia welcomed the voluntary pledges and commitments made by Canada during the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. It thanked Canada for accepting its recommendation regarding measures to address hate crime, racial profiling and gender-based violence and to improve the condition of refugees and asylum seekers.

775. The Islamic Republic of Iran recalled its concerns regarding racism and hate crimes against minorities (particularly Muslims), racial discrimination (particularly the incarceration of aboriginal people and discrimination against people of African descent), the living conditions of indigenous peoples, the continuation of racial profiling practices by the police and border agents and inequality in access to education.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

776. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Canada, nine other stakeholders made statements.

777. The Canadian Human Rights Commission (by video message) expressed appreciation for the important efforts carried out by the Government on human rights and noted encouraging changes on a number of issues. However, the recommendations reflected the fact that, despite such efforts, millions of Canadians did not enjoy equal opportunities. Indigenous communities still did not have access to drinking water and a disproportionate number of indigenous women were victims of violence. Housing was insufficient, many disabled persons did not have access to education and employment and millions lived in poverty. In order to ensure progress in response to the urgent issues raised during the review, it would be important to carry out public consultations between the different relevant government actors and other stakeholders.

778. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development and the Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in their joint statement, welcomed the acceptance by Canada of recommendations on ending discriminatory practices against indigenous women and children. They regretted that Canada had noted the recommendation to put an end to the detention of refugee and asylum-seeking children, a practice that was in breach of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They called upon Canada to fully implement the provisions and principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

779. Franciscans International welcomed the commitment of Canada to ending all long-term drinking water advisories affecting public systems on reserve. It stated that Canada should take that opportunity to become a global leader on water. It should also develop structures for water governance and integrate the indigenous population in the decision-making process on the issue. It regretted that Canada had not supported recommendations regarding the activities of extractive mining companies, noting that the quality of water had deteriorated, at least in part, by the activities of those companies.

780. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the acceptance by Canada of the recommendation to ensure equal access to abortion and comprehensive sexuality education across all provinces and territories. It stated that major systemic barriers existed across the country that prevented individuals from accessing the abortion services to which they were entitled. It was disappointed that the human rights of sex workers continued to be ignored, noting that, in 2013, laws that criminalized sex work had been struck down but that, since then, new legislation that effectively re-criminalized sex workers had been passed.

781. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom stated that the impact of the activities of mining companies on human rights, particularly on the rights of indigenous peoples and women, were a continuing source of concern. It welcomed the acceptance by Canada of recommendations on guaranteeing the accountability of Canadian companies with regard to human rights abuses committed abroad. It urged Canada to implement the recommendations made by the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises after its visit and to make sure that the Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise was granted independent and unrestricted investigative powers.

782. Amnesty International was disappointed that the response of Canada to its universal periodic review, while containing welcome commitments, did not include a commitment to making substantial advances and primarily confirmed initiatives already under way. Treaty ratification commitments appeared to have weakened since previous announcements. The assertion of the Government that it was working in partnership indigenous peoples to operationalize free, prior and informed consent flew in the face of continuing approvals of major resource projects without consent. The existence of various measures to address violence against women did not reduce the need for a comprehensive national action plan. Particularly disappointing was the refusal of Canada to address concerns about inadequate protection of economic, social and cultural rights.

783. Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada noted that Canada had accepted recommendations on improving the situation of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, economic development, sanitation, food security and violence against women but had rejected suggestions to adopt a national action plan on or to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Canada had since announced full, unqualified support for the Declaration and the intention to implement it in accordance with its Constitution. It called upon Canada to ensure, without further delay, among other things, equality and non-discrimination for indigenous peoples, the establishment of measures to ensure investigation of and remediation for human rights abuses committed abroad by Canadian corporations and the ratification of the American Convention on Human Rights.

784. Villages unis expressed appreciation for action taken by Canada for the protection of human rights. It noted proposed legislation that would enhance accountability and transparency through a proposed national security and intelligence review agency and address the problematic elements of the Anti-terrorism Act, 2015 (former bill C-51). Villages unis noted that Canada was undertaking a broad review of its criminal justice system to ensure that it was just and fair. The review would address a number of important issues, including the need to reduce the over-representation of vulnerable populations.

785. Africa culture internationale welcomed the efforts made to accept recommendations. It stated that Canada was a wealthy country but that many people did not share in that wealth and that poverty reduction strategies were therefore needed. It stated that it was essential to ensure the greater inclusion of persons with disabilities and noted that Canada was developing new accessibility legislation. It also noted that Canada had migration policies that

supported diversity and integration and had worked closely with provincial and local partners to ensure the integration of new arrivals.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

786. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 275 recommendations received, 205 had enjoyed the support of Canada and 70 had been noted.

787. The delegation underscored that all governments across Canada were committed to adopting and implementing measures to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and that they shared the goal of addressing challenges that had an impact on the lives of all people in Canada through a strong framework of laws, programmes, policies and institutions. Canada would provide an update on progress made to the international community before the fourth universal periodic review of Canada.

788. Concerning some observations made on business and human rights, the delegation recalled that Canada promoted responsible conduct on the part of all Canadian companies operating in Canada and abroad. While Canada was not currently developing a national action plan, it was considering appropriate measures to strengthen its approach to responsible business conduct.

789. Canada thanked member States, civil society organizations and indigenous representatives for their active and constructive engagement in its universal periodic review.

Cuba

790. The review of Cuba was held on 16 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Cuba in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CUB/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CUB/2 and Corr.1);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CUB/3).

791. At its 26th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Cuba (see sect. C below).

792. The outcome of the review of Cuba comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/16), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/16/Add.1).

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

793. The delegation, headed by the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Pedro Luis Pedrosó Cuesta, reaffirmed the commitment of Cuba to cooperating with the United Nations human rights mechanisms of universal and non-discriminatory application, in particular the universal periodic review, which reviewed the human rights performance of all countries on an equal footing and on the basis of mutual respect, constructive dialogue and cooperation.

794. Cuba valued positively the results of its third review, which allowed it to expose the country's experiences and good practices, as well as the challenges that it faced in making progress towards the full realization of human rights.

795. The delegation indicated that Cuba had studied each recommendation and conducted consultations in order to decide what its position on them would be. A legal, political and institutional analysis involving several ministries, different civil society organizations and other relevant actors had been carried out. As a result, Cuba had accepted the vast majority of the recommendations (226) and considered that many of them were either in the process of being implemented or were part of its future priorities.

796. A minority group of recommendations (30) had not been supported by Cuba because they were politically biased and did not correspond to reality. Several of those recommendations were aimed at discrediting the country and had been formulated by those who, due to their hegemonic ambitions, refused to accept the right of the Cuban people to self-determination and the existence of different political, economic, social and cultural systems. Cuba considered those recommendations to be incompatible with its constitutional principles and legal system and contrary to the spirit of cooperation and respect that should prevail in the universal periodic review.

797. Regarding another group of recommendations (83), the delegation indicated that, for the moment, it was not possible to ensure their implementation, which is why they had been noted.

798. Cuba welcomed the fact that the vast majority of delegations participating in the debate held during the thirtieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review had recognized the country's efforts and achievements, particularly those related to the Cuban health and education systems, which were open to all Cubans free of charge, the international cooperation of Cuba in the areas of health and education and the commitment of Cuba to upholding the rights to life, liberty and security of people.

799. Cuba appreciated the condemnation voiced by many of the negative impact of the economic blockade imposed by the United States of America on the enjoyment of the human rights of the Cuban people, which was considered a massive and systematic violation of human rights.

800. The delegation affirmed that Cuba, in accordance with its possibilities, would strive to implement all the recommendations that it had supported. Regarding the recommendations that had been noted, Cuba would continue to analyse them in accordance with its laws, institutional processes and the principles that governed its political system.

801. In Cuba, the process for ratifying an international treaty was assumed with rigor and seriousness. Therefore, the Government required the time necessary for a broad consultation process and an analysis of its provisions to ensure their compatibility with national legislation and the economic and social reality of the country. The delegation stressed that Cuba would never ratify any international instrument under pressure, nor would it ratify an international treaty that was being used as a form of political manipulation or as a tool for furthering the hostile policies of the United States against the Cuban people.

802. The delegation stated that the Cuban authorities understood and respected the international movement against the application of the death penalty and explained that the death penalty had not been imposed or carried out in Cuba since 2003. Nevertheless, Cuba was forced to establish severe laws against terrorist activities against the Cuban State or the life of its citizens, in full respect of judicial guarantees.

803. The delegation emphasized the existence in Cuba of an effective inter-institutional system that benefited from the participation of non-governmental organizations and that received, processed and responded to claims from individuals or groups regarding the enjoyment of human rights. Cuba also had a system of independent courts, headed by the Supreme Court. The criminal justice system was transparent and criminal justice institutions acted in accordance with all procedural guarantees, ensuring fair and impartial hearings.

804. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Cuba to cooperating with the United Nations human rights machinery and noted the profitable visits in 2017 of the Special

Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity.

805. Cuba attached the greatest importance to the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression and assembly, which had constitutional status, and recognized the important role of information and communications technologies. The delegation noted that the blockade had been the main obstacle to the expansion of Internet services in the country and reaffirmed the Government's political will to find alternative ways to expand as much as possible access by Cubans to the Internet. It also called for the democratization of the Internet and the transfer of resources and technologies for social communication.

806. Cuba was open to a respectful and fair dialogue, based on the principles of objectivity and impartiality. It was proud of the achievements of the Cuban Revolution and was committed to improving its society for the benefit of all Cubans. Finally, it reiterated its firm commitment to the cause of human rights worldwide.

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

807. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cuba, 13 delegations made statements.

808. Haiti noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Cuba of the recommendations made by Haiti, particularly those regarding better political, social, cultural and economic integration of Cubans of African descent and the strengthening of cooperation between Cuba and the States members of the Caribbean Community. Haiti congratulated Cuba for its engagement in the universal periodic review and called for the blockade on the country to be lifted so that Cuba could continue to promote and protect human rights.

809. Indonesia appreciated the constructive engagement of Cuba in the universal periodic review and welcomed its commitment to promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. Indonesia appreciated the acceptance by Cuba of its recommendation to continue implementing policies aimed at fostering a greater culture of respect, tolerance, non-violence and non-discrimination in the education sector.

810. The Islamic Republic of Iran praised the positive and constructive engagement of Cuba in the universal periodic review. It criticized the adverse impact of the economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed on Cuba and noted that Cuba had accepted a significant number of recommendations, including those formulated by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

811. Iraq expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Cuba of its two recommendations concerning the country's efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to ensure equal opportunity in education for women and girls. It commended Cuba for accepting the vast majority of the recommendations received.

812. Kenya noted that Cuba attached great importance to the universal periodic review and had continued to strengthen its legal, policy and institutional framework to support the human rights agenda. It encouraged Cuba to continue to implement both those recommendations it had accepted and those it had noted.

813. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the efforts of Cuba to further promote the right to full equality and to strengthen the programmes for the protection of children, young people, elderly persons and persons with disabilities. It appreciated the acceptance by Cuba of a large number of recommendations, including three recommendations proposed by the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

814. China commended Cuba for its constructive and positive participation in the universal periodic review and congratulated it for its remarkable achievements in the field of human rights, including on social and economic development, health, gender equality and the protection of vulnerable groups. China thanked Cuba for accepting its recommendations and hoped that Cuba would continue to promote the realization of the right to education for all and encourage the participation of young people in social affairs. China called for the lifting of the embargo on Cuba.

815. Lesotho commended Cuba for its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and noted that Cuba had ratified most of the core international human rights instruments. Lesotho expressed concern about the impact of the continuing economic, commercial and financial embargo on the enjoyment of human rights in Cuba and called for its end. It hoped that Cuba would favourably consider the recommendations made by Lesotho, including the one on ratifying the human rights instruments to which Cuba was not yet party, including the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

816. Libya thanked Cuba for its update and welcomed its efforts to provide the human and financial resources necessary to ensure free quality education for all, which demonstrated the commitment of Cuba to the universal periodic review mechanism.

817. Madagascar noted with satisfaction the steps taken by Cuba to strengthen the legislative and institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights. It encouraged Cuba to continue and to step up efforts to ensure the protection and full enjoyment of human rights.

818. Nepal commended the continued efforts of Cuba to combat gender-based and domestic violence. It noted that Cuba had taken note of 83 recommendations, including the recommendations made by Nepal on the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and hoped that Cuba would consider supporting such recommendations in due course.

819. Nicaragua underscored the commitment of Cuba to promoting and protecting human rights. It supported the efforts of Cuba to denounce in international forums the unilateral coercive measures imposed on developing countries and highlighted the hard work done by Cuba to improve agricultural development, mainly by empowering young people from rural areas. Finally, it recognized the increased participation of civil society organizations, communities and families in the efforts to prevent, stop and denounce human trafficking.

820. Nigeria commended Cuba for its continued engagement in and cooperation with the universal periodic review process, as well as for its efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights. It also acknowledged the commitment of Cuba to strengthening people's participation in decision-making processes.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

821. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cuba, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

822. The World Evangelical Alliance was disappointed that no recommendations had challenged Cuba to improve in the area of freedom of religion and belief. It noted that the large majority of protestant evangelical churches suffered repression and called upon Cuba to fully guarantee freedom of religion or belief and to authorize religious communities to have appropriate places of worship. It also urged Cuba to use terminology in the new Constitution guaranteeing freedom of religion or belief based on international standards.

823. Centre Europe-tiers monde praised the results of Cuba in the area of economic and social rights and emphasized the negative impact of the blockade on the economic development of the country, highlighting that it violated the human rights of the Cuban people. It lauded the low rate of malnutrition among children in Cuba and the high standards in the areas of health and education. It highlighted the important institutional and legislative progress that had been made, including with regard to the drafting of a new Constitution, and urged Cuba to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to abolish, both de jure and de facto, the death penalty.

824. The National Union of Jurists of Cuba noted that the country was strengthening its legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights and valued the widening of the space for civil society participation, for example in the case of the

popular consultation undertaken to reform the Constitution. It welcomed the fact that the new Constitution included a wide range of rights and guarantees, in line with the international treaties ratified by Cuba, and noted that its adoption would enable Cuba to strengthen its legal framework for the protection of human rights. It stressed that the economic, commercial and financial blockade was a limitation for making further progress on human rights.

825. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, in their joint statement, welcomed the commitment of Cuba to cooperating with the human rights mechanisms and applauded its efforts and achievements in the area of human rights. They highlighted that civil society organizations were in a permanent dialogue with the authorities and that that dialogue was based on respect, equal treatment and cooperation. They praised the Government for recognizing in Cuba the importance of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, religion, belief and association, which had constitutional status. They condemned the commercial and financial blockade against Cuba and noted the active engagement of the Cuban people in the national debate to update the country's socioeconomic model, which explained the widespread consensus on such measures.

826. The Indian Council of South America condemned the blockade against Cuba. It suggested that, before issuing recommendations, States should sit down with the State concerned and look at their own deficiencies. It stated that, if States could meet and live up to their own recommendations, that would improve the whole human rights system.

827. The Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba explained its national structure and its role in Cuban society. It stated that, as a member of civil society, it had a permanent and constructive dialogue with the Government and other institutions in Cuba, addressing issues such as art, culture, the fight against discrimination, access to new technologies and the freedom to create.

828. Amnesty International noted the use of trumped-up charges and politically motivated dismissals from State employment to silence government critics. It was concerned by decree No. 349, which would censor artists, and regretted the rejection of recommendations to ratify key human rights treaties. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to ensure full compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), but regretted the refusal to allow monitors' access to prisons or to the island and reiterated its request to visit Cuba. It further regretted that Cuba had rejected recommendations to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and bring criminal laws into line with international law. Finally, it welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on preventing discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

829. Christian Solidarity Worldwide reported a steady rise in the number of violations of the right to freedom of religion or belief and regretted the lack of recommendations in that regard. It said that, while the draft new Constitution nominally guaranteed freedom of religion or belief, it did not guarantee freedom of conscience nor the right to manifest one's faith or non-faith. It called upon Cuba to cease the harassment of religious leaders and human rights defenders, to ratify both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to issue a standing invitation to the special procedures, including the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief.

830. United Nations Watch stated that the universal periodic review was an important opportunity to scrutinize States so that they improved the situation of human rights. Nevertheless, it wondered whether the universal periodic review was being implemented in an appropriate manner and was being taken seriously. It considered unusual the fact that a very high number of stakeholders had contributed to the universal periodic review of Cuba and that various joint submissions had applauded Cuba for its performance on human rights without any scrutiny.

831. The Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas stated that young people in Cuba fully enjoyed all human rights and fundamental freedoms and that civil society organizations would continue to work to improve the national human rights protection system. It condemned the economic, financial and commercial blockade against Cuba and underscored that, as part of the update of the country's socioeconomic model, public policies were being

improved and social participation mechanisms were being strengthened. It stressed that a high number of young people actively participated in the People's Power institutions, including the National Assembly, and that the rights of young people to quality education and health care were guaranteed.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

832. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 339 recommendations received, 224 had enjoyed the support of Cuba and 113 had been noted. Additional information had been provided on two recommendations indicating those parts that had been supported and those that had been noted.

833. Cuba restated its commitment to continuing to work on the implementation of the accepted recommendations, reaffirmed that only genuine international cooperation, based on constructive and respectful dialogue, could effectively promote and protect human rights and emphasized that the universal periodic review should not become a space for some countries to attack the sovereignty of other States, or for the promotion of false allegations from mercenaries.

834. The delegation thanked all delegations and civil society organizations for their constructive recommendations and for their appreciation of the efforts made by Cuba. It disagreed with the comments made by some organizations, which it considered not to have been based on reality or not to have been credible, and reiterated that comments and recommendations aimed at questioning the political, economic and social system established by the Cuban people were contrary to the right to self-determination and the spirit of cooperation and respect of the universal periodic review.

835. The delegation highlighted that Cuba was making efforts amid very difficult conditions, in particular as a result of the blockade, and reiterated its unequivocal will to engage in dialogue on all issues and with all States on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality and the recognition of the right to self-determination. The delegation reaffirmed the willingness of Cuba to continue to work on the promotion and protection of human rights by strengthening genuine international cooperation.

Russian Federation

836. The review of the Russian Federation was held on 14 May 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Russian Federation in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/3).

837. At its 26th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Russian Federation (see sect. C below).

838. The outcome of the review of the Russian Federation comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/13), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session (see also A/HRC/39/13/Add.1).

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

839. The delegation, headed by the Minister of Justice, Alexander Kononov, reiterated the commitment of the Russian Federation to the universal periodic review, which provided a unique opportunity for sharing positive experiences and lessons learned in the promotion and protection of human rights.

840. The delegation stated that the Russian Federation had examined with great interest the more than 300 recommendations received and had decided to support 191 of them, many of which had already been implemented. Another 34 recommendations had been partially supported. Ultimately, a number of recommendations could not be supported for various reasons.

841. In that regard, the delegation explained the position of the Russian Federation on statements containing the words “annexation” or “occupation” in connection with the territory of Crimea, which were categorically rejected. In 2014, the inhabitants of Crimea had made a conscious, free and democratic choice, within the framework of international law, to reunite with the Russian Federation.

842. The Russian Federation had reaffirmed its commitment to fulfilling its international obligations throughout the country, including in the “Republic of Crimea” and “the city of Sevastopol”, and to cooperating with international organizations in the framework of procedures applicable to compliance by the Russian Federation with its respective obligations.

843. The delegation said that a detailed explanation of the reasons for not accepting some of the recommendations could be found in the addendum to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/39/13/Add.1), which was available in English, French and Russian.

844. Regarding its international obligations in the field of human rights, the Russian Federation stated that it had been a party to most human rights treaties. Regarding many noted recommendations on the ratification of international treaties, it should be noted that, while some treaties had not been ratified, their provisions had been reflected in national legislation and there was therefore no urgent need to duplicate existing legal norms and institutions.

845. The delegation indicated that the Russian Federation was committed to engaging in constructive and equitable cooperation in the human rights field, within the framework of multilateral intergovernmental structures, interacted with human rights mechanisms within their established mandates and was constantly working on improving its legal framework and institutional mechanisms, including in the promotion and protection of human rights.

846. Regarding the recommendations on issues of equality and freedom from discrimination, decisions on whether to support or note a given recommendation were based on the premise that, in the Russian Federation, any form of restriction of the rights of citizens on the basis of social, racial, sexual, national, linguistic, religious or any other ground was forbidden. The principle of equal treatment underpinned human rights. Any action of a discriminatory nature, regardless of the status of the perpetrator, entailed a proper response from the authorities and law enforcement agencies.

847. The delegation stated that, as a multinational State that had traditionally paid special attention to interethnic and interreligious dialogue, the Russian Federation was already working to combat racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, including manifestations of aggressive nationalism and neo-Nazism.

848. The delegation said that the Russian Federation was a socially oriented State that was stepping up efforts to ensure the economic, social and cultural rights of the population. That was mainly being done by protecting socially vulnerable groups of the population, raising the standard of living of citizens and creating favourable conditions for the comprehensive development of individuals. Moreover, in May 2018 the President of the Russian Federation signed a decree on national goals and strategic development tasks for the period until 2024 that included ensuring the sustainable natural growth of the population, increasing life

expectancy, incomes and pension payments, reducing poverty and improving the housing conditions of citizens.

849. The delegation stated that the Russian Federation had continued to develop the policy of improving measures to prevent and counter violence, including violence against women and children. The necessary legal and institutional mechanisms had already been put in place and were functioning.

850. The Russian Federation was party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and therefore paid special attention to protecting motherhood and childhood and to creating favourable conditions for the growth, intellectual development, education and mental and physical health of children.

851. The Russian Federation attached great importance to ensuring the effective functioning of an independent judicial system and access to justice for citizens. In addition, large-scale work was under way to improve the system of penitentiary institutions and the conditions of detention of persons under investigation and serving sentences.

852. The delegation stated that the situation of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society representatives routinely sparked great interest in a number of States. It noted that many of the relevant recommendations that had been formulated, most of which were related to the so-called law on foreign agents, were based on a misunderstanding about the Russian legislative framework and law enforcement practice for ensuring civil and political rights. In that regard, the delegation reaffirmed that the Russian Federation was committed to fulfilling its obligations to promote civil and political rights and to creating conditions, within the framework of the current national legislation, conducive to the development of civil society and greater interaction between State structures and non-governmental organizations.

853. As for the law on foreign agents, it was not intended to restrict or end the activities of organizations recognized as foreign agents. Registration as a foreign agent did not exclude the receipt of foreign or Russian financial support. The law was aimed only at ensuring transparency in the activities of non-profit organizations that receive money and property from foreign sources and participate in political activities in the territory of the Russian Federation. Neither Russian legislation nor law enforcement practice had created conditions that would restrict in any way the rights to freedom of assembly or expression.

854. The Russian Federation attached great importance to ensuring the rights of all peoples and ethnic groups residing in its territory, including national minorities and numerically small indigenous peoples. The necessary legal and institutional mechanisms had already been created and were functioning successfully.

855. In terms of protecting the rights of migrants, the Russian Federation had supported all three recommendations and stated that it would continue to implement measures aimed at facilitating the integration of migrants.

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

856. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Russian Federation, 13 delegations made statements.

857. Viet Nam noted with appreciation the support expressed by the Russian Federation for the two recommendations made by Viet Nam on women's rights and domestic violence and on the integration of migrants. Viet Nam favourably assessed the efforts made to protect against discrimination, promote tolerance, develop policies for socially vulnerable groups and reduce the number of cases involving the deportation of foreign nationals with well-established ties to the Russian Federation.

858. Afghanistan urged the Russian Federation to take the measures necessary to combat stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in society. Afghanistan urged the Human Rights Council to adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Russian Federation.

859. Algeria welcomed the measures taken by the Russian Federation for the protection of women, children and other vulnerable groups, and the support expressed for the two

recommendations made by Algeria on promoting equality opportunities for women and men in employment and on facilitating access by children to education, especially in rural areas. Algeria recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Russian Federation.

860. Angola commended the Russian Federation for strengthening cooperation with the Human Rights Council.

861. Belarus noted with satisfaction that the Russian Federation had adopted the majority of the recommendations addressed to it, which clearly demonstrated the commitment of the country to fulfilling its international human rights obligations, including through the universal periodic review. Belarus welcomed the support given to its recommendations on further developing national and international measures to combat trafficking in human beings and on the implementation of a family policy. Belarus welcomed the active cooperation of the Russian Federation with international human rights mechanisms.

862. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted with satisfaction the steps taken on health, education, housing and rural development and the maintenance of the historical and cultural legacy of the Russian Federation. It also appreciated the support expressed by the Russian Federation for its two recommendations on employment for young people in rural areas and on indigenous peoples' rights.

863. Botswana commended the Russian Federation for having ratified regional standards on children's and women's rights. Botswana supported the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the universal periodic review outcome of the Russian Federation.

864. Burkina Faso encouraged the Russian Federation to fully implement the recommendations it had accepted and called upon the Human Rights Council to adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Russian Federation.

865. China commended the positive measures of the Russian Federation on combating racial discrimination, intolerance and violence against women, children and persons with disabilities, as well as the measures on protecting the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples. China recognized the progress made by the Russian Federation in promoting justice, reforming the penal system and taking measures to improve socioeconomic standards, particularly in rural areas and in education.

866. The Congo welcomed the commendable socioeconomic initiatives taken by the Russian Federation in favour of vulnerable groups, particularly elderly persons. The Congo called the Human Rights Council to adopt the universal periodic review outcome of the Russian Federation.

867. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed the acceptance of a high number of recommendations by the Russian Federation, including the one it made. It recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Russian Federation.

868. Egypt commended the Russian Federation for strengthening its cooperation with the mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and with OHCHR and encouraged the Russian Federation to continue to promote family values. Finally, Egypt recommended improving care facilities for children with disabilities.

869. Gabon hailed the acceptance of a high number of recommendations by the Russian Federation and expressed support for the measures taken on family violence and sexual violence. Gabon recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the universal periodic review outcome of the Russian Federation.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

870. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Russian Federation, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

871. The Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation noted the efforts made by government agencies to ensure respect for human rights in international and national institutions. The Commissioner recommended that the Russian authorities: develop and

approve, at the federal level, a procedure for the voluntary formal verification of the ethnic identity of members of numerically small indigenous peoples; improve the mechanisms for ensuring the pension rights of foreign citizens arriving in the Russian Federation for permanent residence; strengthen the safeguards for ensuring the legality of the activities of law enforcement officers, including through the increased use of photographs and videos for recording procedures and the requirement that information received is stored for longer periods of time, thus ensuring that the activities are open and subject to public scrutiny; establish by law a time limit for preventive and pretrial detention; take into account, when designating venues for holding public events, the availability of appropriate infrastructure; clarify the wording “non-profit organization performing the functions of a foreign agent” in the legislation; and extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and accept representatives of international organizations. The Commissioner expressed his intention to continue to cooperate with treaty bodies and other human rights bodies to promote and protect human rights and to raising the standards of human rights in the Russian Federation.

872. United Nations Watch highlighted that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was not being respected in the Russian Federation: there were no free and fair elections, non-governmental organizations were deemed undesirable organizations, the media was under the strict control of the State authorities and political prisoners faced physical attacks.

873. The Human Rights House Foundation criticized the Russian Federation for continuing to introduce legislation that suppressed civil society. It noted that the Russian Federation had refused to accept recommendations on repealing or amending suppressive laws and had created an environment that did not respect freedom of association, freedom of assembly or the protection of human rights defenders. It recommended repealing restrictive legislation relating to non-governmental organizations and the right to peaceful assembly and putting an end to arbitrary detention and the criminal prosecution of peaceful protestors.

874. Lawyers for Lawyers noted that lawyers in the Russian Federation faced threats, intimidation and physical attacks. Furthermore, the perpetrators of such attacks sometimes experienced impunity, which could compromise the universal right to effective legal representation and access to justice for all. Lawyers for Lawyers urged the Russian Federation to immediately take measures to prevent threats and attacks against lawyers, to publicly condemn such acts at all levels and to promptly and thoroughly investigate them to end impunity.

875. The International Humanist and Ethical Union highlighted the worsening situation regarding violations of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, belief and expression in the Russian Federation. It noted that bloggers, journalists and critics of the Government were increasingly being prosecuted for extremist activities. Furthermore, members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community were exposed to hate speech, violence and discriminatory laws while the perpetrators of such acts enjoyed impunity. It called upon the Russian Federation to take seriously its promises on non-discrimination.

876. The British Humanist Association urged the Russian Federation to ensure that its national legislation on equality was in line with international standards on human rights and, in particular, that the law prohibiting the propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations be urgently repealed. It expressed concern about the increase in the use of blasphemy laws to criminalize those who peacefully expressed non-religious views. It urged the Russian Federation to repeal the 2013 law that criminalized causing “insult to the religious feelings of believers” and to recognize that human rights laws applied to all of its citizens, regardless of religious belief.

877. The World Organization against Torture was deeply concerned about the harassment of human rights defenders and journalists, particularly in Chechnya. It asked the Russian Federation to guarantee the liberty, safety and freedom of movement of human rights defenders everywhere in the country. It called upon the Russian Federation to fully implement all the recommendations of the Committee against Torture, to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading

Treatment or Punishment and to create a national preventative mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol.

878. The International Service for Human Rights regretted that the Russian Federation had not accepted the recommendation on non-consensual medical interventions performed on intersex people. It hoped that the Russian Federation would work towards recognizing the human rights of intersex individuals and asked the Russian Federation to end unnecessary, non-consensual surgeries and other medical interventions on intersex children.

879. Article 19: International Centre against Censorship noted that the Russian Federation had tightened its grip on freedom of expression and other fundamental freedoms, both online and offline. It highlighted that the recommendations on freedom of expression, information, association and assembly that had been accepted by the Russian Federation would only be effective if national legislation restricting such freedoms was repealed. It expressed deep concern about the persistent harassment of independent media workers in the Russian Federation.

880. The Indian Council of South America expressed concern about the lack of respect for land, water and the environment. It noted that indigenous people were losing control of their lands and natural resources and that that situation violated ancestral forms of land management. It highlighted that transnational corporations were mining for oil and gas, which was damaging for indigenous people, as it led to the contamination of the land and water.

881. Amnesty International highlighted the refusal by the Russian Federation to accept recommendations on the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. It regretted that the Russian Federation had rejected recommendations on repealing laws, which negatively affected independent civil society. Despite accepting recommendations on investigating enforced disappearances and cases involving the torture and ill-treatment of gay and bisexual men, allegations of such violations were never effectively investigated. It deeply regretted the rejection by the Russian Federation of recommendations on ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It called upon the Russian Federation to investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment and to hold those responsible to account.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

882. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 317 recommendations received, 191 had enjoyed the support of the Russian Federation and 92 had been noted. Additional information had been provided on 34 recommendations indicating those parts that had been supported and those that had been noted.

883. The delegation of the Russian Federation concluded by saying that the supported recommendations would help to improve the national legislation, the work of the law enforcement agencies and all institutions working on the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. The Russian Federation would continue to pursue a policy of improving legislation and law enforcement practices to ensure the effective protection of human rights and freedoms for all persons under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

884. At its 27th meeting, on 21 September 2018, and at its 28th meeting, on 24 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria¹⁶ (on behalf of the European Union), Canada¹⁶ (on behalf of the French-speaking States members and observers), China, Cuba, Georgia, Iraq, Mongolia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation¹⁶ (also on behalf of Algeria,

¹⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bahamas, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco;

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

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Equality and Human Rights Commission (England, Scotland and Wales) (also on behalf of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and the Scottish Human Rights Commission);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development), Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association of World Citizens, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Centre catholique international de Genève (also on behalf of Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, Edmund Rice International, Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale, Fracarita International, International Federation of ACAT, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, VIVAT International, World Evangelical Alliance), Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Union of Public Relations, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Health and Environment Program, Il Cenacolo, Indian Council of Education, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Educational Development, International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, International Muslim Women's Union, Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Le pont, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, UPR Info, Vaagdhara, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Muslim Congress, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Turkmenistan

885. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/101 on the outcome of the review of Turkmenistan.

Burkina Faso

886. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/102 on the outcome of the review of Burkina Faso.

Cabo Verde

887. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/103 on the outcome of the review of Cabo Verde.

Germany

888. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/104 on the outcome of the review of Germany.

Azerbaijan

889. At its 24th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/105 on the outcome of the review of Azerbaijan.

Tuvalu

890. At its 24th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/106 on the outcome of the review of Tuvalu.

Colombia

891. At its 24th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/107 on the outcome of the review of Colombia.

Djibouti

892. At its 24th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/108 on the outcome of the review of Djibouti.

Cameroon

893. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/109 on the outcome of the review of Cameroon.

Bangladesh

894. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/110 on the outcome of the review of Bangladesh.

Uzbekistan

895. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/111 on the outcome of the review of Uzbekistan.

Canada

896. At its 26th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/112 on the outcome of the review of Canada.

Cuba

897. At its 26th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/113 on the outcome of the review of Cuba.

Russian Federation

898. At its 26th meeting, on 21 September 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 39/114 on the outcome of the review of the Russian Federation.

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. Interactive dialogue with the independent international commission of inquiry on the protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

899. At the 28th meeting, on 24 September 2018, the Chair of the independent international commission of inquiry on the protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Santiago Canton, provided an oral update on the work of the commission of inquiry, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-28/1.

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

901. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 28th and 29th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the commission of inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Defence for Children International, International-Lawyers.Org, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Palestinian Return Centre.

902. At the 29th meeting, on the same day, the Chair and a member of the commission of inquiry, Sara Hossain, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 7

903. At the 29th meeting, on 24 September 2018, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

904. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Nigeria, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Nicaragua, Oman, Russian Federation, Turkey, Yemen;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Green Foundation International, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Association d'entraide médicale

Guinée, Association of World Citizens, Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, European Union of Jewish Students, Human Rights Watch, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of the World Organization against Torture), International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Panel discussion

Annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective throughout the work of the Human Rights Council and that of its mechanisms

905. At its 30th meeting, on 24 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to its resolution 6/30, the annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective on the theme “Gender integration and human rights investigations: strengthening a victim-centred approach”.

906. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement. The Policy Specialist in Transitional Justice of UN-Women moderated the discussion.

907. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Director of the African Leadership Centre and former Gender Adviser at the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan, Shuvai Nyoni; the Secretary-General of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, Madeleine Rees; and the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Austria¹⁶ (also on behalf of Croatia and Slovenia), Canada¹⁶ (also on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland), Chile (also on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Latvia¹⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Netherlands¹⁶ (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Qatar, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Greece, Portugal;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Office for the Protection of Citizens (Haiti);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development).

909. At the end of the first slot, the panellists answered questions and made comments.

910. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Iraq, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, International Development Law Organization;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l’homme, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Ma’arij Foundation for Peace and Development.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 8

912. At its 30th meeting, on 24 September 2018, and at its 31st meeting, on 25 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria¹⁶ (on behalf of the European Union), China, Estonia¹⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Iceland, Iraq, Japan (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mexico (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Gabon, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Russian Federation;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Australian Human Rights Commission (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Center for Inquiry, Center for Reproductive Rights, Center for Women's Global Leadership, Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, IPAS, Plan International, Rutgers, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education and Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights), Action of Human Movement, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alsalam Foundation, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association for Women's Rights in Development (also on behalf of Association for Progressive Communications), Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, European Union of Public Relations, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Health and Environment Program, Indian Council of South America, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Association for Democracy in

Africa, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Iuventum, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Minority Rights Group, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Vaagdhara, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Muslim Congress, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

913. At the 30th meeting, on 24 September 2018, the representatives of India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

National human rights institutions

914. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Australia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.19/Rev.1, sponsored by Australia and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Botswana, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Malta, Myanmar, Panama, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland and Uganda joined the sponsors.

915. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa introduced amendment A/HRC/39/L.30 to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.19/Rev.1.

916. Amendment A/HRC/39/L.30 was sponsored by South Africa.

917. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement on the proposed amendment to the draft resolution.

918. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made general comments on the draft resolution and on the proposed amendment.

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

920. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council took action on amendment A/HRC/39/L.30.

921. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and the Republic of Korea made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/39/L.30.

922. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Australia, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/39/L.30. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia

923. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/39/L.30 by 10 votes to 29, with 8 abstentions.

924. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/17).

925. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Interactive dialogue with the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

926. At the 31st meeting, on 25 September 2018, the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Michal Balcerzak, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/39/69 and Add.1–2).

927. At the same meeting, the representatives of Guyana and Spain made statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), China, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, South Africa, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Djibouti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development.

929. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

930. At the 32nd meeting, on 25 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/24, the Officer in Charge of the Anti-Racial Discrimination Section provided an oral update on the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in follow-up to the implementation of the programme of activities within the framework of the International Decade for People of African Descent.

931. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Austria¹⁶ (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iceland, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Nigeria, Qatar, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Action of Human Movement, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alsalam

Foundation, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association of World Citizens, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, European Union of Public Relations, Global Welfare Association, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Educational Development, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International-Lawyers.Org, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Drammeh Institute, Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue, Global Action on Aging, International Educational Development, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Le pont, Liberation, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Nouveaux droits de l'homme, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Vaagdhara, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, Zéro pauvre Afrique.

932. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

933. At the 33rd meeting, on 25 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 35/31, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation, International Council of Russian Compatriots, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

936. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

937. At the 33rd meeting, on 25 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/30, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in the context of the electoral process (A/HRC/39/42).

938. At the same meeting, the following made statements: the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kim Bolduc; the Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marie-Ange Mushobekwa Likulia; and the President of the Board and co-founder of Solidarité féminine pour la paix et le développement intégral, Julienne Lusenge.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Congo, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of

African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Botswana, Czechia, France, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Dunenyo, “Coup de pousse” Chaîne de l’espoir Nord-Sud, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor, Caritas Internationalis, Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers and Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of ACAT, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights.

941. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

942. At the 38th meeting, on 27 September 2018, the representative of Rwanda made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Interactive dialogue on human rights, technical assistance and capacity-building in Yemen

943. At the 34th meeting, on 26 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/31, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Yemen, including violations and abuses since September 2014 (A/HRC/39/43).

944. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts, Kamel Jendoubi, made a statement.

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

946. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner, the Chair and the members of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain¹⁶ (also on behalf of Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen), China, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands¹⁶ (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Ireland and Luxembourg), Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Czechia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, New Zealand, Norway, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of World Citizens, Baha’i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Defence for Children International, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada, Save the Children International (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Defence for Children International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and Oxfam Great Britain).

947. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner, the Chair and members of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts, Charles Garraway and Melissa Parke, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

948. At the 34th meeting, on 26 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/41, the Director of the OHCHR Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division presented an oral update on the situation of human rights in Libya.

949. At the same meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya made a statement (by video message).

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

951. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 34th and 35th meetings, on 26 September 2018, the following made statements and asked the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division and the Special Representative questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Egypt, Germany, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, France, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Netherlands, Sudan, Yemen;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, International Commission of Jurists, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

952. At the 35th meeting, on 26 September 2018, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

953. At the 35th meeting, on 26 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/32, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Rhona Smith, presented her reports (A/HRC/39/73 and Add.1).

954. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Germany, Japan, Philippines, Sweden¹⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, France, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, New Zealand, Thailand, Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association of World Citizens, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty.

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

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

957. At the 35th meeting, on 26 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/27, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Bahame Nyanduga, presented his report (A/HRC/39/72).

958. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

959. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 35th and 36th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, China, Egypt, Germany, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Djibouti, France, Italy, Mozambique, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sudan, Turkey, Yemen;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of World Citizens, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Educational Development, International Federation of Journalists, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Nations Watch.

960. At the 36th meeting, on the same day, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

961. At the 36th meeting, on 26 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/26, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Aristide Nononsi, presented his report (A/HRC/39/71).

962. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

963. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, China, Egypt, Germany, Nigeria, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands, South Sudan, Turkey, Yemen, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human

Rights Leagues, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, World Evangelical Alliance.

964. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

965. At the 37th meeting, on 27 September 2018, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 36/25, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, presented her report (A/HRC/39/70).

966. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

967. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, France, Mozambique, Netherlands, Sudan;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Caritas Internationalis (also on behalf of World Evangelical Alliance), Catholic International Education Office, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, International Federation of ACAT, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

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

F. General debate on agenda item 10

969. At the 37th meeting, on 27 September 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/40, the Director of the OHCHR Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division presented the report of the High Commissioner on cooperation with Georgia, submitted under agenda items 2 and 10 (A/HRC/39/44).

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

971. At the 37th and 38th meetings, on 27 September 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Australia (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the Cook Islands and Niue), Austria¹⁶ (on behalf of the European Union), Bhutan¹⁶ (also on behalf of Afghanistan), China, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Denmark¹⁶ (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay), Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mongolia, Niger¹⁶ (also on behalf of

Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Gambia and Tuvalu), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Pakistan (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ukraine, Ukraine (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahamas, Belarus, Bulgaria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tuvalu;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement, Africa culture internationale, African Green Foundation International, Al Zubair Charitable Foundation, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, Freedom House (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders), Global Welfare Association, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Iraqi Development Organization, Ius Primi Viri International Association, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, Vaagdhara, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Assyrian Aid Society (Iraq)), Zéro pauvre Afrique.

972. At the 38th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Peru, Rwanda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

973. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Thailand (also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Turkey) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.3, sponsored by Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey and co-sponsored by Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Fiji, France, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova,

Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

974. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.3 had been orally revised.

975. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.3 as orally revised.

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

977. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 39/18).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

978. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.9, sponsored by Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by Belgium, Croatia, France and Spain. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

979. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.9.

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

981. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/19).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

982. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.10, sponsored by Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Indonesia, Japan and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

983. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.10 had been orally revised.

984. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

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

986. At the same meeting, the representatives of Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

987. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 39/20).

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

988. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.23, sponsored by Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States). Subsequently, Maldives joined the sponsors.

989. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium (also on behalf of Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.23.

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

991. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution. The Chief of the OHCHR Programme Support and Management made a statement on the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

992. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

993. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/21).

Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in the Sudan

994. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand joined the sponsors.

995. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Qatar, Slovakia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Tunisia made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.24/Rev.1.

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

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

998. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/22).

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

999. At the 41st meeting, on 28 September 2018, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.17, sponsored by Somalia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Canada, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Namibia, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand and Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

1000. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

1001. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1002. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 39/23).

1003. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Afghanistan	Germany	Rwanda
Angola	Hungary	Saudi Arabia
Australia	Iceland	Senegal
Belgium	Iraq	Slovakia
Brazil	Japan	Slovenia
Burundi	Kenya	South Africa
Côte d'Ivoire	Kyrgyzstan	Spain
Croatia	Mexico	Switzerland
Cuba	Mongolia	Togo
Chile	Nepal	Tunisia
China	Nigeria	Ukraine
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	United Arab Emirates
Ecuador	Panama	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Egypt	Peru	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Ethiopia	Philippines	
Georgia	Qatar	
	Republic of Korea	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	Eritrea	Malaysia
Algeria	Estonia	Maldives
Andorra	Fiji	Mali
Argentina	Finland	Malta
Armenia	France	Mauritania
Austria	Gambia	Monaco
Azerbaijan	Greece	Montenegro
Bahamas	Guatemala	Morocco
Bahrain	Haiti	Mozambique
Bangladesh	Honduras	Myanmar
Belarus	Iceland	Namibia
Benin	India	Netherlands
Bhutan	Indonesia	New Zealand
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Nicaragua
Botswana	Ireland	Niger
Brunei Darussalam	Israel	Norway
Bulgaria	Italy	Oman
Burkina Faso	Jamaica	Paraguay
Cameroon	Jordan	Poland
Canada	Kazakhstan	Portugal
Colombia	Kuwait	Republic of Moldova
Congo	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Romania
Costa Rica	Latvia	Russian Federation
Czechia	Lebanon	Serbia
Chad	Lesotho	Singapore
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Libya	Somalia
Denmark	Liechtenstein	South Sudan
Djibouti	Lithuania	Sri Lanka
El Salvador	Luxembourg	Sudan
	Madagascar	Sweden
		Syrian Arab Republic

Thailand	Turkey	Vanuatu
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Tuvalu	Viet Nam
Timor-Leste	Uganda	Yemen
Trinidad and Tobago	United Republic of Tanzania	Zimbabwe
	Uruguay	
	Uzbekistan	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nation

Department of Peacekeeping Operations	United Nations Children's Fund
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	United Nations Environment Programme
	United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	International Labour Organization
	International Organization for Migration

Intergovernmental organizations

Caribbean Community	European Union
Commonwealth	International Development Law Organization
Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf	International Organization of la Francophonie
Council of Europe	Organization of American States
European Parliament	Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross	Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta
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National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Australian Human Rights Commission	National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (Cameroon)
Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation	National Human Rights Commission (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Commission on Human Rights (Philippines)	National Human Rights Commission (Mauritania)
Equality and Human Rights Commission (England, Scotland and Wales)	National Human Rights Commission (Mexico)
German Institute for Human Rights	National Human Rights Commission (Nigeria)
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	National Human Rights Commission of Korea (Republic of Korea)
	National Human Rights Committee (Qatar)

National Human Rights Council
(Morocco)
Northern Ireland Human Rights
Commission
Office for the Protection of Citizens
(Haiti)
Office of the Human Rights Advocate
(El Salvador)

Office of the Human Rights Advocate (Guatemala)
Office of the Human Rights Advocate (Nicaragua)
Office of the Ombudsman (Plurinational State of
Bolivia)
Office of the Public Defender (Ombudsman) (Georgia)
Ombudswoman (Croatia)
Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman) (Serbia)
Scottish Human Rights Commission

Non-governmental organizations

28. Jun
ABC Tamil Oli
Access Now
ACT Alliance – Action by Churches
Together
Action Canada for Population and
Development
Action internationale pour la paix et le
développement dans la région des
Grands Lacs
Action of Human Movement
Africa culture internationale
African Development Association
African Green Foundation International
African Regional Agricultural Credit
Association
African-American Society for
Humanitarian Aid and Development
Agence pour les droits de l'homme
Agir ensemble pour les droits de
l'homme
Ain o Salish Kendra
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
Al-Hakim Foundation
Al-Haq
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance internationale pour la défense
des droits et des libertés
Alsalam Foundation
Al Zubair Charity Foundation
American Association of Jurists
Americans for Democracy and Human
Rights in Bahrain
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery International
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arigatou International
Article 19: International Centre against
Censorship
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and
Development
Asian Forum for Human Rights and
Development
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research
Centre for Women

Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos
Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas
Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de
los Derechos Humanos Asociación HazteOir.org
Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS
Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul
Association culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association d'entraide médicale Guinée
Association des étudiants tamouls de France
Association Dunenyo
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association for Progressive Communications
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for the Protection of Women and
Children's Rights
Association for Women's Rights in Development
Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion des droits
de l'homme
Association M'zab prévention routière et
développement
Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers
Association of World Citizens
Association Points-Cœur
Association pour les victimes du monde
Association pour l'intégration et le développement
durable au Burundi
Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique
Association Thendral
Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII
Assyrian Aid Society (Iraq)
Babil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and
Refugee Rights
Baha'i International Community
Bahjat Al-Baqir Charity Foundation
Bangwe et dialogue
Barzani Charity Foundation
Bäuerliche Erzeugergemeinschaft Schwäbisch Hall
Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
British Humanist Association
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Canners International Permanent Committee
Caritas Internationalis
Catholic International Education Office

Center for Environmental and Management Studies	Conscience and Peace Tax International Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle
Center for Global Nonkilling	Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme
Center for Inquiry	Conselho Indigenista Missionário
Center for Reproductive Rights	Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience
Centre catholique international de Genève	Corporación para la Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos – Reiniciar
Centre d'action pour le développement rural	“Coup de pousse” Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud
Centre de documentation, de recherche et d'information des peuples autochtones	Defence for Children International
Centre Europe-tiers monde	Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy	Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers
Centre for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR)	Drammeh Institute
Centre pour les droits civils et politiques	Earthjustice
Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales	Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos	Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims	Edmund Rice International
Child Development Foundation	Egyptian Organization for Human Rights
Child Soldiers International	Ensemble contre la peine de mort
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture	Equality Now
China Society for Human Rights Studies	Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute
Chinese Association for International Understanding	European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
Christian Solidarity Worldwide	European Centre for Law and Justice European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation
Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue	European Union of Jewish Students
CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	European Union of Public Relations
Colombian Commission of Jurists	Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance
Comision Juridica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos “Capaj”	Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos	Federation for Women and Family Planning
Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples	FIAN International
Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme	First Modern Agro. Tools – Common Initiative Group
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches	Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace	Fondation Cordoue de Genève
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative	Fondation des œuvres pour la solidarité et le bien-être social
Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul	Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale
Conectas Direitos Humanos	Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	Foundation for Gaia
	Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief
	Fracarita International
	France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
	Franciscans International
	Fraternité Notre Dame
	Freedom House
	Friedrich Ebert Foundation
	Friends of the Earth International
	Friends World Committee for Consultation
	Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social

Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer	International Council of Jewish Women International
Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde	Council of Russian Compatriots
Geneva Centre for Human Rights	International Council of Women International Drug Policy Consortium
Advancement and Global Dialogue	International Educational Development
Geneva Institute for Human Rights	International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
Genève pour les droits de l’homme: formation internationale	International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities
Global Action on Aging	International Federation of ACAT
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions	International Federation of Journalists
Global Eco-Village Network	International Fellowship of Reconciliation
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health	International Humanist and Ethical Union
Global Welfare Association	International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
Graduate Women International	International Justice Resource Center
Health and Environment Program	International Lesbian and Gay Association
HelpAge International	International Longevity Center Global Alliance
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights	International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
Human Rights Council of Australia	International Movement ATD Fourth World
Human Rights House Foundation	International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus International Muslim Women’s Union
Human Rights Law Centre	International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
Human Rights Now	International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Human Rights Watch	International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education
Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries	International Organization of Employers
IBON International Foundation	International Partnership for Human Rights
Il Cenacolo	International Planned Parenthood Federation
Indian Council of Education	International Service for Human Rights
Indian Council of South America	International Trade Union Confederation
Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”	International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development
Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Indigenous World Association	International-Lawyers.Org
Initiative féministe européenne	IPAS
Initiatives of Change International	Iraqi Development Organization
Institut international pour la paix, la justice et les droits de l’homme	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
Institut international pour les droits et le développement	Ius Primi Viri International Association
Institute for Policy Studies	Iuventum
Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos	Jeunesse étudiante tamoule
International Association for Democracy in Africa	Jssor Youth Organization
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
International Bar Association	Lawyers for Lawyers
International Buddhist Relief Organisation	Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada
International Career Support Association	Le pont
International Catholic Child Bureau	Liberation
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law	Lutheran World Federation
International Commission of Jurists	Ma’arij Foundation for Peace and Development
	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights
	Make Mothers Matter

Mandat international	Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association	Society for Threatened Peoples
Minority Rights Group	Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of the Environment
Mothers Legacy Project	Soka Gakkai International
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples	Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
National Union of Jurists of Cuba	Stiftung Brot fuer Alle
New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Nonviolence International	Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty	Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Norwegian Refugee Council	Tamil Uzhagam
Nouveaux droits de l'homme	Tchad Agir pour l'environnement
Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie	Teresian Association
OIDHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie	Terre des hommes fédération internationale
ONG Hope International	Tourner la page
Open Society Institute	TRIAL International
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés	UNESCO Centre of Catalonia
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale	UNESCO Centre Basque Country
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba
Oxfam Great Britain	United Methodist Church – General Board of Global Ministries
Palestinian Return Centre	United Nations Watch
Pan African Union for Science and Technology	United Schools International
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation	United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
Pax Romana	Universal Peace Federation
Peace Brigades International Switzerland	UPR Info
Penal Reform International	Vaagdhara
Physicians for Human RightsPlan International	Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik
Planetary Association for Clean Energy	Victorious Youths Movement
Prahar	Villages unis
Presse emblème campagne	VIVAT International
Prevention Association of Social Harms	WASH United
Qatar Foundation for Social Work	Women's Federation for World Peace International
Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme	Women's Human Rights International Association
Reporters sans frontières international	Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling
Réseau international des droits humains	Women's International Democratic Federation
Right Livelihood Award Foundation	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Russian Peace Foundation	World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
Rutgers	World Barua Organization
Saami Council	World Environment and Resources Council
Save the Children International	World Evangelical Alliance
Shivi Development Society	World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
Sikh Human Rights Group	World Jewish Congress
Société civile africaine sur la société de l'information, réseau pour les TIC et le développement	World Medical Association
	World Muslim Congress
	World Organization against Torture
	World Peace Council
	World Vision International
	World Young Women's Christian Association
	Zéro pauvre Afrique

Annex II

Agenda

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- Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.
- Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.
- Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention.
- Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms.
- Item 6. Universal periodic review.
- Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.
- Item 8. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building.

Annex III

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A/HRC/39/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Burkina Faso
A/HRC/39/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cabo Verde
A/HRC/39/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Colombia
A/HRC/39/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Uzbekistan
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A/HRC/39/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Djibouti
A/HRC/39/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Canada
A/HRC/39/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Bangladesh
A/HRC/39/13	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Russian Federation
A/HRC/39/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Azerbaijan
A/HRC/39/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cameroon
A/HRC/39/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cuba
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A/HRC/39/17/Add.1	3	Working meeting on the rules of international law relating to the human rights of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the Amazon and Gran Chaco
A/HRC/39/17/Add.2	3	Visit to Mexico
A/HRC/39/17/Add.3	3	Visit to Guatemala

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A/HRC/39/19	2, 3	Question of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/39/20	2, 8	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/39/21	2, 8	Activities of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles): report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/39/22	2	Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/23	2, 3	Safety of journalists: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/24	2, 3	Summary of the expert workshop on the role and contribution of civil society organizations, academia, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders in the prevention of human rights abuses: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/39/29	2, 3	The right to privacy in the digital age: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/30	2, 3	Best practices and specific measures to ensure access to birth registration, particularly for those children most at risk: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/31	2, 3	Summary of the intersessional workshop on the right to peace: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/39/33	2, 3	Youth and human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/34	2, 3	Intersessional expert meeting to consider gaps in, challenges to and best practices aimed at the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls and the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/35	2, 3	Views of States, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders on the target sectors, focus areas or thematic human rights issues for the fourth phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/36	2, 3	Mental health and human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/37	2, 3	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the rights of indigenous peoples
A/HRC/39/38	2, 3	High-level intersessional discussion celebrating the centenary of Nelson Mandela: summary report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/39	2, 8	Implementation of the joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem with regard to human rights: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/40	10	Human rights situation in Burundi: note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/39/41	2, 5	Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/39/42	2, 10	Human rights situation and the activities of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/39/43	2, 10	Situation of human rights in Yemen, including violations and abuses since September 2014: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights containing the findings of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts and a summary of technical assistance provided by the Office of the High Commissioner to the National Commission of Inquiry
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A/HRC/39/48/Add.1	3	Mission to Sierra Leone: Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/39/48/Add.2	3	Mission to Denmark and Greenland
A/HRC/39/48/Add.3	3	Mission to Sierra Leone: comments by the State
A/HRC/39/48/Add.4	3	Mission to Denmark and Greenland: comments by Denmark
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A/HRC/39/49 and Corr.1	3	Report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
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A/HRC/39/64	4	Report of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar
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A/HRC/39/69/Add.1	9	Mission to Guyana
A/HRC/39/69/Add.2	9	Mission to Spain
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A/HRC/39/CRP.5	10	Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine, 16 May to 15 August 2018

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A/HRC/39/L.29	4	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/39/L.20: the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
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A/HRC/39/NGO/1	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/2	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/3	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/4	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/5	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/6	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/7	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/8	3	Written statement submitted by the Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/9	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/10	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/11	4	Written statement submitted by the Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/12	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/13	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/14	3	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/15	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/16	3	Written statement submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/17	3	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/18	3	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/19	3	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/20	4	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/21	3	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/22	4	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/23	4	Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/24	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and the World Organisation Against Torture, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/25	4	Written statement submitted by Shia Rights Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/26	7	Written statement submitted by the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/27	5	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/28	3	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/29	3	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/30	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/31	9	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/32	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/33	4	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/34	4	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/35	3	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/36	3	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/37	10	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/38	10	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/39	3	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/40	3	Written statement submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/41	10	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/42	9	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/43	7	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/44	4	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/45	3	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/47	3	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/48	2	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/49	4	Joint written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, World Organisation Against Torture, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/50	3	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/51	4	Written statement submitted by the Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/52	5	Written statement submitted by the Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/53	4	Written statement submitted by the Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/54	6	Written statement submitted by the Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/55	3	Written statement submitted by the Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/56	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Universal Peace Federation, a non-governmental organization in special status, and the Women's Federation for World Peace International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/57	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Women's Federation for World Peace International, Soroptimist International, International Alliance of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status and the Graduate Women International, Tandem Project, The, Mothers Legacy Project, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/58	3	Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/59	10	Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/60	4	Written statement submitted by the International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/61	3	Written statement submitted by the International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/62	3	Written statement submitted by the Modern Advocacy, Humanitarian, Social and Rehabilitation Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/63	4	Written statement submitted by Nazra for Feminist Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/64	3	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/65	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women, Women's Federation for World Peace International, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, and Graduate Women International (GWI), European Union of Women, Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO), International Council of Jewish Women, and International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/66	4	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/67	4	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/68	4	Joint written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Lawyers for Lawyers, The Law Society, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/69	4	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/70	4	Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/71	4	Written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/72	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/73	9	Written statement submitted by the Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/74	4	Written statement submitted by First Modern Agro. Tools – Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/75	3	Written statement submitted by the Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/76	3	Written statement submitted by the Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/77	3	Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/78	6	Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/79	4	Written statement submitted by the Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/80	3	Written statement submitted by the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/81	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/82	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/83	3	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/84	4	Written statement submitted by the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/85	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/86	3	Written statement submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/87	4	Written statement submitted by the Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/88	2	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), the International-Lawyers.Org and the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, and the World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/89	2	Written statement submitted by the Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/90	3	Written statement submitted by the World Organisation Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/91	3	Written statement submitted by the Servas International, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/92	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/93	6	Written statement submitted by the World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/94	10	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/95	3	Written statement submitted by the International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/96	4	Written statement submitted by the World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/97	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/98	4	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, organisations non gouvernementale dotées du statut consultatif général, World Evangelical Alliance, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/39/NGO/99	4	Written statement submitted by the World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/100	4	Joint written statement submitted by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, and the World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/101	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/102	4	Joint written statement submitted by the World Evangelical Alliance, the Baptist World Alliance and the Christian Solidarity Worldwide, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/103	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/104	10	Written statement submitted by the World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/105	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/106	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/107	4	Written statement submitted by the World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/108	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/109	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/110	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/111	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/112	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/113	2	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/114	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/115	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/116	10	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/117	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/118	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/119	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/120	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/121	3	Written statement submitted by the Al-khoei Foundation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/122	4	Written statement submitted by the European Humanist Federation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/123	3	Written statement submitted by the Liberation, a non-governmental organization on roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/124	8	Written statement submitted by the World Barua Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/125	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), the International-Lawyers.Org and the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, and the International Educational Development and the World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/126	3	Written statement submitted by the Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/127	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/128	4	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/129	4	Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Journalists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/130	7	Written statement submitted by the Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/131	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/132	3	Written statement submitted by the Centre Europe - tiers monde, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/133	7	Written statement submitted by the Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/134	4	Written statement submitted by the Liberation, a non-governmental organization on roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/135	3	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/136	4	Written statement submitted by the Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/137	7	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/138	3	Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/139	3	Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/140	4	Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/141	3	Written statement submitted by the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/142	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde and the Verein zur Forderung der Volkerverständigung, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/143	6	Joint written statement submitted by the Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde and the Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/144	4	Written statement submitted by the Iraqi Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/145	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the Women's Human Rights International Association, the Edmund Rice International and the France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the International Educational Development and the Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/146	9	Written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/147	4	Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/39/NGO/148	10	Written statement submitted by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/149	4	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/150	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International-Lawyers.Org and the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the International Educational Development and the World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/151	2	Written statement submitted by the United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/152	3	Written statement submitted by the United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/153	5	Written statement submitted by the United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/154	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", the International-Lawyers.Org, the Union of Arab Jurists and the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the International Educational Development and the World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/155	7	Written statement submitted by the United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/156	9	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”, the International-Lawyers.Org, the Union of Arab Jurists and the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the International Educational Development and the World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/157	4	Written statement submitted by the International Educational Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/158	10	Written statement submitted by the International Educational Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/39/NGO/159	4	Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/160	4	Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/161	9	Written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/165	4	Written statement submitted by the Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l’Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/166	4	Written statement submitted by the Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l’Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/167	3	Written statement submitted by the Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/168	3	Written statement submitted by the China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/169	3	Joint written statement submitted by the China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/170	6	Joint written statement submitted by the China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/171	3	Written statement submitted by the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/39/NGO/172	3	Written statement submitted by the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/173	3	Written statement submitted by the Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/174	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/39/NGO/175	3	Written statement submitted by the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/176	3	Written statement submitted by Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/177	2	Written statement submitted by The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/178	2	Written statement submitted by The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/179	2	Written statement submitted by The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/180	4	Written statement submitted by the Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/181	3	Written statement submitted by the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/39/NGO/182	3	Written statement submitted by The Death Penalty Project, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV**Advisory Committee members elected by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-ninth session and duration of terms of membership**

<i>Member</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Cheikh Tidiane Thiam (Senegal)	30 September 2021
José Augusto Lindgren Alves (Brazil)	30 September 2021
Alessio Bruni (Italy)	30 September 2021
Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Alsheddi (Saudi Arabia)	30 September 2021

Annex V

Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-ninth session

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

Anaïs Marin (France)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

Daniela Kravetz (Chile)

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (member from Western European and other States)

Dominique Day (United States of America)
