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Agenda item 1
Organizational and procedural matters

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

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Mr. Bertrand **de Crombrugghe** (Belgium)

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Decision	*Title*	*Date of adoption*
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Part Two
Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its thirty-second session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 June to 1 July 2016 and on 8 July 2016. The President of the Council opened the session.

2. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2016, the President made a statement with regards to terrorist attacks which occurred in the cities of Baghdad, Damascus, Orlando, Halgan, Istanbul, Tel Aviv and elsewhere.

3. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Federal Councillor and Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Didier Burkhalter, addressed the plenary.

4. At the 38th meeting, on 29 June 2016, the President made a statement with regards to terrorist attacks which occurred in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

5. 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-second session was held on 30 May 2016.

6. The thirty-second session consisted of 47 meetings over 16 days (see paragraph 16 below).

B. Attendance

7. 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

8. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the thirty-second session.

D. Organization of work

9. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2016, the President referred to the introduction of an online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for all general debates at the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription, which was launched on 9 June 2016.

10. At the 1st and at the 2nd meetings, on the same day, the President outlined the modalities for the clustered interactive dialogues with special procedures mandate holders under agenda item 3, pursuant to the practice introduced at the twenty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council. The total duration of each clustered interactive dialogue would not exceed four hours. Each special procedures mandate holder in a cluster would introduce their reports within 15 minutes and respond to questions and make concluding remarks within 15 minutes. As soon as the list of speakers would be available following the electronic registration, the secretariat would calculate the estimated time needed to complete the clustered interactive dialogue with the mandate holders. Should the total duration of a given interactive dialogue be estimated to last less than four hours, the speaking time limits would be five minutes for States Members and three minutes for observer States and other observers. However, if it would be estimated to be more than four hours, the speaking time limits would be reduced to three minutes for States Members and two minutes for observer States and other observers. Should this measure be deemed insufficient to ensure that the total duration not exceed four hours, the speaking time limit would be further reduced, with a minimum of 1.5 minute per speaker.

11. Also at the 1st meeting, the President referred to the decision taken at the organizational meeting of the thirty-second session of the Council, upon the recommendation of the Bureau, concerning the modalities and schedule of the advance inscription on the lists of speakers for clustered interactive dialogues with special procedures mandate holders under agenda item 3. The advance inscription for those clustered interactive dialogues would take place at the end of the 2nd meeting.

12. At the same meeting, on the same day, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for the general debates, which would be three minutes for States Members of the Council and two minutes for observer States and other observers.

13. At the 3rd meeting, on 13 June 2016, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

14. At the 20th meeting, on 21 June 2016, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for individual interactive dialogues with special procedures mandate holders, which would be three minutes for States Members of the Council and two minutes for observer States and other observers.

15. At the 26th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the President outlined the speaking time modalities 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, 2 minutes for the national human rights institution with “A” status of the State concerned; up to 20 minutes for States Members of the 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 modalities set out in the Appendix 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

16. The Human Rights Council held 47 fully serviced meetings during its thirty-second session.[1]

17. The list of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council is contained in part one of the present report.

F. Visits

18. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2016, the Vice-President of Viet Nam, Dang Thi Ngoc Thinh, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

19. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Mahmud Mammad-Guliyev, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

20. At the 6th meeting, on 14 June 2016, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea, Osman Saleh, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

22. Also at the same meeting, a statement in exercise of a second right of reply was made by the representative of Ethiopia.

23. At the 11th meeting, on 16 June 2016, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Baroness Anelay, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

24. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Sergiy Kyslytsya, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

25. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

26. At the 36th meeting, on 28 June 2016, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, Guillaume Long, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

27. At the 37th meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

28. At the 46th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the President presented a list of candidates to be appointed for five vacancies of special procedures mandate holders.

29. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Germany, India, Latvia, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela

[1] The proceedings of the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived Webcasts of the Council sessions (http://webtv.un.org).

(Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in relation to procedural matters associated with the appointment of the special procedures mandate holders.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council approved the appointment of five special procedures mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex IV). It was decided that the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ahmed Shaheed, would remain in his current function until the appointment and entry into functions of his successor. It was also decided that the term of office of the current Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Heiner Bielefeldt, would be extended until Ahmed Shaheed would take up his functions.

31. At the same meeting, following the appointment of the special procedures mandate holders, the representatives of Ecuador, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements.

32. At the 47th meeting, on 8 July 2016, at the outset of the resumed thirty-second session of the Council, the President made a statement in relation to procedural matters associated with the appointment of the five special procedures mandate holders.

33. At the same meeting, the representatives of Namibia and Paraguay made statements.

34. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Sudan, Tajikistan, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) made a statement explaining the position of the delegations on the appointment, while dissociating them from the consensus on the appointment of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions.

H. Adoption of the report on the session

35. At the 47th meeting, on 8 July 2016, the representatives of Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, the United States of America and Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica) made statements as observer States with regard to adopted resolutions.

36. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) made a statement.

37. Also at the same meeting, 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-second session.

38. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/32/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

39. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ireland (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay) and Japan made statements.

40. At the same meeting, the observer for the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Human Rights Watch; International Commission of Jurists; International Lesbian and Gay Association) made a statement in connection with the session.

41. 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

42. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of his Office.

43. During the ensuing general debate, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on the same day, and at the 4th meeting, on 14 June 2016, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt[2] (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)[3] (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Maldives, Morocco (also on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Namibia, Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Republic of Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), Netherlands (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Nigeria, Pakistan[4] (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic

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

Lawyers (IADL); International Education Development, Inc.; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; Union of Arab Jurists and World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY); Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Students Organizations; 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; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA) ; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme ; Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International; Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH); Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO).

44. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 June 2016, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Armenia.

45. At the 4th meeting, on 14 June 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Japan, Kenya and the Republic of Korea.

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

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

47. At the 18th meeting, on 20 June 2016, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 3, 5, 6.

48. At the 18th and 19th meetings, on the same day, and at the 20th meeting, on 21 June 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3 presented by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter III, section C).

49. At the 27th meeting, on 23 June 2016, and at the 31st meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, and at the 32nd meeting, on 27 June 2016, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, including on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 5, 6 presented by United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter V, section D, and chapter VI, section B).

50. At the 38th meeting, on 29 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 29/23, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

51. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue on the oral update provided by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (see chapter X, section B).

52. Also at the same meeting, on the same day, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 30/27 on technical cooperation and capacity-building for Burundi in the field of human rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner thereon (A/HRC/32/30).

53. At the 38th and 39th meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue on the report presented by United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter X, section C).

54. At the 39th meeting, on 29 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 29/21, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report on the human rights violations and abuses against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, particularly the recent incidents of trafficking and forced displacement of Rohingya Muslims (A/HRC/32/18).

55. At the same meeting, on the same day, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 30/1 on promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented an oral update of OHCHR on the implementation of that resolution.

56. During the ensuing general debate, at the 39th meeting, on 29 June 2016, and at the 40th meeting, on 30 June 2016, the following made statements:

(a) The representatives of Myanmar and Sri Lanka, as the States concerned;

(b) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Germany, Ghana, Latvia (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Estonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine and the United States of America), Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Pakistan[5] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

(c) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Marshall Islands (also on behalf of Palau), New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue); Human Rights Watch; Integrated Youth Empowerment -

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

Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.); International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Franciscans International; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)); International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Minority Rights Group; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; United Nations Watch; World Barua Organization (WBO).

57. At the 40th meeting, on 30 June 2016, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Bahrain.

58. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, including on the report and oral updates under agenda items 2 and 10 presented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter X, section D).

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

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

59. At the 4th meeting, on 14 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau, presented his report (A/HRC/32/40).

60. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 5th and 6th 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: Albania, Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica[6] (also on behalf of Brazil, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland and Thailand), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic[7] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan[8] (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Benin, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Libya, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, United States of America, Holy See;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme du Maroc;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs ; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities); China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS); Defence for Children International; Franciscans International; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme ; Save the Children International ; Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale.

61. At the 6th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

62. At the 5th meeting, on 14 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Philip Alston, presented his report (A/HRC/32/31 and Add.1-4).

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

63. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Romania made statements as the States concerned.

64. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 5th and 6th 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: Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Costa Rica[9] (also on behalf of Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia and Switzerland), Cuba, Dominican Republic[10] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan[11] (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Benin, Egypt, Eritrea, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, United States of America;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de la Mauritanie;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Allied Rainbow Communities International; Center for Economic and Social Rights, The; China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation; Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture.

65. At the 6th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

66. At the 6th meeting, on 14 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Dainius Pūras, presented his reports (A/HRC/32/32 and Add. 1-3, and A/HRC/32/33).

67. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur was joined by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, Urmila Bhoola. They presented their joint report on their visit to Nigeria (A/HRC/32/32/Add.2).

68. At the 8th meeting, on 15 June 2016, the representatives of Nigeria and Paraguay made statements as the States concerned.

69. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on 15 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

[9] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[10] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[11] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Botswana, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[12] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Portugal (also on behalf of Brazil), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, Monaco, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Uruguay;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Africa Culture Internationale; Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Defence for Children International (also on behalf of Make mothers Matter – MMM; Consortium for Street Children, The); Freedom Now; Friends World Committee for Consultation; International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland; Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL); Iraqi Development Organization; Sisters of Mercy of the Americas.

70. At the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

71. At the 6th meeting, on 14 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, presented her report (A/HRC/32/41 and Add.1).

72. At the 8th meeting, on 15 June 2016, the representative of Jordan made a statement as the State concerned.

73. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on 15 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belarus[13] (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Belgium, Botswana, Cuba, China, Ecuador, El Salvador,

[12] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[13] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: International Organization for Migration (IOM);

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

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Sisters of Mercy of the Americas; World Barua Organization (WBO).

74. At the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

75. At the same meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Indonesia and Thailand.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

76. At the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Mónica Pinto, presented her report (A/HRC/32/34 and Add.1).

77. At the same meeting, the representative of Guinea Bissau made a statement as the State concerned.

78. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2016, and at the 11th meeting, on 16 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[14] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, France, India, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Maldives, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan[15] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Egypt, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Pakistan, Tunisia, United States of America;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE); Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; Human Rights House Foundation (also on behalf of International Bar Association); Indian Council of South America (CISA); International Bar Association; International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights); World Muslim Congress.

79. At the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2016, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela raised a point of order in relation to the statement made by the United States of America, opposing the reference to a country which was not mentioned in the report of the Special Rapporteur.

80. Four delegations supported the point of order[16] while three delegations spoke against it.[17]

81. Under rules 113 and 127 of the General Assembly rules of procedure, the Council conducted a roll-call vote on the question of whether a reference in the statement to a country not mentioned in the report of the Special Rapporteur was in order. The result of the vote was affirmative with 13 in favour and 12 against with 11 abstentions.

82. At the 11th meeting, on 16 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

83. At the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of China and Egypt.

84. At the 13th meeting, on 16 June 2016, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

85. At the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2015, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Virginia Dandan, presented her report (A/HRC/32/43 and Add.1).

86. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement as the State concerned.

87. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme du Maroc made a statement.

88. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 9th meeting, on 15 June 2016, and at the 11th meeting, on 16 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[18] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, El Salvador, India,

[16] Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador and the Russian Federation.

[17] Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

[18] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Pakistan[19] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama, Philippines, Qatar, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Kuwait;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Association Points-Cœur; Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Edmund Rice International Limited; Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS; Foundation for GAIA; International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Lucis Trust Association; Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; New Humanity; Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement; Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The); International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists; France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand ; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)).

89. At the same meeting, on 16 June 2016, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

90. At the 11th meeting, on 16 June 2016, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Dante Pesce, presented the Working Group's report (A/HRC/32/45/Add.1-4).

91. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement as the State concerned.

92. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th and 13th meetings, on 16 June 2016, and at the 14th meeting, on 17 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, China, Ecuador, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mozambique, Niger, Norway, Spain, Tunisia, United States of America, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-khoei Foundation; Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero; Indian Council of South America (CISA); International Commission of Jurists; International Service for Human Rights.

93. At the 14th meeting, on 17 June 2016, the Chairperson answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

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

94. At the 11th meeting, on 16 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, David Kaye, presented his report (A/HRC/32/38).

95. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th and 13th meetings, on 16 June 2016, and at the 14th meeting, on 17 June 2015, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Botswana, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[20] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), France, Germany, Ghana, India, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan[21] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Libya, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Sweden (also on behalf of Finland), Turkey, United States of America.

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement; Al-khoei Foundation; Alsalam Foundation; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights; International Bar Association; International Educational Development, Inc.; People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy; Presse Embleme Campagne.

96. At the 13th meeting, on 16 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

97. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of China, Egypt and Thailand.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

98. At the 14th meeting, on 17 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Kishore Singh, presented his report (A/HRC/32/37 and Add.1).

99. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of Fiji made a statement as the State concerned.

100. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th and 15th meetings, on 17 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Dominican Republic[22] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia (also on behalf of Egypt, Portugal and Senegal), France, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan[23] (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, Slovenia (also on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland and Thailand), South Africa, Togo;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Egypt, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, Poland, Sierra Leone, Tunisia;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Federation of Cuban Women; Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Liberation.

101. At the 15th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

102. At the 14th meeting, on 17 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai, presented his report (A/HRC/32/36 and Add.1-5).

103. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Chile and of the Republic of Korea made statements as the States concerned.

104. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th and 15th meetings, on 17 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[24] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), France, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Maldives, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Myanmar, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, State of Palestine;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement; American Association of Jurists; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN); Freedom Now; Human Rights House Foundation; International Service for Human Rights; Iraqi Development Organization; People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy.

105. At the 15th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

106. At the 16th meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

107. At the 16th meeting, on 17 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonović, presented her report (A/HRC/32/42, Corr.1, and Add.1-6).

108. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia, South Africa and the Sudan made statements as the States concerned.

109. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Public Defender of Georgia made a statement.

110. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 16th meeting, on 17 June 2016, and at the 17th meeting, on 20 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[25] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan[26] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar (also on Behalf of the Group of Arab States), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay;

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

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta,

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD); International Catholic Child Bureau; Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy; Liberation; The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan; Victorious Youths Movement; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation);

111. At the 17th meeting, on 20 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice

112. At the 16th meeting, on 17 June 2016, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, Frances Raday, presented the Working Group's report (A/HRC/32/44 and Add.1-3).

113. At the same meeting, the representatives of Senegal and the United States of America made statements as the States concerned.

114. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 16th meeting, on 17 June 2016, and at the 17th meeting, on 20 June 2016, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Dominican Republic[27] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, France, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Sao Tome and Principe, Sweden, Tunisia, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Alliance Defending Freedom (also on behalf of Global Helping to Advance Women and Children); British Humanist Association; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; 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; Make Mothers Matter – MMM.

115. At the 16th meeting, on 17 June 2016, the Chairperson answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

[27] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

116. At the 17th meeting, on 20 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Chaloka Beyani, presented his report (A/HRC/32/35 and Add.1–7).

117. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Honduras, Iraq, Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements as the States concerned.

118. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 17th and 18th 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: Austria, China, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana, Latvia, Nigeria, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Central African Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libya, Norway, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-khoei Foundation; BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights; Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre; Franciscans International; International-Lawyers.Org; Minority Rights Group; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Jewish Congress.

119. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

120. At the 19th meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

121. At the 17th meeting, on 20 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Christof Heyns, presented his report (A/HRC/32/39 and Add.1–5).

122. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

123. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 17th and 18th 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: Belgium, China, Cuba, Ghana, Namibia, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sudan, United States of America, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Commission of Mexico (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; Il Cenacolo; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International-Lawyers.Org; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Muslim Congress.

124. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Panels

High-level panel discussion on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Human Rights Council: achievements and challenges

125. At the 3rd meeting, on 13 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 31/115, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Human Rights Council, focused on its achievements and challenges.

126. The Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made opening statements for the panel. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights moderated the discussion.

127. At the same meeting, the following panellists engaged in an interactive discussion: the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 9th Cycle, Joachim Rücker; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 8th Cycle, Baudelaire Ndong Ella; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 7th Cycle, Remigiusz Achilles Henczel; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 6th cycle, Laura Dupuy Lasserre; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 5th cycle, Sihasak Phuangketkeow; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 4th cycle, Alex Van Meeuwen; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 3rd Cycle, Martin I. Uhomoibhi; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 2nd cycle, Doru Costea; the former President of the Human Rights Council on its 1st cycle, Luis Alfonso de Alba Góngora (by video message); the former Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque; and the United Nations Advocate of Human Rights Watch, Laila Matar.

128. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two 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: China (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Russian Federation and South Sudan), Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Egypt[28] (also on behalf of Belarus, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nicaragua,

[28] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Morocco (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Rwanda[29] (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay), Switzerland (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Slovenia), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Ethiopia, Italy, Japan, Mexico and Morocco), Viet Nam (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Honduras;

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

(d) Observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross;

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Article 19 – International Centre Against Censorship, the; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Brazil[30] (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), Costa Rica[31] (also on behalf of Brazil, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland and Thailand), Dominican Republic[32] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, Ireland[33] (also on behalf of Botswana, Costa Rica, Georgia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Pakistan[34] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden);

[29] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[30] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[31] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[32] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[33] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[34] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of Article 19 – International Centre Against Censorship, the; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Baha'i International Community; Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

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

Panel discussion on the promotion and protection of the right to development. Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development

131. At the 7th meeting, on 15 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/4, the Council held a panel discussion on the promotion and protection of the right to development, as part of the celebrations of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

132. A video produced by OHCHR was screened to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development and open the panel.

133. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Amr Ramadan, moderated the discussion for the panel.

134. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Secretary for Human Rights at the Ministry of Justice of Brazil, Flavia Piovesan; the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Wayne McCook; the Head of the Department of International Law and Human Rights and Director of the Human Rights Centre at the United Nations-mandated University for Peace in Costa Rica, Mihir Kanade; and the Executive Director of the South Centre in Geneva, Martin Khor.

135. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two 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: Brazil[35] (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), China (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Dominican Republic[36] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)[37] (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates;

(b) Representative of an observer State: Tunisia;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Indian Council of South America (CISA); International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of the Sexual Rights Initiative); Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Association Points-Cœur; Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers; Edmund Rice International Limited; International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; New Humanity; Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement and Teresian Association); China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; ONG Hope International.

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

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

139. An annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women was held on 16 June 2016, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 6/30 and 29/14. The meeting was divided into two panel discussions.

140. At the 10th meeting, on the same day, the Council held the first panel discussion on violence against indigenous women and girls and its root causes.

141. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. A member of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Wilton Littlechild, moderated the discussion for the panel.

142. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonović; the Founder and Director of Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú, journalist and indigenous peoples' rights activist, Tarcila Rivera Zea; the Indigenous lawyer, Founder and Managing Director of the Riverview Global Partners, Josephine Cashman; and the Executive Director of the Yiaku Laikipiak Trust, Jennifer Koinante.

143. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two 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: Denmark[38] (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Dominican Republic[39] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Namibia, Pakistan[40] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Indian Law Resource Centre (also on behalf of Native American Rights Fund); Penal Reform International (also on behalf of Friends World Committee for Consultation); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

145. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the first panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, El Salvador, Indonesia, Paraguay, Russian Federation, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chile, Italy, Peru, Spain, Suriname;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: International Development Law Organization;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Women's International Democratic Federation.

146. At the same meeting, the panellists of the first panel answered questions and made concluding remarks.

147. At the 12th meeting, on the same day, the Council held the second panel discussion on women's rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: delivering on the promise to leave no one behind.

148. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Executive Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Paul Ladd, moderated the discussion for the panel.

149. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Australia’s Ambassador for Women and Girls, Natasha Stott Despoja AM; the Executive Director of the International Trade Centre, Arancha González; the Professor of Economics in the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jayati Ghosh; and the Young Women’s Coordinator in the World Young Women's Christian Association, Vanessa Anyoti.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Dominican Republic[41] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), India (also on behalf of Brazil, China, the Russian Federation and South Africa), Netherlands, Pakistan[42] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: New Zealand (also on behalf of Canada), Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Equality and Human Rights Commission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; United Nations Watch.

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

152. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the second panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Paraguay, Slovenia, United Arab Emirates;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Chile, Egypt, Estonia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, United States of America;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme du Maroc;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Plan International, Inc.; Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL.

153. At the same meeting, the panellists of the second panel answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

154. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Honduras.

Panel discussion on the possibility of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all, including persons with disabilities

155. At the 37th meeting, on 28 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/23, the Council held a panel discussion on the possibility of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all, including persons with disabilities.

[41] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[42] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

156. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel.

157. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Project Manager at the Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Center and three-time Paralympic gold medallist in ice sledge speed racing, Miki Matheson; the Head of Sustainability, Accessibility and Legacy at the Rio 2016 Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games, Tania Braga; the Secretary General of the Russian Paralympic Committee and five-time Paralympic gold medallist in swimming, Andrey Strokin; the member of the Marketing Commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Olympic silver medallist in water polo, Stavroula Kozompoli; and the Executive Director of the Institute for Human Rights and Business, John Morrison.

158. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two 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: Brazil[43] (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), Dominican Republic[44] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Greece[45] (also on behalf of Brazil, the Congo, Cyprus, China, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation), Maldives, Qatar (also on behalf of Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates), Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas, Egypt, Malaysia, United States of America;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Scottish Human Rights Commission (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Watch; Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale (also on behalf of Defence for Children International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China, Nigeria, Pakistan[46] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Spain, Sudan, Holy See;

[43] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[44] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[45] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[46] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

(d) Observer for the International Olympic Committee;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; International Service for Human Rights; Iraqi Development Organization.

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

C. General debate on agenda item 3

162. At the 18th and 19th meetings, on 20 June 2016, and at the 20th meeting, on 21 June 2016, 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: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil[47] (also on behalf of Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway and Switzerland), China, Costa Rica[48] (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Belgium, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Luxembourg, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, the Netherlands, Palau, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of)[49] (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Norway[50] (also on behalf of Argentina, Ghana and the Russian Federation), Pakistan[51] (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovenia (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia), Slovenia (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, El Salvador, Namibia, Portugal, Singapore, Tunisia and Uruguay), South Africa, Switzerland (also on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, Guyana, Iraq, Ireland, Peru, Poland, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, United States of America;

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

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Asia Pacific Forum; Human Rights Commission of the Philippines (also on behalf of GANHRI Working Group on Business and Human Rights);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Agence Internationale pour le Developpement; Agence pour les droits de l'homme; Alliance Defending Freedom; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Dunenyo; Association Points-Cœur (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII); Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Auspice Stella; British Humanist Association; Center for Inquiry; Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)); Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Chant du Guépard dans le Désert; Child Rights Connect (also on behalf of Consortium for Street Children, The; Defence for Children International; Eurochild; Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS; Foundation ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes); Franciscans International; International Movement ATD Fourth World; Make Mothers Matter – MMM; Plan International, Inc.; Save the Children International; Women's World Summit Foundation); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The); Colombian Commission of Jurists; Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans; European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme; European Union of Jewish Students; Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; Federation of Cuban Women; Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN); Friends World Committee for Consultation; Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Il Cenacolo; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Institute for Policy Studies; International Career Support Association; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Muslim Women's Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of International Federation of University Women; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Teresian Association); International Service for Human Rights; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy; Liberation; Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Inc. Education Fund; Mothers Legacy Project; Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA); Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH) (also on behalf of Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN)); Save the Children International (also on behalf of Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre ; Child Rights Connect; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Consortium for Street Children, The; Defence for Children International; Defence for Children International; EuroChild; International Catholic Child Bureau ; International Council of Women / Conseil International des Femmes ; Plan International ; Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale); Society for Threatened Peoples; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement;

Women's International Democratic Federation; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Evangelical Alliance; World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

163. At the 19th meeting, on 20 June 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea.

164. At the same meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

165. At the 20th meeting, on 21 June 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Iraq and the Philippines.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Youth and human rights

166. At the 41st meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of El Salvador, also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova and Tunisia, and the representatives of Portugal and the Republic of Moldova, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.1, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), Romania, Serbia, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Ukraine, the United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Argentina, the Bahamas, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sri Lanka and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

167. 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.

168. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/1).

Protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

169. At the 41st meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Chile, also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay, and the representatives of Brazil and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America. Angola, the Netherlands and Paraguay withdrew their original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia joined the sponsors.

170. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the representative of Saudi Arabia moved the adjournment of the consideration of the draft resolution.

171. Subsequently, the representatives of Bangladesh and Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania) made statements in favour of the motion. The representatives of Mexico and Panama made statements against the motion.

172. Under the same rule, a recorded vote was taken on the motion to adjourn the consideration of the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Togo, Viet Nam

173. The motion to adjourn the consideration of the draft resolution was rejected by 15 votes to 22, with 9 abstentions.[52]

174. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania) introduced amendments A/HRC/32/L.71, A/HRC/32/L.72, A/HRC/32/L.73, A/HRC/32/L.74, A/HRC/32/L.75, A/HRC/32/L.76, A/HRC/32/L.77, A/HRC/32/L.78, A/HRC/32/L.79, A/HRC/32/L.80 and A/HRC/32/L.81 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1.

175. Amendments A/HRC/32/L.71, A/HRC/32/L.72, A/HRC/32/L.73, A/HRC/32/L.74, A/HRC/32/L.75, A/HRC/32/L.76, A/HRC/32/L.77, A/HRC/32/L.78, A/HRC/32/L.79, A/HRC/32/L.80 and A/HRC/32/L.81 were sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania). Subsequently, Belarus joined the sponsors.

176. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Maldives, the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1 as well as on the proposed amendments.

177. 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.

[52] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

178. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay) and Slovenia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.71.

179. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.71. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Namibia, South Africa, Viet Nam

180. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.71 was rejected by 17 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions.[53]

181. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay) and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.72.

182. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.72. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Namibia, South Africa, Viet Nam

183. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.72 was rejected by 17 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions.[54]

184. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay) and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.73.

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[53] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

[54] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

185. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.73. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Namibia

186. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.73 was adopted by 24 votes to 17, with 4 abstentions.[55]

187. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay) and Panama made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.74.

188. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.74. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mongolia, Namibia

189. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.74 was adopted by 23 votes to 17, with 5 abstentions.[56]

190. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay) and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.75.

191. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.75. The voting was as follows:

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

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

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mongolia, Namibia, South Africa

192. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.75 was adopted by 20 votes to 18, with 6 abstentions.[57]

193. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay) and Slovenia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.76.

194. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.76. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mongolia, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa

195. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.76 was adopted by 21 votes to 17, with 7 abstentions.[58]

196. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.77.

197. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.77. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria,

[57] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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

Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ethiopia, Ghana, Mongolia, Namibia

198. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.77 was adopted by 23 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions.[59]

199. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.78.

200. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.78. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mongolia, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa, Viet Nam

201. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.78 was adopted by 18 votes to 17, with 9 abstentions.[60]

202. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), the Netherlands, Panama and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.79.

203. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.79. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

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

[60] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ecuador, Ethiopia, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa

204. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.79 was adopted by 22 votes to 17, with 5 abstentions.[61]

205. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.80.

206. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.80. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation,[62] Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Namibia, South Africa, Viet Nam

207. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.80 was rejected by 16 votes to 20, with 8 abstentions.[63]

208. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.81.

209. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.81. The voting was as follows:

[61] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

[62] The representative of the Russian Federation subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to vote in favour of the amendment.

[63] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa, Viet Nam

210. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.81 was rejected by 17 votes to 19, with 8 abstentions.[64]

211. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Nigeria, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on retaining the title of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1.

212. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Qatar, a recorded vote was taken on retaining the title of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Abstaining:

Botswana, China, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Namibia, South Africa

213. The title of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1 was retained by 22 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions.[65]

214. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on retaining preambular paragraph four of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1.

[64] The delegations of Cuba, Ethiopia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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

215. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Qatar, a recorded vote was taken on retaining the preambular paragraph four of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Abstaining:

Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Namibia

216. The preambular paragraph four of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1 was retained by 21 votes to 14, with 9 abstentions.[66]

217. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on retaining operative paragraph two of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1.

218. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Qatar, a recorded vote was taken on retaining the operative paragraph two of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Abstaining:

Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Namibia

219. The operative paragraph two of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1 was retained by 23 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions.[67]

220. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made

[66] The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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

statements in explanation of vote before the vote on retaining operative paragraphs three to seven of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1.

221. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Maldives, a recorded vote was taken on retaining operative paragraphs three to seven of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa

222. The operative paragraphs three to seven of draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1 were retained by 21 votes to 17, with 7 abstentions.[68]

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Botswana, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as amended.

224. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Nigeria, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1 as amended. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Abstaining:

Botswana, Ghana, India, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa

[68] The delegations of Cuba and Ethiopia did not cast a vote.

225. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1 as amended was adopted by 23 votes to 18, with 6 abstentions (resolution 32/2).

226. At the 46th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of China, Mexico, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania) and the United Arab Emirates made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

227. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Belgium, also on behalf of Armenia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Senegal and Thailand, introduced draft decision A/HRC/32/L.4, sponsored by Armenia, Belgium, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Senegal and Thailand. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Panama and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

228. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that draft decision A/HRC/32/L.4 had been orally revised, and that amendment A/HRC/32/L.66 to draft decision A/HRC/32/L.4 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

229. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.66 was sponsored by the Russian Federation.

230. Also at the same meeting, the draft decision as orally revised was adopted without a vote (decision 32/115).

Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: protecting victims of trafficking and persons at risk of trafficking, especially women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations

231. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of Germany, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.6, sponsored by Germany and the Philippines, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Argentina, Belarus, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Rwanda, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

232. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/3).

Elimination of discrimination against women

233. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Colombia, also on behalf of Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.7/Rev.1, sponsored by Colombia and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada,

Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Mongolia, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovenia, Ukraine and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

234. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia orally revised the draft resolution.

235. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/32/L.67, A/HRC/32/L.68, A/HRC/32/L.69 and A/HRC/32/L.70 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.7/Rev.1 as orally revised, and announced that amendment A/HRC/32/L.68 had been withdrawn.

236. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.67 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Cuba, Egypt and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.68 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.69 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.70 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Egypt joined the sponsors.

237. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.7/Rev.1 as orally revised.

238. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.7/Rev.1 as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

239. 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.

240. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.67.

241. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.67. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Namibia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

242. Amendment A/HRC/32/L67 was rejected by 16 votes to 20, with 11 abstentions.

243. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Panama made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.69.

244. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.69. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Togo

245. Amendment A/HRC/32/L69 was rejected by 16 votes to 21, with 9 abstentions.[69]

246. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Slovenia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.70.

247. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.70. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Congo, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa, Togo

248. Amendment A/HRC/32/L70 was rejected by 14 votes to 23, with 9 abstentions.[70]

249. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.7/Rev.1 as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Paraguay disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, and also on behalf of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) disassociated the delegations from the consensus on preambular paragraphs 10 and 13 and operative

[69] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

[70] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

paragraphs 6, 11 and 18 of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraph 18 of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Ecuador disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of El Salvador disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraphs 10 and 13 and operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

250. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/4).

Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality

251. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of the Russian Federation, also on behalf of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.8, sponsored by the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Cabo Verde, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, Mexico, Tunisia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

252. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

253. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/5).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

254. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Iran (Islamic Republic of), also on behalf of the States Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.11, sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the States Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Paraguay joined the sponsors.

255. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

256. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/6).

The right to a nationality: women's equal nationality rights in law and in practice

257. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Colombia, Slovakia, Turkey and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.12, sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Colombia, Mexico, Slovakia, Turkey and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Ukraine. Subsequently, Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Lithuania, the Marshall Islands and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

258. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

259. 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.

260. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/7).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food

261. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.15, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Haiti, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Georgia, Germany, Greece , Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand joined the sponsors.

262. 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.

263. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/8).

Human rights and international solidarity

264. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Cuba, also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Haiti, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.16, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Haiti, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

265. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

266. 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.

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

268. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.16. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Mexico

269. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.16 was adopted by 33 votes to 13, with 1 abstention (resolution 32/9).

Business and human rights: improving accountability and access to remedy

270. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 June 2016, the representative of Norway, also on behalf of Argentina, Ghana and the Russian Federation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.19, sponsored by Argentina, Ghana, Norway and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Honduras, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Spain withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

271. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway orally revised the draft resolution.

272. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

273. 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.

274. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/10).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

275. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Austria and Uganda introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.13, sponsored by Austria and Uganda, and co-sponsored by Albania, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

the United States of America and Zambia. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Maldives, Monaco, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

276. 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.

277. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/11).

Impact of arms transfers on human rights

278. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Ecuador and Peru introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.14, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru, and co-sponsored by Angola, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Palau and the Sudan. Subsequently, Cabo Verde, Chile, the Congo, Guatemala, Maldives, Nigeria, Panama, Switzerland and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

279. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru orally revised the draft resolution.

280. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

281. 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.

282. At the same meeting, the representatives of France, Germany, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

283. 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 draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.14 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

France, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Albania, Belgium, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

284. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.14 as orally revised was adopted by 32 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions (resolution 32/12).

The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet

285. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Sweden, also on behalf of Brazil, Nigeria, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.20, sponsored by Brazil, Nigeria, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Israel, Kenya, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

286. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden orally revised the draft resolution.

287. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/32/L.85, A/HRC/32/L.86 and A/HRC/32/L.88 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.20 as orally revised, and announced that amendment A/HRC/32/L.85 had been withdrawn. Subsequently, the representative of China, also on behalf of Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced amendment A/HRC/32/L.87 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.20 as orally revised.

288. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.85 was sponsored by China and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Belarus. Subsequently, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.86 was sponsored by China and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Belarus. Subsequently, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/32/L.87 and A/HRC/32/L.88 were sponsored by China and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Belarus and Iran (Islamic Republic of). Subsequently, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

289. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.20 as orally revised.

290. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of France, Latvia, Paraguay and the Republic of Korea made general comments in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.20 as orally revised as well as on the proposed amendments.

291. 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.

292. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Nigeria, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.86. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Namibia, Philippines, Togo

293. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.86 was rejected by 15 votes to 23, with 9 abstentions.

294. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Nigeria, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.87. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Togo

295. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.87 was rejected by 17 votes to 25, with 5 abstentions.

296. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Nigeria, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.88. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Namibia, Togo

297. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.88 was rejected by 18 votes to 24, with 5 abstentions.

298. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and South Africa made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.20 as orally revised. In its statement, the

representative of China disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraph 17 and operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

299. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/13).

Protection of the human rights of migrants: strengthening the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants including in large movements

300. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.22, sponsored by Mexico, and co-sponsored by Angola, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Ecuador, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and the United States of America. Subsequently, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Guatemala, Ireland, Maldives, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

301. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

302. 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.

303. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/14).

Access to medicines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

304. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Brazil and India, also on behalf of China, Egypt, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.23/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, Sri Lanka and Turkey. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Timor-Leste, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

305. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil orally revised the draft resolution.

306. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

308. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

309. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/15).

Promoting the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health through enhancing capacity-building in public health

310. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of China, also on behalf of Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and South Africa, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by Algeria, Brazil, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and South Africa, and co-sponsored by Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Maldives, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

311. At the same meeting, the representative of China orally revised the draft resolution.

312. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

313. 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.

314. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/16).

Addressing the impact of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence in the context of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls

315. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.25, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Angola, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain and Turkey. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Slovenia, Thailand, Tunisia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

316. At the same meeting, the representative of Paraguay made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

317. 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.

318. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/17).

Mental health and human rights

319. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Brazil and Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.26, sponsored by Brazil and Portugal, and co-sponsored by Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Fiji, France, Greece, Israel, Monaco, Montenegro, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Andorra,

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

320. 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.

321. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote and disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution.

322. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/18).

Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

323. At the 43rd meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28/Rev.1, sponsored by Canada, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Poland, San Marino, Sierra Leone and Zambia joined the sponsors.

324. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution.

325. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/32/L.38, A/HRC/32/L.39, A/HRC/32/L.41, A/HRC/32/L.45 and A/HRC/32/L.46 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

326. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.38 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Cuba joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.39 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.41 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.45 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, China and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.46 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsor.

327. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/32/L.36, A/HRC/32/L.37, A/HRC/32/L.42 and A/HRC/32/L.43 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28/Rev.1 as orally revised, and announced that amendments A/HRC/32/L.40 and A/HRC/32/L.44 had been withdrawn.

328. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation orally revised amendment A/HRC/32/L.37 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28/Rev.1 as orally revised.

329. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.36 was sponsored by the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Cuba and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.37 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.40 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus and Egypt joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.42 was sponsored by the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus and Egypt joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.43 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, Egypt and Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.44 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus joined the sponsor.

330. At the same meeting, the representative of Panama made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28/Rev.1 as orally revised.

331. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of France, Latvia, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Paraguay and the Republic of Korea made general comments in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28/Rev.1 as orally revised as well as on the proposed amendments.

332. 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.

333. At the same meeting, the representatives of France, Panama and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.36.

334. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Panama, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.36. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Namibia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

335. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.36 was rejected by 12 votes to 22, with 13 abstentions.

336. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.37 as orally revised.

337. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Panama, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.37 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Viet Nam

338. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.37 as orally revised was rejected by 15 votes to 22, with 9 abstentions.[71]

339. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.42.

340. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Panama, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.42. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Togo

341. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.42 was rejected by 14 votes to 23, with 10 abstentions.

342. At the same meeting, the representatives of Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.43.

343. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Panama, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.43. The voting was as follows:

[71] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

344. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.43 as orally revised was rejected by 10 votes to 24, with 12 abstentions.[72]

345. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar) and Togo made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28/Rev.1 as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar) disassociated the delegations from the consensus on operative paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

346. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/19).

Realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl

347. At the 44th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of the United Arab Emirates introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.30/Rev.1, sponsored by the United Arab Emirates, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar (on behalf of the of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

348. 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.

[72] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

349. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/20).

Elimination of female genital mutilation

350. At the 44th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.31/Rev.1, sponsored by South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

351. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa orally revised the draft resolution.

352. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

353. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/21).

The right to education

354. At the 44th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.33, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

355. At the same meeting, the representative of Portugal orally revised the draft resolution.

356. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

357. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/22).

Protection of the family: role of the family in supporting the protection and promotion of human rights of persons with disabilities

358. At the 44th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Belarus, Egypt and Qatar, also on behalf of Bangladesh, China, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda, introduced draft

resolution A/HRC/32/L.35, sponsored by Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda, and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, the Congo, Fiji, Kenya, Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania), Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Guatemala, Hungary, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Poland and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

359. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced amendments A/HRC/32/L.82, A/HRC/32/L.83 and A/HRC/32/L.84 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35. Subsequently, the representative of Switzerland, also on behalf of Norway, introduced amendment A/HRC/32/L.89 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35.

360. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.82 was sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania and Portugal joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.83 was sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania, Malta and Portugal joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.84 was sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Cyprus, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania and Portugal joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.89 was sponsored by Norway and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Belgium. Subsequently, Latvia and Portugal joined the sponsors.

361. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Morocco, Qatar, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Tunisia and Uganda) made statements in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35.

362. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Côte d’Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia and the United Arab Emirates made general comments in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35 as well as on the proposed amendments.

363. 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.

364. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.82.

365. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.82. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Georgia, Mongolia, Philippines, Viet Nam

366. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.82 was rejected by 16 votes to 25, with 4 abstentions.[73]

367. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.83.

368. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Qatar, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.83. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Georgia, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Viet Nam

369. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.83 was rejected by 13 votes to 27, with 5 abstentions.[74]

370. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.84.

371. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.84. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav

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

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

Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Georgia, Mongolia, Philippines, Viet Nam

372. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.84 was rejected by 14 votes to 27, with 4 abstentions.[75]

373. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.89.

374. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Morocco, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.89. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Georgia, Mongolia, Philippines, Viet Nam

375. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.89 was rejected by 14 votes to 27, with 4 abstentions.[76]

376. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico, Panama and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35.

377. 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 draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco,

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

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

Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Georgia, Mexico, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

378. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35 was adopted by 32 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions (resolution 32/23).

379. At the 46th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Civil society space

380. At the 46th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Ireland and Sierra Leone, also on behalf of Chile, Japan and Tunisia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29, sponsored by Chile, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Senegal, the State of Palestine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

381. At the same meeting, the representative of Ireland orally revised the draft resolution.

382. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/32/L.52, A/HRC/32/L.53, A/HRC/32/L.54, A/HRC/32/L.55, A/HRC/32/L.56, A/HRC/32/L.59, A/HRC/32/L.60, A/HRC/32/L.61, A/HRC/32/L.62, A/HRC/32/L.63, A/HRC/32/L.64 and A/HRC/32/L.65 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29 as orally revised, and announced that amendments A/HRC/32/L.51, A/HRC/32/L.57 and A/HRC/32/L.58 had been withdrawn.

383. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.51 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus, Cuba, Egypt and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/32/L.52 and A/HRC/32/L.64 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus, Egypt and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/32/L.53, A/HRC/32/L.59 and A/HRC/32/L.65 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus and Egypt joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.54 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/32/L.55 and A/HRC/32/L.58 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/32/L.56 and A/HRC/32/L.60 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendments

A/HRC/32/L.57 and A/HRC/32/L.62 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus, Cuba, Egypt and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.61 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus, Cuba and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.63 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Belarus and South Africa joined the sponsors.

384. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland, also on behalf of Chile, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29 as orally revised.

385. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29 as orally revised as well as on the proposed amendments.

386. 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.

387. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.52.

388. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.52. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, India, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Namibia, Viet Nam

389. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.52 was rejected by 12 votes to 22, with 12 abstentions.[77]

390. At the same meeting, the representatives of Panama and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.53.

391. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.53. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan,

[77] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa

392. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.53 was rejected by 12 votes to 23, with 12 abstentions.

393. At the same meeting, the representatives of Latvia, the Netherlands and Slovenia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.54.

394. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.54. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, India, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria

395. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.54 was rejected by 13 votes to 23, with 11 abstentions.

396. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.55.

397. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.55. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Botswana, Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Philippines

398. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.55 was rejected by 17 votes to 21, with 9 abstentions.

399. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.56.

400. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.56. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria

401. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.56 was rejected by 16 votes to 22, with 9 abstentions.

402. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.59.

403. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.59. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates

404. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.59 was rejected by 9 votes to 22, with 15 abstentions.[78]

405. At the same meeting, the representatives of Latvia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.60.

406. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.60. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

407. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.60 was rejected by 13 votes to 22, with 12 abstentions.

408. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Latvia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.61.

409. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.61. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Togo

410. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.61 was rejected by 15 votes to 22, with 10 abstentions.

411. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and the Republic of Korea made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.62.

[78] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

412. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.62. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria

413. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.62 was rejected by 15 votes to 22, with 10 abstentions.

414. At the same meeting, the representatives of France and Slovenia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.63.

415. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.63. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, India, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Togo

416. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.63 was rejected by 13 votes to 22, with 12 abstentions.

417. At the same meeting, the representative of Albania made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.64.

418. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.64. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland,

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

419. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.64 was rejected by 11 votes to 23, with 13 abstentions.

420. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/32/L.65.

421. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/32/L.65. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

422. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.65 was rejected by 9 votes to 22, with 15 abstentions.[79]

423. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, India, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates), South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29 as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of India disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraph 13 and operative paragraphs 8, 14 and 16 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates) disassociated the delegations from the consensus on preambular paragraphs 6, 8, 9, 11 and 14, and operative paragraphs 1, 4, 7, 8, 13 and 14 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Latvia,

[79] The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

China, Congo, Cuba, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

425. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29 as orally revised was adopted by 31 votes to 7, with 9 abstentions (resolution 32/31).

The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

426. At the 46th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Maldives and the United States of America, also on behalf of the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Lithuania and Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.32, sponsored by the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Angola, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Switzerland and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

427. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally revised the draft resolution.

428. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/32/L.47, A/HRC/32/L.48, A/HRC/32/L.49 and A/HRC/32/L.50 to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.32 as orally revised had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

429. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.47 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus and China. Subsequently, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.48 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus and China. Subsequently, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.49 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus and China. Subsequently, South Africa joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/32/L.50 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus and China. Subsequently, Cuba and South Africa joined the sponsors.

430. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

431. 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.

432. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/32).

Human rights and climate change

433. At the 46th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representatives of Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.34, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and co-sponsored by Angola, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Ireland, Kenya, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Peru, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Tunisia. Subsequently, Algeria, Andorra, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Uruguay and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

434. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines orally revised the draft resolution.

435. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the Russian Federation made general comments in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.34 as orally revised.

436. 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.

437. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/33).

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

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

438. At the 20th meeting, on 21 June 2016, the Chairperson of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, provided an oral update, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/17.

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

440. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 20th and 21st meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Botswana, China , Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Estonia, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Allied Rainbow Communities International; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Presse Embleme Campagne; United Nations Watch; World Evangelical Alliance.

441. At the 21st meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made final remarks as the State concerned.

442. At the same meeting, the Chairperson answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

443. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 June 2016, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Turkey.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea

444. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 June 2016, the Chairperson of the Commission of Inquiry to investigate all alleged violations of human rights in Eritrea, Mike Smith, presented the report of the Commission (A/HRC/32/47), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 29/18.

445. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Botswana, China (also on behalf of Pakistan), Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Djibouti, Ireland, Nicaragua, Norway, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights Watch; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; United Nations Watch; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

447. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made final remarks as the State concerned.

448. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with a special procedures mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

449. At the 21st meeting, on 21 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Miklós Haraszti, presented his report (A/HRC/32/48).

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

451. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 21st and 22nd 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: Albania, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Russian Federation (also on behalf of Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Republic of Korea, Ecuador, India, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan (also on behalf of Pakistan), Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea , Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United States of America, Uzbekistan, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation; Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; United Nations Watch.

452. At the 22nd meeting, on the same day, the representative of Belarus made final remarks as the State concerned.

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

D. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in South Sudan

454. At the 23rd meeting, on 22 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/20, the Council held an enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in South Sudan.

455. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the enhanced interactive dialogue.

456. At the same meeting, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Akech Chol Ahou; the Chairperson of the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights, Pansy Tlakula; the Deputy Chairperson of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission for the Agreement of the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, Francois L. Fall; the Acting Chairperson of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, Nyuol Justin Yaac Arop; and the Director of Human Rights of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, Eugene Nindorera made statements.

457. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Botswana, China, France, Germany, Mexico, Portugal, Republic of Korea, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (also on behalf of CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation); Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Service for Human Rights; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; VIVAT International.

458. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. General debate on agenda item 4

459. At the 23rd and 24th meetings, on 22 June 2016, and at the 27th meeting, on 23 June 2016, 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: Belgium, Cuba, China, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union), Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Montenegro, Norway, Solomon Islands, Spain, Ukraine, United States of America, Vanuatu;

(c) 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 Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Agence Internationale pour le Developpement ; Agence pour les droits de l'homme; Al-Hakim Foundation; Alliance Defending Freedom; Alsalam Foundation (also on behalf of Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc); Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Dunenyo; Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Baha'i International Community; B'nai B'rith; British Humanist Association; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Inquiry; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (also on behalf of Colombian Commission of Jurists; Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights; Washington Office on Latin America); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC); Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; Federation of Cuban Women; France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Franciscans International (also on behalf of Minority Rights Group; Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund); Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Human Rights House Foundation; Human Rights Watch; Il Cenacolo ; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Commission of Jurists; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Muslim Women's Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International PEN; International Service for Human Rights; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Jubilee Campaign; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International (also on behalf of International Press Institute); Society for Development and

Community Empowerment; Society for Threatened Peoples; Syriac Universal Alliance, The. Federation Syriaque International; Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; Women's Human Rights International Association; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Evangelical Alliance; World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY); World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

460. At the 24th meeting, on 22 June 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

461. At the 27th meeting, on 23 June 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Brazil, Burundi and Nigeria.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

462. At the 45th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Somalia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.5/Rev.1, sponsored by Djibouti and Somalia. Subsequently, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

463. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia orally revised the draft resolution.

464. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

465. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement as the State concerned.

466. 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.

467. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, the Russian Federation made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In their statements, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Ecuador disassociated the delegations from the consensus on operative paragraph 17 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

468. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/24).

469. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

470. At the 45th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United States of America,

introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.9, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Bahrain, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, San Marino and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

471. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Qatar and the Russian federation made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

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

473. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

474. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.9. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Burundi, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Viet Nam

475. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.9 was adopted by 27 votes to 6, with 14 abstentions (resolution 32/25).

476. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation (also on behalf of Algeria, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Iraq) made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Situation of human rights in Belarus

477. At the 45th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.10/Rev.1, sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

478. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation and Switzerland (also on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and New Zealand) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

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

480. 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.

481. At the same meeting, the representatives of Botswana, China, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

482. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.10/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, India, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates

483. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.10/Rev.1 was adopted by 15 votes to 9, with 23 abstentions (resolution 32/26).

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Panel discussion on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review

484. At the 25th meeting, on 22 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 30/14, the Council held a panel discussion on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review.

485. The Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union made opening statements for the panel. The Permanent Representative of Maldives, Hala Hameed, moderated the discussion for the panel.

486. The following panellists made statements: Alexandra Ocles Padilla, Member of the National Assembly of Ecuador and President of the Parliamentary group for the rights of peoples and nationalities; Hakim Benchamach, President of the Chambre des Conseillers of Morocco and Member of the Superior Council of Education and Vocational Training; Neri J. Colmenares, Senior Deputy Minority Leader, Philippines House of Representatives; Kareen Jabre, Director of the Division of Programmes at the Inter-Parliamentary Union; Murray Hunt, Legal Adviser to the Joint Committee on Human Rights of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Visiting Professor in Human Rights Law at the University of Oxford. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

487. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Georgia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan[80] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain[81] (also on behalf of Ecuador, Italy, Maldives, Morocco, the Philippines and Romania);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Egypt, Sierra Leone.

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

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

489. During the ensuing panel discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

[80] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[81] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Maldives, Namibia, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Espace Afrique International; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

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

B. Forum on Business and Human Rights

491. At the 27th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Chief ad interim of the Special Procedures Branch of OHCHR presented, on behalf of the Chairperson-Rapporteur, the report containing a summary of discussions at the fourth annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, held from 16 to 18 November 2015 (A/HRC/32/46).

C. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

492. At the 18th meeting, on 20 June 2016, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report containing a summary of the discussions held and the proposals made at the workshop to review the mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, held on 4 and 5 April 2016 (A/HRC/32/26) (see chapter II, section B).

D. General debate on agenda item 5

493. At the 27th meeting, on 23 June 2016, and at the 31st meeting, on 24 June 2016, 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: Bolivia (Plurinational States of), China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[82] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, India (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Mexico, Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), Norway[83] (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Pakistan[84] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal (also on behalf of Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Egypt, Finland, France,

[82] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[83] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[84] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Italy, Mexico, Namibia, Spain and Uruguay), Russian Federation, Slovenia (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco and Switzerland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Chile, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, United States of America, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Agence Internationale pour le Developpement; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists;Arab Commission for Human Rights; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Center for Global Nonkilling); BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man); Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM); International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Muslim Women's Union; International Service for Human Rights; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Prahar: Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; United Nations Watch; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Muslim Congress.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

494. At the 45th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.17, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Argentina, Belarus, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

495. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

496. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/27).

Declaration on the right to peace

497. At the 45th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.18, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Nicaragua, the Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently,

Angola, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), South Africa and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

498. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

499. 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.

500. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

501. 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 draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.18. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Albania, Georgia, Portugal, Switzerland

502. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.18 was adopted by 34 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions (resolution 32/28).

VI. Universal periodic review

503. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, 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 twenty-fourth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review held from 18 to 29 November 2016.

504. In accordance with resolution 5/1, the President outlined that all recommendations must be part of the final document of the UPR and accordingly, the State under Review should clearly communicate its position on all recommendations either by indicating that it "supports" or "notes" the concerned recommendations.

A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes

505. In accordance with paragraph 4.3 of President's statement 8/1, the following section contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome by States under review, Member and Observer States of the Council, as well as general comments made by other relevant stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

Namibia

506. The review of Namibia was held on 18 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Namibia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/NAM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/NAM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/NAM/3).

507. At its 26th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Namibia (see section C below).

508. The outcome of the review of Namibia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/4), the views of Namibia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/4/Add.1)*.

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

509. The delegation of Namibia, headed by Honourable Dr. Albert Kawana, Minister of Justice, stated that Namibia was honoured to participate in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism and to present its report to the Human Rights Council. The delegation thanked the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council for its assistance in this endeavour.

510. The delegation stated that Namibia is, and has always been, a proponent of the Universal Periodic Review mechanism since its inception in 2006. It valued the distinct

universal and peer review nature of this Mechanism, which is supported by many countries, and which provided a platform for engagement among states on issues of concern. As a member of the Human Rights Council, Namibia recognised the importance of this Mechanism for preventative intervention.

511. The delegation stated that Namibia received 219 recommendations and confirmed Namibia's position on those recommendations, as indicated in the Addendum (A/HRC/32/4/Add.1). Those recommendations that have been noted were still the subject of further consultation since some of them would require constitutional amendments prior to their implementation. Namibia has an established democratic culture and therefore constitutional amendments require wide consultations, including consultations with all political parties, and such amendments may only be effected through consensus. This is a time consuming process.

512. The delegation stated that Namibia attached great importance to strengthening and promoting human rights for all in the country. However, it emphasised that no country was free from allegations of human rights abuses and Namibia was no exception.

Namibia has continued to strengthen its legal and policy framework as well as those institutions responsible for combating human rights abuses. The Government remained committed to delivering on its promises. It will continue to build on the progress made during the era of peace and stability, and will also focus on economic emancipation and prosperity for all citizens. The responses by Namibia to the recommendations received were based on the best interest of the Namibian people, the country, and the broader international community.

513. The delegation urged the Human Rights Council to take into account that for the last three consecutive years, Namibia has experienced a severe drought. The Government was committed to ensuring that no citizen dies of hunger as a result of the drought. Consequently, the Government was compelled to inter alia redirect resources from education, health and infrastructure development to drought relief. This state of affairs has naturally affected Namibia's international commitments, including in areas of further enhancing the enjoyment of human rights of its citizens. In this context, implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan which focused mainly on access to health services, justice, education, water and sanitation, housing and land was likely to be adversely affected.

514. In addition to the challenges arising from the ongoing drought, Namibia faced the challenges of unemployment and persistent poverty. Those challenges were compounded by the fact that Namibia was regarded as an upper middle income country, which resulted in the withdrawal of many social development partners.

515. The delegation stated that one of the issues raised was the absence of specific legislation criminalizing torture and informed the Human Rights Council that legislation to this effect will be tabled in Parliament before the end of this year. The envisaged legislation will define the crime of torture as explicitly provided for in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

516. The Government was aware of the need to speed up law-reform initiatives in order to implement some of the accepted recommendations. To this end, some draft bills will be tabled in Parliament this year.

517. The implementation of the Child Care and Protection Act was one of the main priorities and the Government was working tirelessly to finalize the outstanding regulations so that this Act is brought into operation. As a commitment to further enhance the rights of the child, the Child Justice Bill has been drafted and will be tabled in Parliament this year.

518. The delegation stated that those recommendations to repeal criminal law provisions which criminalize sodomy, as well as those recommendations calling for recognition of the rights of same-sex couples were noted. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia does not permit marriage of same-sex couples. The delegation emphasised that individuals in same-sex relationships were not persecuted and that victimization of or violence against any person was prohibited.

519. Namibia has accepted recommendations to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the third Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, amongst others.

520. Violence against women and girls remained a serious concern and the Government will continue to consult with all stakeholders on finding ways beyond progressive legislation to curb this evil.

521. The delegation stated that the Universal Periodic Review mechanism provided Namibia with an opportunity to acknowledge its shortcomings and request for assistance, where needed, to effectively implement the accepted recommendations.

522. On behalf of the Government, the delegation expressed its sincere appreciation to its social development partners and to the international community at large for their cooperation, assistance and partnership with Namibia in its efforts to strengthen its capacity to promote and protect the rights of its citizens.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

523. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Namibia, 20 delegations made statements.

524. Haiti encouraged Namibia to continue national consultations particularly with civil society and to work on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It welcomed the determination of Namibia to build hospitals through-out the country for person with mental disabilities. It encouraged continued national dialogue to reduce social inequalities and thus contribute to economic development.

525. India commended Namibia for the receptive and constructive manner in which it participated in the universal periodic review mechanism. The review reflected the intense participation and engagement by peer countries, with as many as 96 delegations taking the floor and 219 addressed to Namibia which cover a range of human rights issues. India was encouraged by the number of recommendations accepted by Namibia. Namibia has gained much from the review and will continue to implement accepted recommendations.

526. Latvia commended Namibia on its constructive engagement with the UPR process and its commitment to addressing gender-based violence. Latvia further noted Namibia's constructive engagement with the Special Procedures Branch of the Human Rights Council as demonstrated by the recent visit by mandate-holders to the country. However, full cooperation is necessary and Latvia regrets that Namibia did not accept its recommendation to extend a standing invitation to all mandate holders and encourages Namibia to do so.

527. Pakistan welcomed Namibia and thanked them for providing an update on the accepted recommendations and for accepting the majority of recommendations that were made to it during the review, including those made by Pakistan. Pakistan also praised Namibia's achievement in economic and social development, despite challenges it had

faced, thus further contributing to the promotion and protection of the rights of all its citizens.

528. The Republic of Korea thanked Namibia for its constructive engagement with the UPR review and welcomed the acceptance of the Republic of Korea's recommendations regarding the adoption of the Child Care and Protection Act, the elimination of gender-based violence and revision of the Married Persons Equality Act of 1996.

529. Sierra Leone commended Namibia for its current efforts to criminalize torture and noted its implementation of free and universal primary and secondary education as a good example to follow. Sierra Leone further recognized Namibia as ranking first in Africa for freedom of the press and for its strategic long-term health roadmap. Sierra Leone finally encouraged Namibia to address the consequences of the severe drought the country is experiencing through relevant partnerships.

530. South Africa welcomed the positive developments in Namibia since its first UPR review and further congratulated Namibia on its acceptance of a large number of recommendations. South Africa noted commendable progress in the field of human rights by Namibia, particularly: gender parity, universal access to education, reduction in HIV infection rates, providing safe drinking water, sanitation and the robust legal protection of women. South Africa encouraged the international community to undertake renewed global partnerships for development in support of these efforts.

531. Sri Lanka noted that Namibia had undertaken significant efforts to pursue its human rights obligations, despite the challenged posed by severe droughts associated with climate change. Sri Lanka further recognized the government efforts toward eradicating poverty and unemployment. Sri Lanka encouraged Namibia to implement initiatives it has put in place including the National Human Rights Action Plan for 2015-2019, the revised National Gender Policy (2010-2020) and the Child Care and Protection Act (2015).

532. Togo welcomed the numerous measures taken by Namibia to implement recommendations from the first cycle, particularly the establishment of the Ministry to combat poverty and the adoption of an act governing juvenile justice. Togo commended Namibia for accepting the majority of the recommendations from its second cycle review and invited the international community to contribute its support towards the implementation of those recommendations.

533. UNICEF was working closely with the government and development partners to accelerate the enforcement the Child Care and Protection Act of 2015. It looked forward to the enactment of the proposed Trafficking in Persons Bill and the Child Justice Bill, and the updating of the 2001 Education Act. The inequalities in income are reflected in inequalities in social outcomes. The government has declared a "war on poverty" which provides an opportunity to address these inequalities. UNICEF encouraged the government to address key human rights capacity gaps, improve monitoring of outcomes for children and evaluate financial resource allocations.

534. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the open-mindedness and the willingness shown by Namibia to take advice in the course of the review. Namibia has provided specific answers to all questions posed and has supported the vast majority of recommendations emerging from the review. Namibia has taken major initiatives to help the poorest and has successfully carried out plans, programmes and projects focused on improving social well-being, particularly the well-being of the family. It encouraged continued strengthening and implementation of social policies with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable groups.

535. Zimbabwe commended Namibia for supporting most of the recommendations from the second review. Namibia was committed to the promotion and protection of human

rights and to the fulfilment of its regional and international obligations, which was evident by, among other thing, its adoption of the National Plan on Human Rights 2015-2019 and by its submission of all outstanding reports on human rights instruments to which it is a party.

536. Algeria stated that Namibia has made major efforts to promote and protect human rights, particularly to fight poverty, guarantee the right to health, and access to education, to clean drinking water and a healthy environment. The launch of the National Action Plan for Human Rights 2015-2019 indicated the depth of Namibia's commitment to human rights. It welcomed the acceptance of two recommendations concerning universal education for children and the fight against traditional practices that tolerate sexual violence and discrimination against women.

537. Angola expressed support for the efforts made by Namibia to protect and promote human rights, particularly its adherence to international and regional human rights instruments. It expressed appreciation for the strengthening on the national programme for gender equality. Namibia has accepted many recommendations including those made by Angola. It encouraged and supported Namibia in its future efforts to implement the accepted recommendations.

538. Botswana stated that Namibia has taken legislative and policy measures to address education, gender-based violence and children's rights and noted the adoption of the Sector Policy on Inclusive Education and the Child Care and Protection Act. It noted the continued strengthening of the human rights institutions, including the Office of the Ombudsman.

539. Burundi noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Namibia to guarantee access to education, which included free education in primary and in secondary schools. It welcomed efforts to ensure access to health care for all, and the establishment of the Ombudsman's Office and the increased budget for this Office. The adoption of the national action plan for human rights will further improve the situation in the country.

540. China expressed appreciation for the good progress made in the development of the judicial system, reduction of poverty, promotion of gender equality and the rights of the indigenous people, and improvement in access to education and public health services. It encouraged continued efforts through intensifying efforts to address unemployment and protracted poverty and to reduce gender-based violence.

541. Cuba was grateful that Namibia had accepted the two recommendations made by Cuba. It commended actions to fight against poverty and lack of development. It emphasised the importance of land distribution programmes, the building of inexpensive houses and the supply of water, as well as the environmental improvements. It underscored the efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and protection of children.

542. Egypt congratulated Namibia on efforts to promote human rights and particularly to eliminate discrimination against women through their gender parity programme for 2010 – 2020. It was impressed by efforts to get poor children into education, by providing access to education for all and having a mobile education component in the programme. Namibia has accepted many of the recommendations that had been made including the three made by Egypt.

543. Ethiopia noted with satisfaction the acceptance of a considerable number of recommendations by Namibia, including the recommendations made by Ethiopia to introduce civic and human rights education in the school curriculum, and to submit outstanding report to the relevant treaty bodies. It commended Namibia for establishing the Ministry on Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

544. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Namibia, no other stakeholders made statements.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

545. The President stated that based on the information provided, of 219 recommendations received, 190 recommendations enjoyed the support of Namibia and 29 recommendations were noted.

546. The delegation thanked the President of the Human Rights Council for his leadership and all delegations who had participated in the review. It assured the international community that the issues of concern raised by the delegations are taken seriously and that those recommendations which had not been accepted would be considered in due course after the relevant stakeholders had been consulted. The delegation stated that Namibia will be submitting a mid-term implementation report to the Human Rights Council.

Niger

547. The review of the Niger was held on 18 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Niger in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/NER/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/NER/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/NER/3).

548. At its 26th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Niger (see section C below).

549. The outcome of the review of Niger comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/5), the views of the Niger concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/NER/Add.1)*.

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

550. The delegation stated that the Niger attached great importance to the UPR, which allows mobilizing, in regular basis, the different human rights stakeholders and putting the States in front of their common responsibilities, in order to ensure promotion and protection of human rights.

551. Promotion and protection of human rights is a priority for the Nigerien government which is working hard to improve the situation on the ground.

552. Further to its second UPR, the Niger continued to achieve substantive progress in the area of human rights. Thus, the Nigerien population was able to freely expressed their choice at the occasion of the presidential and legislative elections in 2016, and ensure the establishment of all the institutions provided by the Constitution.

553. The Niger has also reviewed its Criminal Code and Criminal procedure Code with a view to tackle the issue of minors involved in terrorism, and also as an attempt to prevent terrorism and transnational organized criminality in a more effective manner. The Nigerien courts have also been provided with universal competency in the area of elimination of torture.

554. The delegation indicated that the terrorist group Boko Haram has launched a frontal war to the Niger. It continued to be a major concern for the country due to the numerous deaths, refugees and internal displaced persons that it has resulted in. The situation was highly alarming.

555. In order to address the situation, the Niger and the other countries in the region are mobilized through the Multinational Mixte Force. In addition, the Government of the Niger and its partners have deployed significant efforts to address the humanitarian crises resulted from this war. The Niger would like to call on the international community to provide further support to the affected countries of the region and their populations.

556. The current traffic of migrants which has resulted in more and more victims is a challenge for the Niger, which is a country of origin, transit and destination of migrants due to its geographical situation and large borders. In order to address the situation, the Niger has reinforced its legal and institutional framework against trafficking in persons and migrants. The Niger would like to acknowledge the constant and important contributions received from its partners and urged them to continue providing its support.

557. Regarding its second UPR, the Niger received 168 recommendations. 164 were accepted further to its review, one noted, and the Niger's position with respect to three recommendations was postponed. With regard to the three postponed recommendations, the first one is related to the adoption of implementing decrees of the ordinance on pastoralism that guarantees the protection of land rights. In this respect, in 2013, the Niger had already adopted two decrees. The first one established the modalities of functioning of the parity commissions in charge of conciliation of conflict resolutions among farmers and ranchers. The second one established the practical modalities to national inventory or rangelands and pastoral resources. Five decree implementing projects were also drafted and under the adoption process. Consequently, the Niger has accepted the recommendation 121.2 related to the adoption of decrees to implement the ordinance on pastoralism.

558. The Niger also accepted the recommendation 121.3 related to the protection of the rights of pastoralists. According to the delegation, the rights of the nomad populations benefit from the same protection that other population in the Niger, without distinction. In order to ensure the protection of the rights of nomad population directly related to breeding, the Government has achieved during the past five years a number of actions to modernize the breading sector, securing agriculture and pastoralism systems, control of sanitary conditions of the animals and enhancement of animal production, and the strengthening of livestock services building. In order to continue with this dynamic, the Niger accepted the recommendation. 121.3 on the protection of the rights of nomads.

559. The postponed third recommendation requested Niger to avoid criminalizing the activities of human rights defenders and repeal or amend all laws and policies that restrict their activities or their rights, including by ensuring that the antiterrorist legislation is not being misused. In this regard, the delegation stated that human rights defenders operate freely in compliance with laws and regulations in force. Consequently, Niger accepted the recommendation No. 121.1 on freedoms of human rights defenders.

560. The delegation stressed that the Niger has accepted in total 167 recommendations that address several themes. Many of these recommendations are related to cooperation with the mechanisms of human rights, equality and non-discrimination, human security, prison administration, freedom of expression, the rights to work, adequate standard of

living, health, education, development, environmental issues, and the rights of migrants and refugees.

561. The delegation indicated that the areas quoted above fit with the concerns of the second Government of the Republic and seventh goals of the program renaissance of the Niger of his Excellency Mr. Issoufou Mahamadou, President of the Niger. The country will deploy efforts to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations. To this end, an action plan for 2016-2020 will soon be developed, involving all stakeholders, in particular civil society and the National Human Rights Commission.

562. The Committee responsible for drafting the reports of the Niger to the Treaty Bodies and the UPR will monitor the implementation of this plan, which will be evaluated in 2019, as part of a mid-term review. This report will measure progress achieved and remaining challenges.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

563. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Niger, 15 delegations made statements.

564. Cuba welcomed the Niger and acknowledged the Niger's acceptance of the large majority of recommendations put to it, including three that it had deferred. Cuba further thanked the Niger for its acceptance of the two recommendations made by Cuba which were intended to strengthen awareness-raising and training of women for leadership and on the right to food. Cuba also drew attention to the progress made by the Niger regarding economic and social rights, particularly in terms of health, education, jobs and food.

565. Djibouti welcomed Niger and congratulated the country on all efforts made to end child marriage. Djibouti also noted awareness-raising regarding the *Wilayah* and the fight against genital mutilation practices undertaken by the Niger and its successes in this area. Finally, Djibouti congratulated Niger on its efforts in the areas of education.

566. Egypt drew attention to the efforts made to promote human rights in the Niger, including the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution and the finalization of a plan for the implementation of recommendations emanating from this cycle of the UPR including the elimination of slavery, trafficking in persons and promotion of good governance. Egypt congratulated the Niger for its acceptance of the five recommendations submitted by Egypt which seek to promote participation of women in decision-making, combat Boko Haram and eliminate all forms of slavery.

567. Ethiopia welcomed the Niger and noted their acceptance of Ethiopia's recommendations regarding counter-terrorism measures and fighting poverty through economic and social development programmes. Ethiopia encouraged the Niger to take all necessary measures for the full implementation of the accepted recommendations during its Second UPR cycle.

568. Ghana commended the Niger for the steps taken to self-evaluate its progress on recommendations accepted during its first review and recalled the Niger's historic commitment to human rights since the days of the liberation struggle. Ghana was gratified to see its recommendations to the Niger had been accepted, namely the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the accession to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.

569. Pakistan commended Niger for accepting the majority of the recommendations made to it during the UPR Working Group session and appreciated the Niger's efforts toward

promoting and protecting the rights of its citizens, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

570. Sierra Leone commended the Niger on its ongoing efforts to improve the human rights enjoyed by its people, particularly its work to combat the trafficking in persons by collaborating with stakeholders and developing strategies through its National Coordination Committee and National Agency. Sierra Leone also recognised the peaceful elections held in the Niger since its last review and the revision of its Penal Code and penal procedures. Sierra Leone concluded by encouraging Niger to continue with its reform process and to foster technical partnerships with the OHCHR in this regard.

571. South Africa welcomed the positive developments in the Niger since the first UPR review, including the efforts to establish a National Human Rights Commission, the adoption of the Economic and Social development plan, the adoption of a National Policy on Justice and Human Rights and the "3N imitative". South Africa further encouraged the international community to support renewed partnerships that the Niger may resolve its current challenges that have been exacerbated by its external debt and food crises.

572. Togo noted the measures taken by the Niger to implement recommendations from its first UPR review and the establishment of democratic institutions provided for in its Constitution. Togo also thanked the Niger for the acceptance of recommendations proposed by Togo regarding the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women and invited the international community to offer support to Togo in implementing the accepted recommendations.

573. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the fact that the Niger had complied with the large majority of recommendations accepted during the first cycle of the UPR which clearly demonstrates its commitment to the field of human rights. Venezuela also noted the Niger's ratification of major international instruments in the area of human rights, the establishment of an International Commission for Human Rights consistent with the Paris Principles and the major progress made in areas of education, health and food. Venezuela encouraged the Niger to promote its successful social policies with a view to achieving full inclusion of the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

574. Algeria thanked the Niger for submitting supplementary information during its second review and congratulated the country on steps taken to combat modern slavery and the practice of child marriage. Algeria also welcomed the Niger's cooperation with the regional and United Nations human rights recommendations and noted the acceptance of both of Algeria's recommendations which dealt with the adoption of a family code and efforts to improve education and literacy among the nomad population.

575. Angola welcomed that the Niger had organised free, transparent and inclusive general elections which were held in a calm atmosphere. Angola supported the Niger's determination to continue to cooperate with the international mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

576. Botswana noted the Niger's enacted legislation in the area of human rights which included the adoption of the 2014-2019 Action Plan of the National Commission to Coordinate the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, the 2011 Act establishing the Ombudsman and the 2011 Act establishing regulations of the High Court of Justice. Botswana also commended the Niger on its signing of the Declaration of Table Mountain in order to further protect journalists.

577. Burundi congratulated the Niger for its efforts and progress in protecting human rights despite the major challenges it confronts as a result of the acts of Boko Haram.

Burundi also welcomed the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission, legislative and institutional measures to combat slavery and human trafficking and the various measures adopted by the Niger to combat corruption.

578. China commended the Niger for its progress fighting slavery, human trafficking and terrorism and its improvement of healthcare, education, employment and access to food. China further thanked the Niger for accepting their recommendations regarding women's rights, discrimination against women and efforts towards economic and social development. China recognized the challenges faced by the Niger and called upon the international community to aid Niger in its efforts and to promote sustainable development in the country.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

579. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Niger, two other stakeholders made statements.

580. Indian Council of South America (CISA) referred to the recommendation made by Switzerland to the Niger to ensure that the activities of mining companies respect the human rights. CISA recommended that the Niger ensure that this recommendation is implemented in accordance with the United Nations guiding principles on business and human rights. It remained that CERD made a similar recommendation, stressing that the exploitation of uranium should not be made against the right to health and environment.

581. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) took note of measures taken by the Niger to improve the human rights situation since its first UPR. While noting the low rate of participation, it congratulated the Niger for having held peaceful elections. RADDHO welcomed ratification of treaties and efforts to eliminate the death penalty. However, it remained concerned by persistence of early marriage, trafficking in persons, slavery and harassment against human rights defenders and journalists. RADDHO exhorted the Niger to put in place a programme for victims of Boko Haram and called on the international community to assist Niger in its efforts in this regard.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

582. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 168 recommendations received, 167 enjoy the support of the Niger, and one recommendation is noted.

583. The delegation of the Niger thanked the countries that made recommendations whose implementation will certainly improve the human rights situation in the Niger and ensure the Niger's commitment to implement recommendations. The Niger also welcomed the non-governmental organizations that made comments, particular those related to the impact of the activities mining companies on human rights and fight against terrorism.

584. The Niger is already taking actions to continue implementation of recommendations and will continue to do so.

Mozambique

585. The review of Mozambique was held on 19 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Mozambique in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/MOZ/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/MOZ/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24 /MOZ/3).

586. At its 26th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Mozambique (see section C below).

587. The outcome of the review of Mozambique comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/6), the views of Mozambique concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/6/Add.1)*.

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

588. Mozambique reiterated its firm commitment to the process of the Universal Periodic Review, considered as a special and very important mechanism for the continued promotion and protection of human rights and an opportunity to share best practices in the field of human rights all over the world.

589. Mozambique informed that this exercise was in line with its Five-Year Government Programme 2015-2019 which, among other areas, calls for the consolidation of the Rule of Law, Good Governance and Decentralization, by pursuing a set of strategic objectives that contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights.

590. Referring to its statement of last January, Mozambique stressed that its report was the result of broad consultations at national level with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations working in the field of human rights in the country. The Republic of Mozambique participated in the process with an open and transparent spirit and benefited from all the contributions expressed during the interactive debate, and expected the same in this and subsequent phases.

591. The delegation of Mozambique intended not only to respond to the recommendations, but also to reaffirm its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights of all Mozambicans in all dimensions and to constructively cooperate with the Human Rights Council in the exercise of its mandate.

592. The recommendations of States represented a contribution to the enrichment of the achievements of Mozambique in the on-going struggle for the full realization of human rights in the country.

593. The majority of the 210 recommendations had already been framed in the Five-Year Programme of the Government and were being implemented through various sectoral plans. It was on this basis that during the UPR Working Group Mozambique accepted 158, postponed until this Plenary session 38 and rejected only 14.

594. Mozambique expressed its position on each of the recommendations in the addendum to its national report, with particular emphasis on the postponed recommendations.

595. With regard to the deferred recommendations, those on ratification and accession to international legal human rights instruments, *inter alia*, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, a thorough process of evaluation and harmonization of

positions with the relevant institutions to identify all domestic implications was being considered.

596. Mozambique stated that the National Commission of Human Rights had received all the necessary conditions to become a truly operational institution in the light of the Paris Principles.

597. With regard to the recommendations on the visit of Special Procedures mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteurs and Independent Experts, Mozambique remained open to welcome them, upon mutually agreed agendas. In its firm commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, the Government was willing to receive the Special Procedures mandate holders who have already expressed their intention to visit the country with particular emphasis on the Independent Expert for the Person with Albinism in August, and the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions on dates to be agreed upon.

598. Concerning the issue of business and human rights, there was an ongoing joint initiative involving the government and civil society, based on the United Nations Guiding Principles. A number of activities have been implemented, including training workshops and a baseline study on business and human rights in Mozambique. These activities will lead to the development of an action plan which provides, amongst others, for the accountability of stakeholders.

599. Concerning access to justice by citizens, the services of the Institute for Legal Aid covered all provincial capitals and 140 of the 150 districts. In the remaining 10 districts assistance was provided on a roving basis. In this task, a partnership with civil society organizations and higher education institutions had been established.

600. With regard to women's rights, the Government and various civil society organizations have devoted particular attention to this area by training different actors, providing legal assistance and advocacy for the promotion and defence of women's rights.

601. In the Republic of Mozambique the death penalty was constitutionally prohibited. As such, summary executions constituted crimes. Any action in this direction was punished. The cases of death involving prison or police officers were promptly and properly investigated and the offenders were held accountable.

602. The arrests of people suspected of committing crimes occur under the law within the scope of criminal liability. All criminal cases were running their legal procedures and the Executive followed its course in compliance with the principle of separation of powers.

603. As part of the general reform of the public sector, the Government of Mozambique has defined the fight against corruption as a priority in its development agenda, and to this end adopted a legislative and institutional framework, including, among others, the guidelines for the development of a national anti-corruption strategy.

604. In this area, as part of its obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, the government has created the Central Office for Combating Corruption (GCCC), an unit dedicated to investigating corruption cases. In this connection Laws were adopted on Public Integrity and money laundering.

605. Mozambique had an adequate legal framework which defined, prevented and punished civil and criminal practices of corruption. In this regard, the process for the adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code, now underway, will be of great value to the strengthening of the existing framework.

606. Meanwhile efforts were underway to conduct a national study on the causes, incidence and the best ways to deal with the phenomenon of corruption. The results of this

study will deepen the knowledge about this phenomenon and recommend the adoption of necessary measures for its effective combat.

607. In 2015 legislation which criminalized corruption in private sector was passed, followed by awareness raising campaigns. Furthermore, coordination activities between public and private sectors were underway.

608. In the framework of poverty reduction, the Government had defined agricultural development and fisheries, employment promotion, and human and social development, among others, as priorities for its implementation.

609. These priorities were founded on policies and strategies that had contributed to the promotion of development, particularly in social sectors such as education, health, access to infrastructure and other basic services. One of these instruments was the Local Investment Fund, with a positive impact on food production, job creation and income generation in the rural districts of the country..

610. The Constitution of Mozambique states in its Article 35 that all citizens are equal before the law, and Article 88 adds that education is a right and duty of every citizen. This means that children, youth and adults of both sexes have the same opportunities of access to education. Girls have the same opportunities as boys in terms of access to education and are encouraged to complete their studies.

611. There were on-going awareness raising campaigns in schools and communities, and the launch of advertising spots on radio and television was part of a national "Zero Tolerance" campaign against sexual harassment and abuse of students in schools and communities. The aim was to ensure that schools were healthy and safe places, free of abuse and violence.

612. The Ministry of Education and Human Development recognized that the guidance set out in Order Nº. 39/2003 of 5 December, which also provided for the transference of pregnant girls to night classes, required improvement. Thus, a group was created, to conduct hearings to the various stakeholders at school level, school community and society at large, on the content of the referred document for its review. The work being done by this team, aimed at improving strategies for combating violence, sexual harassment and abuse in schools, as well as preventing early pregnancies and early marriages.

613. Concerning the crimes of sexual offenses against children, the Criminal Code, which highlighted legal types of crimes such as rape, and rape of a minor under twelve, had framed criminal charges from 2/8 and 8/12 years in prison respectively.

614. The crimes referred to above, when associated with the crime of trafficking in human beings were punished in aggravated form by Law Nº. 6/2008 of 9 July, which stipulated criminal sentences ranging from 12/16 and 16/20 years in prison.

615. This showed a progressive movement regarding the adoption of instruments safeguarding the rights of children and to suppress conducts relating to sexual crimes against children.

616. With regard to early marriages the Government of Mozambique launched a national strategy against such practices, which contained measures and preventive actions intended to combat harmful conducts against children.

617. There were recommendations that the country has wished to partially accept and or completely reject, but due to procedure limitations Mozambique decided to take note of them.

618. Turning finally to the rejected recommendations, which the Mozambican Government considered not to be able to implement, either because of their incompatibility

with domestic law or disharmony with cultural, traditional and religious values of the country, or other conditions, Mozambique pointed out that they have been thoroughly debated and argued during the presentation of the report.

619. As for the increase in the maternity leave period the country supported in principle the recommendation, however, could not guarantee the necessary resources for its implementation. Thus, further studies are needed in order to assess the financial impact.

620. With regard to the recommendation concerning discriminatory measures, Mozambique accepted the idea on the strengthening of anti-discrimination measures for vulnerable groups. However, it noted that there was no discrimination in Mozambique for the recognition of civil society organizations. In the case of the recognition of LAMBDA and other similar associations, the position of the Republic of Mozambique, was that non registration of these associations did not imply a discriminatory practice. Internal consultations with the relevant administrative services and other mechanisms were underway. In the meantime, people with different sexual orientation were enjoying their privacy rights.

621. Mozambique reaffirmed the determination of its Government to honour all its commitments under the Universal Periodic Review process, with the support and cooperation of the Human Rights Council, the Office of the High Commissioner and all member states and the international community in general.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

622. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mozambique 22 delegations made statements.

623. India appreciated Mozambique's constructive participation in the UPR process and noted its willingness to accept over 85% of the proposed recommendations.

624. Norway was pleased to note that Mozambique had accepted three of its recommendations regarding new penal procedures, a National Human Rights Institution and to use grant funding to ensure access by women to the rights guaranteed to them by law. Norway also noted Mozambique's explanations in the addendum regarding Norway's recommendations on freedom of expression, criminal defamation laws and the right of NGOs to work on issues of sexual identity and gender identity – Norway believed there to be room for further cooperation and discussion in these fields.

625. Pakistan appreciated the high number of recommendations accepted by Mozambique and noted Mozambique's commitment to promoting and protecting the rights of its citizens based on the positive measures the government has taken in recent years, including the strengthening of national institutions.

626. Portugal welcomed the large number of recommendations, including all of Portugal's recommendations, accepted by Mozambique as a clear sign of Mozambique's commitment to protecting human rights. Portugal wished Mozambique success in implementing the recommendations and restated its availability to cooperate with Mozambique bilaterally, multilaterally and within the context of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries.

627. Sierra Leone noted that Mozambique had accepted their recommendations to prosecute all incidents of violence perpetrated against persons with albinism and on harmonising laws to prevent and end the practice of child, early and forced marriage. Sierra Leone further commended Mozambique on its effort to fight corruption and the sexual harassment and abuse of children, including in their schools and communities.

628. South Africa welcomed the positive efforts made by Mozambique in the field of human rights, namely the implementation of the Quinquennium Government Program 2015-2019 which will improve the delivery of public services and contribute to social and economic development efforts. South Africa further welcomed successes in universal access to Antiretroviral Treatment to HIV and pregnant women.

629. Togo welcomed the progress of Mozambique in implementing recommendations accepted in the first cycle and measures taken to submit reports to the Treaty Bodies. Togo further congratulated Mozambique on accepting the majority of recommendations from the Second UPR Cycle and invited the international community to aid Mozambique in implementing the accepted recommendations.

630. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the dedication of Mozambique to the field of human rights and commended their cooperation with the UPR. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) drew positive attention to Mozambique's ratification of a series of international instruments on human rights and welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and Ombudsman Office consistent with the Paris Principles.

631. Viet Nam commended Mozambique on its membership to most international legal instruments on human rights and its cooperation with Special Procedures mechanisms. Viet Nam further commended Mozambique on its efforts to improve gender equality and the advancement of women to eliminate discrimination against women and to protect them from trafficking, sexual abuse and gender-based violence.

632. Zimbabwe considered Mozambique to have been open and constructive in its engagement with all stakeholders and took this as proof that the country takes its human rights obligations seriously. Zimbabwe noted that Mozambique continued to strengthen the relevant State institutions and encouraged the participation of civil society in all human development activities. Finally, Zimbabwe noted the efforts to regularize the reporting obligations to Treaty Bodies.

633. Algeria commended Mozambique for submitting additional information during its Second Cycle of UPR. Algeria noted that the majority of recommendations had been accepted by Mozambique, including Algeria's two recommendations regarding access to healthcare, and in particular the combatting of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, and also combatting early marriage of girls.

634. Angola commended Mozambique for the precise information contained within its report and for accepting the majority of recommendations, including Angola's. Angola noted that Mozambique had ratified the majority of intentional instruments in the area of human rights notably, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Angola encouraged Mozambique to continue its efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights.

635. Botswana welcomed Mozambique's creation of a National Commission on Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles and the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman. Botswana further commended Mozambique for its development of the 2015-2019 Government Program and the significant increase in the number of women holding senior positions in the Parliament.

636. Brazil noted that Mozambique had accepted the large majority of recommendations as it did in the first cycle, but also noted the content of these recommendations which revealed an unequivocal commitment by Mozambique to the protection and promotion of human rights. Brazil concluded by reiterating its readiness to cooperate with Mozambique, in part, through the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries.

637. Burundi welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman Office consistent with the Paris Principles and was further pleased to note efforts made by Mozambique to ensure access to legal aid for detainees who could not afford a lawyer. Burundi encouraged Mozambique to continue this practice to ensure justice for all.

638. Cabo Verde was pleased with the high number of recommendations that Mozambique had accepted and also noted that the scope of accepted recommendations had been increased. Cabo Verde further noted with interest that the recommendation regarding ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance had not been rejected and is currently undergoing review with a view to final decision.

639. China welcomed Mozambique's progress in areas such as the ratification of international legal human rights instruments, the protection of refugees, anti-corruption efforts, the protection of women's rights and the improvement of education, housing and public health services. China also thanked Mozambique for accepting their recommendations, including the adoption of measures to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and to deal with overcrowding in prisons.

640. Cuba commended Mozambique for its work on encouraging the participation of women in politics and efforts to end poverty and improve health coverage. Cuba urged Mozambique to continue making this a priority and thanked Mozambique for accepting Cuba's recommendations in these areas.

641. Djibouti noted with satisfaction Mozambique's ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture. Djibouti also encouraged to step up its efforts to end discrimination against women and to promote gender equality in Mozambique.

642. El Salvador recognized the acceptance of 158 recommendations is clearly indicative of Mozambique's commitment to pursuing development and the promotion of human rights in the country. El Salvador urged Mozambique to continue to advance in this direction and undertake to ratify the human rights protection instruments that it has not yet ratified.

643. Ethiopia commended Mozambique on its acceptance of most recommendations from the second UPR cycle, including Ethiopia's which called upon Mozambique to continue providing capacity building to law enforcement agencies and to take consistent anti-corruption measures to enhance good governance and promote transparency in the delivery of public services. Finally, Ethiopia commended Mozambique on its efforts to strengthen State institutions.

644. Ghana commended Mozambique on its positive spirit throughout the UPR process as testimony of the country's commitment to expand its human rights work. Ghana wished Mozambique success in its renewed commitment to strengthening State human rights institutions and in encouraging civil society participation in all human rights development activities.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

645. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mozambique, three other stakeholders made statements.

646. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit-COC Nederland joined by International Lesbian and Gay Association noted that there were still many human rights offences based on sexual orientation and gender identity including violence and discrimination against LGBTI people. NGOs were still not able to register

and operate freely and receive the necessary legal protection. It called upon Mozambique to accept and act on all recommendations on sexual orientation and gender identity in the UPR cycles.

647. RADDHO (Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme) congratulated Mozambique for the acceptance of 90 per cent of the recommendations. It urged a prompt national dialogue to consider the rejected recommendations. RADDHO raised its concern with the resurgence of the demon of civil wars in some provinces. It referred to the hostilities between the armed forces and RENAMO creating numerous cases of human rights violations. It urged a political dialogue to promote peace and security and exhorted Mozambique to fight against sexual violence and corruption and to protect people with albinism.

648. Amnesty International (AI) raised concern with the number of reports of extrajudicial executions, torture and other ill-treatment by state actors and continued impunity for such abuses. AI referred to the cases of two opposition activists Benedito Sabao who was arbitrarily arrested, ill-treated and shot but survived and Professor Gilles Cestac who was killed. AI urged Mozambique to reconsider the rejection of the recommendation on effective complaint and redress mechanisms for victims of human rights abuses by business enterprises.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

649. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 210 recommendations received, 180 enjoy the support of Mozambique and 30 are noted.

650. Mozambique thanked the intervening States and reiterated that for noted recommendations the dialogue will continue in collaboration with the relevant institutions and the civil society. Mozambique will launch a national action to plan for the implementation of the accepted recommendations and will present a mid-term review to assess the progress made.

Estonia

651. The review of Estonia was held on 19 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Estonia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/EST/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/EST/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/EST/3).

652. At its 28th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Estonia (see section C below).

653. The outcome of the review of Estonia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/7), the views of Estonia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/7/Add.1)*.

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

654. The delegation recalled that Estonia received total 181 recommendations during its universal periodic review that was held in the working group of January, 2016. Estonia promptly supported 126 of those recommendations during the working group. After thorough examination and consultations with all relevant authorities, the Government presented its position on the remaining 55 recommendations in a written form before the session of the Human Rights Council of June, 2016. 16 recommendations out of the remaining recommendations enjoyed the support of Estonia and 39 of them were noted. The delegation reaffirmed that Estonia would continue paying attention to those recommendations that were noted. This particularly included a consistent review of international human rights obligations of Estonia and consideration of the ratification of human rights treaties to which Estonia has not yet been a party.

655. The delegation provided additional information related to several human rights areas that were covered in the recommendations. Concerning gender equality as a priority area, the Government has been currently preparing its first comprehensive welfare development plan, including plans for the implementation of gender equality policies. Several measures have been envisaged to reduce the gender pay gap and to address gender stereotypes. The mandate of the labour inspectorate would be broadened to scrutinize the implementation of the legal requirement of equal pay. Furthermore, Estonia would take steps to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

656. Several recommendations covered issues related to the protection of the rights of the child, which remained a priority for the Government. The new Child Protection Act contained strict prohibition of corporal punishment of children. Various campaigns on positive parenting have been carried out in the recent years. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs have been preparing a case handling model to assist avoiding repeated victimization in cases when families suffered from domestic violence.

657. Estonia has given major attention to ensure bullying-free education environment and to prevent violence in schools. The Ministry of Education and Research has been implementing programs to prevent bullying in schools.

658. Special classes and programs have been taught in schools to enhance life skills and competences of young persons. For example, students were acquiring skills on how to avoid various dangers, including safe communication in the Internet and to recognize situations that might involve risks related to human trafficking within the “Health and Security” program of the school curricula.

659. In the crime prevention sphere, the grants had been allocated in 2015 for activities that were aimed at preventing sexual abuse of children up to 10 years old. The legal protection available to victims of violence was also being improved. Information materials on child friendly court proceedings have been prepared to explain to child witnesses, in a simple manner, process of giving a testimony in courts. Trainings have been organized for investigators who worked with minors. The delegation reported on various measures taken by the Government to improve identification of cases of child abuse and the provision of assistance to child victims of violence.

660. The delegation reassured commitment of Estonia to continue motivating persons with undetermined citizenship to obtain citizenship as speedily as possible. The Government has been supporting a campaign that was launched by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees to eradicate statelessness.

661. The delegation emphasized that Estonian citizens and persons with undetermined citizenship enjoyed equal rights in practice with exception of the rights to establish or join a political party, stand in elections or vote in parliamentary elections, and work in public (state) service. Long-term residents of Estonia, regardless of their citizenship and including persons with undetermined citizenship, have enjoyed the right to vote in local government council elections. In some areas, they have enjoyed more rights than Estonian citizens, as the number of states to which they could travel without visas has been bigger than that of Estonia's citizens. Persons with undetermined citizenship could travel visa-free in both the European Union and the Russian Federation.

662. The Government has implemented various measures to increase the motivation of persons with undetermined citizenship in applying for the Estonian citizenship. At the same time, the Government maintained its position that citizenship could not be forced on anyone and that everyone had the right to choose his or her citizenship. Several legislative changes, described in detail in the national report, have been adopted to facilitate the naturalisation procedures, especially for children and older persons. As a result, the number of persons with undetermined citizenship has decreased from 32 percent in 1992 to 6 percent in June 2016.

663. While noting a decrease in discrepancies of unemployment rates between Estonian and ethnic minorities, the delegation reiterated that that the status and rights of national, ethnic and linguistic minorities have been guaranteed by the Constitution and the legislation. Estonia has been currently preparing a new employment initiative that would mainly target ethnic minorities and would provide additional measures to address the difficult situation of labour market in the Ida-Virumaa county (a border area with high concentration of minorities). The employment situation in the area has recently deteriorated due to several large-scale collective redundancies in some manufacturing sectors, and those measures would provide support in creating jobs in the region and in providing additional training for the dismissed workers.

664. The delegation reaffirmed that all applicants seeking international protection were always guaranteed access to effective legal remedy and translation services, as well as free daily counselling services and legal advice upon the arrival to and during their stay in a detention centre or accommodation centre. Asylum seekers were provided with comprehensive information about their rights and legal remedies in the language they could understand. They could be detained only on a concrete and limited number of grounds. The delegation noted that special needs of minors, persons with disabilities, older persons, pregnant women, single parents with children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, were taken into account during detention of those persons.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

665. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Estonia, 13 delegations made statements.

666. Botswana commended Estonia for accepting many recommendations received during the universal periodic review held in January 2016. It also commented Estonia for its efforts to promote tolerance and cultural diversity by criminalizing incitement to hatred, violence and discrimination. While noting the efforts of the Government in the area of gender equality, Botswana encouraged Estonia to finalize and implement its equality policies.

667. Burundi commended Estonia for issuing a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders. It noted with appreciation the development of an action plan concerning

policies on equal opportunities and gender equality, for 2016-2023, as well as the adoption of measures to combat discrimination against women. Burundi welcomed measures taken to promote and protect children's rights, in particular by establishing the Ombudsman for Children. It commended efforts to encourage the integration of ethnic and linguistic minorities. Burundi noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the measures taken to combat domestic violence.

668. China thanked Estonia for accepting a recommendation put forward by China to improve the submission of reports to the treaty bodies and to strengthen its capacity-building in this sphere. China encouraged Estonia to adopt legislative, judicial and policy measures to further guarantee the status and rights of national ethnic and linguistic minorities.

669. The Council of Europe welcomed measures taken to address some of the recommendations made by its various monitoring bodies regarding several issues, including the high number of stateless persons, discrimination against national minorities, and allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers in prisons and in the police. The Council of Europe invited Estonia to ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

670. Ghana noted with appreciation that Estonia gave a priority to democracy, rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international level. It commended Estonia for issuing a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council. Ghana welcomed the acceptance by Estonia of over eighty per cent of recommendations put forward during the second review, including those made by Ghana.

671. The Islamic Republic of Iran took note of the acceptance by Estonia of its recommendations to respect freedom of expression, to curtail stereotyping of minorities and to take measures to address discrimination based on ethnic, religious and linguistic origin. Iran shared concerns expressed in various recommendations about discrimination against Roma communities, domestic violence and in particular violence against children, as well as racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, urging Estonia to address as a matter of priority.

672. Latvia stated that the comprehensive report and the wide consultations with different stakeholders as well as a thorough attention paid to all recommendations demonstrated constructive engagement of Estonia with universal periodic review process. It noted with satisfaction the acceptance of recommendations by Estonia that were put forward by Latvia. Latvia expressed confidence that the Government would benefit from the valuable discussions and useful remarks made during the working group, and thus, would further contribute to the efforts of the Government to protect and promote human rights.

673. Norway stated that during the review of January 2016, Norway had presented four recommendations on minority groups, access to citizenship, combatting hate speech, and the allocation of resources to the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner. It noted with satisfaction that three out of those recommendations were accepted immediately and that Estonia provided explanations regarding the fourth recommendation in the addendum document, which was noted.

674. Pakistan commended the Government for accepting majority of the recommendations including those made by Pakistan. It noted with appreciation that Estonia had made efforts to protect its citizens, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

675. The Russian Federation noted that Estonia had accepted three recommendations put forward by the Russian Federation on banning organizations, promoting and inciting racial discrimination, hate speech and trafficking in human beings. It noted with concern that Estonia did not support recommendations to establish a post of an Ombudsman on the issues of national minorities, address discrimination in employment on the grounds of ethnic origin and language and to stop the participation of members of the Estonian armed forces in annual so called remembrance events glorifying the former Nazi collaborators.

676. Sierra Leone noted that many of 181 recommendations received during the review enjoyed the support of Estonia. It encouraged Estonia to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to implement policies to better protect against statelessness, including the United Nations conventions on stateless persons and the International Labour Organisation Conventions 169 and 189.

677. Tajikistan noted steps taken by Estonia to promote tolerance and cultural diversity by further improving legislation and education, the rights of national minorities and gender equality.

678. Albania congratulated Estonia for the progress achieved in human rights. It noted with satisfaction that Estonia took into consideration recommendations made by Albania to improve the situation of Roma community and to adopt a comprehensive strategy, as well as to improve access, particularly for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups. It also complimented ongoing progress with regard to the Office of the Ombudsman for children and on undertaking relevant measures to reform the social welfare framework for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

679. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Estonia, one other stakeholder made statements.

680. Human Rights Watch noted the plans of the Government to adopt an action plan for employment, social protection, inclusion, gender equality and equal opportunities. While welcoming the fact that Estonia supported a recommendation to reduce statelessness and to facilitate access to citizenship for long-term residents, it recommended prioritizing the protection of rights of stateless people and ethnic minorities. Human Rights Watch noted that language requirements remained a challenge for naturalisation, as well as the relative costs of naturalization and the income requirements for citizenship for poorer long-term residents. Stateless residents did not enjoy full political rights and might not occupy a number of professions. It stated that the government should do more to protect LGBT people from homophobic and transphobic violence by explicitly including sexual orientation and gender identity as a crime motive in the legislation, in line with several recommendations made during the debate of the universal periodic review.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

681. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 181 recommendations received, 142 enjoyed the support of Estonia, and 39 were noted.

682. In conclusion, the delegation thanked all participants of the universal periodic review of Estonia for their cooperation and contributions, including encouraging statements delivered during the adoption of the outcome of the review during the Human Rights Council session. Such active participation made the review a valuable experience for Estonia and would help the Government to continue to improve the human rights situation in the country. The Government would continue its efforts to fulfil the human rights commitments undertaken under the review and to report back in the third cycle of the

review. Estonia considered the process of the universal periodic review a success story of the Human Rights Council.

Paraguay

683. The review of Paraguay was held on 20 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Paraguay in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/PRY/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/ PRY /2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/ PRY /3).

684. At its 28th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Paraguay (see section C below).

685. The outcome of the review of Paraguay comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/9), the views of Paraguay concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/9/Add.1)*.

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

686. The head of the delegation, His Excellency Mr. Juan Esteban Aguirre Martínez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed the Council to present Paraguay's response to the conclusion of its second periodic review.

687. He reiterated the importance of the universal periodic review mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights. Paraguay accepted all recommendations received during its first review and 187 out of 193 recommendations during the second review. It further complied with their commitment to present a progress report to highlight the progress made in the implementation of recommendations.

688. The preparation of their national report for their second review, involved consultations with more than 30 national institutions, as well as a drafting team composed of representatives of the Executive, Legislative and the Judiciary. Consultations were held with civil society organizations and other national human rights institutions, which are part of the Human Rights Network of the Executive Power.

689. The report was prepared by the inter-institutional coordinating mechanism, using the online system to monitor the implementation of recommendations (called SIMORE in Spanish). In this regard, the head of the delegation reiterated their satisfaction for the recognition Paraguay received during the last review, by more than 45 States for the online SIMORE tool.

690. Paraguay reiterated their appreciation for the interest demonstrated States and Observers during their second review, through the 193 recommendations made to them. From the 193 recommendations received, Paraguay accepted 187 recommendations. This is in recognition of the constructive spirit of the mechanism.

691. Paraguay took note of recommendations 105.1, 105.2, 105.3, 105.4, 105.5, 105.6. With regard to recommendations 105.1 and 105.2, it is important to reiterate that Paraguay has ratified the two Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and has signed the Third Protocol, whose ratification process is ongoing. More specifically, with regard to recommendations 105.1, 105.2, 105.4, 105.5, 105.6, Paraguay indicated that these are incompatible with constitutional provisions and international obligations that guarantee the right to life.

692. Paraguay also reported on some progress made since the review in January 2016.

693. It noted that in April of 2016, a first draft of the legislation on freedom of expression and protection of journalists and the media was presented by the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly. This proposal includes also the creation of a National Mechanism for the Protection of Journalism. Broad consultations in this regard are envisaged to take place during the second semester of 2016, in particular with the Union of Journalists.

694. Paraguay reported that the Legislative Assembly was currently undertaking the selection process for the new Ombudsperson, in accordance with the law. The appointment of a new Ombudsperson is expected to be completed during the second semester of 2016.

695. With regard to references made by some delegations, Paraguay indicated that no killings of human rights defenders have been registered in the country. Paraguay wished to reaffirmed that all human rights defenders in Paraguay enjoy all freedoms and constitutional guarantees.

696. On labour rights, Paraguay reported that with the implementation of the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Youth Employment, a five percent decrease in child labour had been achieved.

697. Reference was also made to the practice of '*criadazgo*' (a form of child labour). It indicated that a draft law to incorporate this as a crime in the penal code has been prepared and will be submitted to the National Parliament for its adoption.

698. Paraguay highlighted the entry into force of the legislation on domestic work, which prohibits the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 years to perform domestic work.

699. Paraguay reported also on legislation that now requires that teachers of private and public schools have social security.

700. The delegation informed also informed about a program to promote formal employment and to combat illegal work, as a way to address income inequalities in the labour market.

701. Reporting on the human rights of indigenous populations, Paraguay reported on follow-up and progress made in the implementation of sentences of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the cases of the community of Sawhoyamaxy, Xákmok Kásek y Yakye Axa.

702. The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has also issued preventive measure with regard to the indigenous community of Ayoreo Totobiegosode, that lives in isolation. It noted that efforts are under way to comply with these measurers.

703. Paraguay reiterated their voluntary commitment and reported on progress made, for example with the approval of the new National Migration Policy, the National Action Plan for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the legislation adopted for the 'Promotion, Protection and Support to Maternal Breastfeeding'.

704. Paraguay reiterated their commitment to continue encouraging initiatives for the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with their international obligations. It

encouraged States to continue supporting the UPR mechanism. Paraguay called on Sates to work towards the implementation of UPR recommendations through effective systems that can have an impact in the countries.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

705. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Paraguay, 10 delegations made statements.

706. Brazil welcomed Paraguay's participation in the universal periodic review. It considered that Paraguay's participation reflects the level of commitment and opening to dialogue, as well as to cooperation, which serves as an encouragement and good example to all those that work towards the improvement of the international human rights system. The decision to accept almost the totality of recommendations, as well as to provide comments on the actions undertaken to implement the recommendations strengthen the transparency and good faith that has oriented Paraguay's participation in the exercise. Brazil appreciated Paraguay's commitment to submit a mid-term progress report on implementation. It was convinced that their system for the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations constitutes an important tool to strengthen the effectiveness of the international human rights system, including its preventive dimension. It welcomed Paraguay's willingness to share this experience.

707. Cuba praised the development and implementation of a national system to follow-up and monitor the implementation of recommendations received in the first cycle, as a useful tool that has been shared with other countries. Cuba furthermore expressed its appreciation for the acceptance of Cuba's recommendations in relation to discrimination, violence against women and child labour. It wished Paraguay success in the implementation of all accepted recommendations.

708. El Salvador congratulated Paraguay on the compliance with its commitments regarding the protection and promotion of human rights. El Salvador stated that supporting 187 out of 193 demonstrated Paraguay's political will to improve the human rights situation in the country. It noted that the presentation of reports and the ratification of the core international human rights instruments demonstrated a clear political will to advance in the promotion and protection of human rights. El Salvador urged Paraguay to continue advancing in the protection and promotion of the human rights of the Paraguayan population.

709. Ghana applauded Paraguay's recognition of the use of dialogue and cooperation at the international level to improve the promotion and protection of human rights in Paraguay. It noted in particular the development in Paraguay of a guide aimed at harmonizing State justice with indigenous justice, as well as the guidelines on access to justice by older persons and persons with disabilities. Ghana noted with appreciation that its recommendations enjoyed the support of Paraguay, in particular the recommendation to ratify OP-ICESCR as well as CERD, and wished Paraguay well with the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

710. Haiti congratulated Paraguay for accepting 187 out of the 193 recommendations. The delegation welcomed the continued efforts to strengthen and apply laws on child labour and to combat violence against children. Haiti encouraged Paraguay to pursue national consultations, especially with civil society, for a better follow-up to the provisions contained in the Protocols to CRC. Haiti congratulated Paraguay for the creation of a n inter-institutional coordination mechanism and online system, called Sistema de Monitoreo de Recomendaciones (SIMORE). Haiti called on the international community to support the implementation of recommendations and to work in close collaboration with national

bodies, including civil society organisations, with the aim of improving the situation of human rights.

711. The Islamic Republic of Iran took note of Paraguay's responses to the recommendations, including to adopt a law prohibiting all forms of discrimination against indigenous communities and to guarantee access to comprehensive quality education for Guarani speakers, to adopt legislation clearly prohibiting all corporal punishment of children and to put an end to trafficking in persons. Iran shared the concern of several countries regarding the level of trafficking in persons, widespread pre-trial detention, and the high maternal mortality rate in the country. It urged Paraguay to take legal and practical steps to fulfil recommendations, and leading to the third review, it looked forward to seeing that these issues of concern remain vitally important for Paraguay to address them.

712. Kyrgyzstan noted that the majority of recommendations were accepted by Paraguay, which demonstrated Paraguay's commitment to promote and protect human rights. It noted with appreciation that Paraguay accepted their recommendations to allocate sufficient financial and human resources to national human rights institutions, to elaborate and implement an effective strategy to fight child poverty, and to take additional measures for the full enjoyment of the right to education by children. Kyrgyzstan was convinced that implementation of these recommendations will enhance protection of children's rights. The delegation wished Paraguay success in the implementation of the recommendations.

713. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted with appreciation that Paraguay accepted a large number of recommendations, including two proposed by them. The delegation commended the progress made in promoting education, health care, as well as in the promotion of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, and in addressing domestic violence and combatting poverty.

714. Pakistan appreciated that Paraguay accepted the majority of the recommendations and wished them every success in their implementation. Pakistan also appreciated that Paraguay made progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially of women, children and persons with disabilities. It welcomed the continued engagement with human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies. Pakistan commended Paraguay's commitment to consider ratifying human rights instruments and promoting economic, social and cultural rights. It wished Paraguay all success in the implementation of recommendations.

715. Tajikistan highlighted Paraguay's efforts to implement the national program on poverty reduction, to encourage better use of land, and to ensure better environmental sustainability. It also noted that a lot has been done to prevent trafficking and to improve Paraguay's education system. Tajikistan wished Paraguay further success in improving their human rights protection and promotion system.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

716. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Paraguay, 6 other stakeholders made statements.

717. International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) considered it important that Paraguay had received 13 recommendations on the issue of protecting human rights defenders, none of which it considered as fully implemented. ISHR thanked States that – through their recommendations - recognized the grave situation of risk that they confront. ISHR considered that in order for Paraguay to build an adequate environment for the implementation of their UP, it must urgently adopt policies and legislation for a safe environment of those that defend human rights.

718. Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD) appreciated the commitment of Paraguay with the universal periodic review process. It welcomed the support of Paraguay to various recommendations relating to sexual rights. It noted however that while Paraguay had identified some recommendations as having been implemented or being implemented, there are still laws, policies, practices that show gender inequalities and discrimination against the LGBTI population. It further regretted that Paraguay had not supported recommendations calling for legislation on abortion and encouraged Paraguay to reconsider their position in this regard.

719. International Humanist and Ethical Union (IHEU) was deeply concerned about the rights of women and girls in Paraguay, particularly in the area of sexual and reproductive rights. It noted the lack of proper education on sexual and reproductive rights. It urged Paraguay to repeal all legislation criminalizing women and girls for having an abortion, as well as those performing such services, to a adopt a law on sexual and reproductive health and to harmonize its domestic legislation with CEDAW, and implement policies to advance women's rights and eradicate violence against women.

720. International Catholic Child Bureau welcomed Paraguay's engagement with the universal periodic review and congratulated them for the creation of the online system SIMORE to facilitate the follow-up to UPR recommendations. It noted however that efforts are still needed to give effect to accepted recommendations relating to abuse and sexual violence against children.

721. British Humanist Association remained concerned about the highly restrictive, punitive abortion laws which seriously undermine the sexual and reproductive health rights of women and girls in the territory. It urged Paraguay to reconsider its opposition to relaxing its abortion legislation, and bring its laws and policies in line with their human rights obligations as laid out in CEDAW and the ICCPR.

722. Amnesty International (AI) welcomed the intention of Paraguay to adopt legislation to combat all forms of discrimination. It urged Paraguay to guarantee the prompt adoption and implementation of such a law, in conformity with international human rights. AI regretted the lack of commitment of Paraguay to promote the rights of women and girl-children, in particular their sexual and reproductive rights. AI stressed the need that Paraguay recognizes the legitimate work of human rights defenders and that it adopts the necessary measures to guarantee them a safe environment for their work.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

723. The President stated that based on the information provided by Paraguay, out of 193 recommendations received, 187 enjoy the support of Paraguay and 6 are noted.

724. To conclude, Paraguay thanked delegations for their contribution and constructive engagement with their review. It thanked also all civil society organizations and other institutions that contributed with their analysis on the human rights situations, as submitted through their reports. Paraguay hoped to continue working with all actors in a constructive and positive agenda for the promotion and protection of human rights.

725. Paraguay wished to also highlight the cooperation from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which has played an important role during the second cycle of the UPR, not only for the elaboration of the report but with their contribution to the follow-up and implementation of international human rights recommendations made to Paraguay. It valued this important permanent support.

726. Paraguay reiterated their commitment and priority to follow-up and implement the human rights recommendations.

Belgium

727. The review of Belgium was held on 20 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Belgium in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/BEL/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/BEL/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/BEL/3).

728. At its 28th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Belgium (see section C below).

729. The outcome of the review of Belgium comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/8), the views of Belgium concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/8/Add.1)*.

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

730. The delegation recalled that during its second UPR, Belgium was represented by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister which illustrated the importance the Government attached to the mechanism and the Council. The delegation also reminded that Belgium is actively committed to the promotion and protection of human rights, which is an integral part of its foreign and domestic policies.

731. Belgium immediately accepted 161 recommendations out of the 232 received during the review that took place in January 2016. The delegation highlighted two recommendations that were often put forward by intervening States and that Belgium is committed to implement. First, the Government accepted recommendations to establish, before the end of its mandate, a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles. Secondly, Belgium also agreed to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. The Government is currently processing these two files.

732. Belgium had reserved its position regarding 35 recommendations. After careful consideration by all competent authorities, the Government responded through an addendum submitted to the Council. The position on noted recommendations is clearly explained in the document. Belgium commits to implement 26 of the deferred recommendations, of which 2 are partially accepted and 4 others are also accepted on the understanding that they were already implemented or in the process of implementation.. The delegation mentioned one recommendation that had been mentioned by a number of delegations regarding the adoption of a national action plan against racism, xenophobia and intolerance. It indicated that the Federal Government and the Governments of federal entities will work in the following months in order to elaborate this action plan.

733. Before concluding, the delegation informed the Council that in February 2016, all concerned authorities reviewed the recommendations received and started the work to implement the accepted ones. Also, in April 2016, the Government organized a meeting with civil society organizations concerning the results and follow up of the second UPR review of Belgium.

734. The delegation reminded that at the closing of the second review, Belgium announced that the preparation of the third cycle of the UPR was already beginning. This will be done through concrete measures to continuously further strengthen the human rights framework in Belgium, as well as their realization. It added that the follow-up of human rights recommendations was already happening in a systematic manner through internal consultations on an administrative level every six months. The Minister for Foreign Affairs also committed to bring this consultation at the political level, to review the status of implementation of recommendations received from the Universal Periodic Review mechanism, the Treaty Bodies and other human rights bodies such as the Council of Europe, and to ensure progress without delay. Civil society will also be involved in the follow up of the UPR.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

735. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Belgium, 16 delegations made statements.

736. The Republic of Korea welcomed the fact that Belgium had accepted the recommendations it put forward requesting the establishment of a national human rights institution and respect for human rights in the implementation of counter-terrorism measures. It also recognized Belgium's efforts for combatting gender-based violence, despite the fact that it did not support the recommendation of the Republic of Korea on this issue.

737. The Russian Federation was pleased to note that Belgium had accepted a large number of recommendations including those made by the Russian Federation concerning employment of youth, persons with disabilities and migrants; fighting discrimination against Roma; and providing assistance to victims of sexual abuse and violence.

738. Sri Lanka noted Belgium's efforts to enhance the legal and institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights, including the creation of an independent national human rights mechanism. It also welcomed the attention given by Belgium to combat poverty, to strengthen the focus on children rights and to combat trafficking in persons.

739. Tajikistan was pleased to note that Belgium had developed a national action plan against racism, xenophobia and intolerance, but also to fight radicalism, and that Belgium had decided to conduct awareness raising campaigns on this topic.

740. Togo commended the numerous initiatives taken by Belgium to implement the recommendations it accepted during its first UPR cycle and congratulated Belgium for accepting most of the recommendations made under the second UPR cycle.

741. Albania congratulated Belgium for progress it had achieved for the protection of human rights, and welcomed that it had accepted its recommendations, including the call for the ratification of the Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and for protection of migrant women from domestic violence. Albania also acknowledged Belgium's commitment to combat racism.

742. Botswana noted with satisfaction legislative and policy measures that Belgium was taking to address gender-based violence, racial discrimination and xenophobia, and encouraged it to continue to address the remaining challenges, including human trafficking and terrorism.

743. China hoped that Belgium would take further measures to reach the internationally agreed official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of the gross domestic product and encouraged it to take further measures to eliminate racial discrimination and xenophobia from political statements and public life.

744. The Council of Europe recalled recommendations made by its monitoring bodies regarding several issues including the discrimination against ethnic and religious groups, marked in particular by a sharp rise in racist websites; detention conditions in prisons and psychiatric establishments, marked by a persistent problem of overcrowding worsened by the lack of activities outside the cell and recurrent prison staff strikes; inadequate and insufficient asylum procedures and protection of migrants, limited reception and registration capacities, automatic detention at airports coupled with the absence of systematic judicial review of detention. The Council of Europe invited Belgium to ratify the European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and its Additional Protocol.

745. Egypt stated that the review of Belgium was an opportunity to point out the rise in racism and racial discrimination in that country and called upon the Government to lift the ban on the use of headscarves and to address racially motivated police brutality. Egypt regretted that Belgium did not accept one recommendation it put forward that requested the alignment of the legal definition of torture with the Convention against Torture.

746. Estonia commended Belgium for its constructive participation in the Universal Periodic Review process and noted with appreciation that all communities and regions in Belgium were mobilised in the preparation of the national report. Estonia welcomed the measures to combat terrorism and the adoption of the National Action Plan on the rights of persons with disabilities. It also acknowledged that Belgium continued to work on accepted recommendations from the first cycle, like the ratification of OPCAT.

747. Ghana noted the recognition by Belgium of the Universal Periodic Review as an important process to improve human rights situations. Ghana commended Belgium for strengthening its legal arsenal to address racial discrimination and xenophobia, and for adopting a new and comprehensive action plan to combat gender based violence. Ghana encouraged Belgium to continue with to strengthen the 2006 Action Plan on combatting radicalization and violent extremism.

748. India appreciated that the receptive and constructive approach of the Government to the UPR mechanism. The second review of Belgium showed the strong engagement of the peer countries, with as many as 100 intervening delegations and 232 recommendations addressed, covering a range of human rights issues. India welcomed that Belgium had accepted as many as 187 of the recommendations, including those made by India. India believed that Belgium had gained much from its participation in the UPR and would continue to do so with the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

749. The Islamic Republic of Iran hoped that Belgium would fully and effectively implement the recommendations it accepted during the second review. Iran expressed concern over the alarming existence of manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, racially motivated violence and ill-treatment by police officers of persons with an immigrant background.

750. Kyrgyzstan appreciated the positive engagement of Belgium with the Council and the UPR process. It commended Belgium for accepting a number of recommendations, including those put forward by Kyrgyzstan regarding the establishment of a national human rights institution and the combat against racism, extremism and xenophobia, which demonstrated the commitment of the Government to promote and protect diversity and tolerance among different ethnic groups living in the country.

751. Pakistan praised Belgium for accepting most of the recommendations, including the establishment of a national human rights institution and to better address the issues of racism, xenophobia and discrimination in the country.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

752. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Belgium, 3 other stakeholders made statements.

753. Action Canada for Population and Development urged Belgium to invest in decent housing, employment, education and social participation and to ensure sexual and reproductive health services for undocumented migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. It also urged Belgium to make a clear distinction between accessing health services and the procedures linked to residence status, making sure that undocumented migrants are not deported if they seek medical services. Action Canada for Population and Development encouraged Belgium to initiate a debate about the possibility of legally allow abortions beyond 12 weeks. It urged Belgium to ensure that its regional governments set standards and guidelines for the provision of comprehensive sexuality education.

754. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) was surprised that Belgium had not given clear answers to several recommendations related to the freedom of religious practices. Notwithstanding the possibility of an inter-federal plan to fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, RADDHO noted that the rise of Islamophobic acts remained concerning. It encouraged Belgium to ensure a better protection for migrants' rights and hoped that the 2015-2019 national plan would significantly contribute to eradicating sexism and gender-based violence. RADDHO appreciated the efforts made to reduce prison overcrowding and called on the authorities to further improve conditions in prisons, centers for asylum seekers and administrative detention centers for migrants in irregular situations.

755. Amnesty International welcomed Belgium's commitment to involve civil society in the follow-up to the UPR. It looked forward to contributing to the implementation of the recommendation concerning upholding human rights in measures to fight against terrorism. Amnesty International remained extremely concerned by the continuing violations of human rights of detainees, in particular during strikes by prison staff. It was surprised Belgium considered that it had already carried out an "evaluation of ethnic profiling within the police organization" and asked that the findings be made public. Amnesty International urged Belgium to abolish sterilization and surgery requirements, as well as mandatory psychiatric assessment and diagnosis, as preconditions for legal gender recognition for transgender persons and welcomed acceptance of related recommendations.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

756. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 232 recommendations received, 185 enjoy the support of Belgium, additional clarification was provided on 2 recommendations indicating which part of those recommendations were supported and which parts were noted, and 45 are noted.

757. Belgium thanked all delegations which had made the effort to look through the reports of its second UPR and considered that this process was useful in identifying the areas where there could be improvement.

758. The delegation took up some of the issues mentioned by intervening States. With regard to criminalization of domestic violence and gender-based violence, it indicated that the legislation in force contained the necessary tools to ensure that it addressed the phenomenon without the need of legislative amendments.

759. On the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross domestic product for official development assistance, Belgium stated that this was a long-term target and that the Government strives to improve its record, notably through the support to areas such as climate change and

assistance to conflict-stricken countries. With regard to the fight against poverty, Belgium decided that its assistance will target more and more least developed countries.

760. The delegation expressed that the Government was working on a national plan against racism and xenophobia that would incorporate measures to tackle racist or xenophobic speeches and the upsurge of racist internet sites in the country.

761. As regards the prison condition, major investments have been done to increase the number of prisons, which has led to a significant decrease of prison overcrowding.

762. Belgium recalled that it was faced with a high number of asylum applications – some 35,000 in the last twelve months – and it was a challenge to ensure that housing and other social and basic needs services were available for refugees. However, Belgium can be proud of the large number of asylum seekers that have a roof, food and access to health and education.

763. The delegation acknowledged that the family is a cornerstone of the Belgian society. However there are different forms of families. There is therefore the need to avoid acting in a discriminatory way and to ensure full respect of individual rights within the families .

764. Regarding the wear of headscarves, Belgium reminded that there is no legislation banning it. In Belgium schools were left with the judgment and decision on how to better address this issue, taking into consideration the policies on education and the principle of non-discrimination.

765. In concluding, the delegation stated that NGO's statements were also duly noted. The issues raised by civil society, in particular the question regarding the police ethnic profiling will be forwarded to the relevant authorities.

Denmark

766. The review of Denmark was held on 21 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Denmark in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/DNK/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/DNK/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/DNK/3).

767. At its 29th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Denmark (see section C below).

768. The outcome of the review of Denmark comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/10), the views of Denmark concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/10/Add.1)*.

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

769. Denmark was pleased to address the Human Rights Council on the occasion of the consideration and adoption of the outcome of its second Universal Periodic Review. It was

recognized how much the UPR had contributed to highlight areas where Denmark's human rights record could be improved and act as a catalyst to tackle these issues.

770. Denmark informed that its national UPR process had been conducted in an open, inclusive and transparent manner. Throughout the process, the Government of Denmark had cooperated with its National Human Rights Institution to organize country-wide public hearings - the outcome of which was reflected in Denmark's national report to the UPR. There had been good interest and engagement in the process from Danish civil society organizations and the head of delegation thanked for all the inputs and contributions received during the process.

771. Turning to the review itself on 21 January: Denmark had received 199 recommendations on a variety of issues. In the addendum submitted by Denmark to the working group report, Denmark had accepted 120 recommendations and partially accepted 14. 44 recommendations were noted. In its response to 21 recommendations which were accepted in principle, Denmark made the following clarifications:

772. Concerning eight recommendations on anti-discrimination legislation, Denmark attached great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities must not discriminate on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination. As regards discrimination based on disability, the Government is currently considering adequate measures to address the question of discrimination outside of the labour market.

773. Concerning eight recommendations on developing a national action plan to combat racism, Denmark has taken and will continue to take a number of measures to prevent discrimination, intolerance and racism, to preserve freedom of belief and to promote intercultural dialogue. Minority groups and non-citizens legally residing in Denmark enjoy equal access to, inter alia, employment, education, housing, health services and to justice.

774. Concerning one recommendation on victims of human trafficking, Denmark finds its legislation in accordance with Denmark's international obligations and will consider all treaty body recommendations on this matter.

775. Concerning one recommendation on the criminal justice system, Denmark is planning to carry out a reform on youth crime. If reformed, the age of criminal responsibility will remain in line with international standards.

776. Concerning one recommendation on family reunification, Denmark finds its regulation on family reunification in accordance with Denmark's international obligations, including the right to family life. As the main rule, refugees have the right to family reunification with their spouse or partner and children in Denmark if they cannot live together in for example the country of origin of the spouse or the partner. For foreigners with temporary protection status, the right to family reunification is in general postponed for 3 years in the light of the special temporary residence status. However, exceptions to the postponement shall be made in all cases where Denmark's international obligations so require.

777. Concerning one recommendation (120.197) on evaluation of the Danish anti-terrorism legislation, Substantive counter-terrorism initiatives have been launched since the 2015 attacks in Copenhagen. Once the effects of these are known, Denmark will launch a review of the legal framework for the Danish counter-terrorism efforts to ensure that the right balance between effective measures and legal certainty for the citizens has been found. Therefore the recommendation which was originally "accepted in principle" should now be changed to "accepted".

778. Concerning one recommendation (120.142) to amend the Marriage Law in the Faroe Islands to allow for same-sex marriages, Denmark reported that in April 2016 the Faroese

Parliament approved a proposal on amending the Marriage Law to allow civil same-sex marriages. Therefore the recommendation which the Faroese Government originally "accepted in principle" should now be changed to simply "accepted".

779. Summing up, Denmark clarified that out of the 21 recommendations which Denmark had "accepted in principle", 2 are now fully "accepted". It was understood that the remaining would be registered in line with HRC resolution 5/1.

780. Denmark reiterated the pledge of the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs given during the review on 21 of January, that following internal consultations, a plan for implementing the accepted recommendations in close co-operation with all national stakeholders would be set in motion and that a mid-term report, accounting for the progress made would be submitted in due course.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

781. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Denmark, 15 delegations made statements.

782. The Council of Europe evoked some of the issues identified by several of its monitoring bodies: first, concerns regarding undue restrictions for immigrants; second, the threat of corruption, with low levels of penal sanctions for corruption and lack of transparency in political party funding; third, discrimination against ethnic minorities, particularly equal treatment in social security matters and family reunification. It welcomed the measures already taken in order to address those issues, and also invited Denmark to swiftly ratify the revised European Social Charter and the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

783. Egypt noted important positive developments achieved in several areas including the child rights and persons with disabilities. It considered the UPR as an opportunity for open discussion about the growing concerns on refugees and migration policies and the rising trends of xenophobia, racism, hate speech and racial profiling and urged urgent action vis-a-vis these issues. It welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations on protection of the family or setting age limit on non-therapeutic boys circumcision, while was disappointed that other recommendations on prohibiting organizations promoting racial hatred and profiling, amending the law allowing confiscation of valuable belongings of refugees and ratifying the Migrant Workers Convention were rejected and invited Denmark to consider revisiting its position on these recommendations.

784. Estonia commended Denmark's role as an international humanitarian aid donor, and highly valued Denmark's global efforts to fight torture and help torture victims. It welcomed that Denmark accepted their recommendation to promote better access to education for children in Greenland and the Faroe Islands, but regretted that the recommendation to decriminalise defamation did not enjoy express support. Estonia wished Denmark success in implementation of recommendations and further improving human rights practices.

785. Ghana applauded Denmark for faking a number of initiatives aimed at promoting and protecting human rights, including among others the adoption of an action plan to address issues of domestic violence and the establishment of a consultancy unit to assist social services to improve their performance on cases involving children. Ghana remained confident that Denmark will continue to deepen the frontiers of democratic governance through good human rights practices. Ghana wished Denmark success with the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

786. Indonesia welcomed Denmark's continuous efforts in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights and appreciated the measures adopted in preventing discrimination, intolerance and racism, among others by accepting their recommendation to enhance promotion of dialogue among societies, including inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogue in Denmark. Indonesia recognised that their recommendation on considering ratifying the ICRMW was noted, and encouraged Denmark to continue taking necessary initial steps towards the ratification of the ICRMW in the future. It wished Denmark success in implementing all accepted recommendations.

787. The Islamic Republic of Iran expected that accepted recommendations will be fully and effectively implemented. It expressed concerns over a number of issues urging it to boost its efforts in addressing those issues, including: discrimination against minorities, especially Muslims and migrants in particular in employment, education and housing; persistent xenophobia and hate speech and expression against minorities, especially Muslims inter-alia, through Islamophobic and defamatory cartoons and statements under pretext of freedom of expression; the progressive deterioration in conditions for asylum seekers and immigrants, particularly migrant children and the disturbing violence against women, particularly, domestic violence.

788. Maldives were pleased to see that Denmark has accepted 120, including three recommendations that were made by Maldives, highlighting the need for greater attention to ensuring the rights of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities and migrants. We continued to believe that comprehensive legislation and concerted efforts are imperative to ensuring that discrimination, hatred, and violence are reduced. It commended the Government of Denmark for their proactive engagement and dedication to improving the situation of human rights in their country.

789. Pakistan thanked Denmark for providing update on the recommendations that it had received during the UPR review. Pakistan appreciated the decision of Denmark to accept majority of the recommendations which it had received. It commended Denmark's commitment to promote and protect human rights and hope that it would continue to make efforts for the realization of economic, social, cultural rights, including the right to development of its citizens and combat discrimination against minorities. It noted with appreciation Denmark's continued cooperation with the human rights mechanisms, including Treaty Bodies. We wish Denmark success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

790. The Republic of Korea commended Denmark for accepting the large majority of recommendations received, and in particular welcomed the acceptance of their recommendation to step up efforts to tackle structural discrimination faced by minority groups, non-citizens and refugees, especially with regard to employment, education, housing, health services and access to justice. The Republic of Korea endorsed the adoption of the report and wished Denmark every success in implementing the recommendations.

791. Sierra Leone noted with interest that most of the recommendations received by Denmark were accepted. It stated that it was noteworthy that an action plan against violence, with particular focus on domestic violence, has been adopted. Sierra Leone commended the government for engaging constructively with various stakeholders to investigate and prosecute hate speck and various forms of discrimination, as perpetuated against minorities or vulnerable groups. Notwithstanding, Sierra Leone encouraged Denmark to ratify the ICPPED and to bring its Criminal Code fully in line with the provisions of the ICERD.

792. Sri Lanka noted with appreciation the constructive engagement during the second cycle. It recognized the efforts made since its first review, including the adoption of the 4th Danish Action Plan against violence in the family to combat domestic violence and the

special attention given to the protection of children including by providing early support for vulnerable. It commended Denmark for the steps taken on combatting trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labour, through the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, which include strengthening awareness raising campaigns and training of professionals.

793. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was pleased with the approach taken allowing positive interaction on human rights achievements and challenges. It noted that Denmark has approved the Law on Gender Equality, and a new national direct service 24 hours call-center for victims of domestic violence, which adds to the service advice, legal and social assistance to them. Another very positive aspect has been the adoption of the Pension Plan Disability and Flexible Work Program, which provide aid to the most vulnerable and very limited capacity for working people. It appreciated efforts in overcoming obstacles to implement accepted recommendations during its first UPR.

794. Albania welcomed the UPR outcomes and commended the Danish Government's commitments to implement recommendations made during the second cycle of UPR session along with the Albanian ones. It complimented the Danish Government for its high assessment and appreciation of the civil society suggestions considering them as extremely useful to promote all human rights. Within her overall measures undertaken in protection and promotion of human rights in Denmark, Albania commended achievements and encouraged its Government for further progress in the area of promoting gender equality targeting women from ethnic minority groups and informing them of their rights according to the family law.

795. Botswana thanked the delegation for the additional information and commended Denmark for accepting many recommendations received at their second review in January, demonstrating the country's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted with appreciation that Denmark has taken steps to combat hate speech and hate crimes. This will go a long way in cultivating a culture of tolerance and cultural diversity. Botswana wished them successful implementation phase.

796. China noted efforts of Denmark in promoting rights of women and children and persons with disabilities. China was concerned with chronic symptoms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes which are on increase. It urged them to attach importance to the recommendations made by countries by actively implementing its international obligations and commitments and effectively combat hate crimes with greater vigour, especially those hate crimes directed at immigrants and refugees and based on religious background. Denmark also need to continue to implement its development aid assistance to help developing countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable development.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

797. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Denmark, 6 other stakeholders made statements.

798. Danish Institute for Human Rights (by video message) regretted that six issues had not been accepted by the Government. Namely, the development of a national human rights action plan; protecting children from solitary confinement and deprivation of their liberty in institutions for adults; granting speedy family reunification to all refugees; undertaking of an evidence-based evaluation of Danish anti-terror legislation and other initiatives; prohibiting discrimination on all grounds outside the Labour market and allowing all persons with psycho-social disabilities to vote in parliamentary elections. It committed to continue to fight for human rights and cooperate with the government and other public authorities, and the civil society.

799. In a joint statement, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, the International Lesbian and Gay Association, and LGBT Denmark -the National Organization for LGBT People- applauded Denmark's commitment to ensure non-discrimination in healthcare, and the support for lifting the 18-years-of-age requirement for legal gender change. They were disappointed that Denmark was not willing to review the law to address the lack of protection from discrimination due to sexual orientation and gender identity, as recommended by several States, stating that they are protected under existing non-discrimination and equal treatment legislation. They noted that the lack of explicit prohibition of discrimination outside the labour market entails that the Danish Board of Equal Treatment cannot rule on discrimination outside the workplace. A further concern raised was the lack of mention of gender identity or gender expression in legislation, thus run the risk that trans persons' rights not being protected. They thanked governments for raising specific SOGIESC issues with Denmark.

800. The International Humanist and Ethical Union was concerned with the increase in discrimination against minorities and emphasized the interpretation of freedom of religion and belief. It referred to the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief visit emphasizing the need for broadening the understanding of the term 'belief', so as to align it with international human rights law. It stated that the term 'belief" needed to incorporate identity-shaping convictions beyond traditional forms of monotheistic faith and worship. As stated by Rapporteur, the existing system is obviously non-egalitarian. It stated that the state-church institution is fundamentally unfair and privileges one belief group over others. It called on the government to ensure equal rights for all life stance organizations-religious and non-religious. It encouraged broadening the concept of 'danishness' so as to include all citizens of all religions and beliefs. It called for the abolishment of the Blasphemy-law reminding Denmark with its responsibility in promoting and protecting the right to freedom of expression, since the law, among other things, legitimizes persecution of minorities.

801. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) congratulated Denmark on their cooperation with the Council, their role in the fight against impunity, and their promotion of the CAT. It favourably mentioned Denmark's development aid budget, their reception of asylum seekers, and legislation guaranteeing protection against racial and ethnic discrimination. RADDHO however noted an increase in hateful declarations in social media, a worsening of discrimination against migrants, refugees, and ethnic and religious minorities in the areas of employment and education. RADDHO welcomed civil society initiatives to promote tolerance and peaceful coexistence. RADDHO urged Denmark to abrogate the draft bill authorizing the confiscation of refugees' money and personal effects, to adopt a national action plan to implement the Durban Programme of Action, and to pursue its efforts to prevent sexual and sexist violence and bringing perpetrators of such acts to justice.

802. Amnesty International welcomed the decision by the Parliament to remove "trans-sexualism" from the official list of diagnosable mental illnesses, thereby recognizing them as persons with a physical disorder. It observed that Denmark's practice in asylum cases did not allow for sufficient consideration of the best interests of the child. It welcomed accepting recommendations to ensure that the best interests of the child are fully considered in asylum cases. It was concerned by rejecting recommendations granting expedited family reunification to refugees urging Denmark to reconsider these. It observed that despite an amendment to the Aliens Act providing temporary protection to certain nationals fleeing widespread human rights violations, those granted protection as "war refugees" are only entitled to family reunification after three years. The separation of families is a violation of the right to family life. It welcomed the Faroese government's acceptance of recommendations to bring the definition of rape into line with international standards and to criminalize rape in all circumstances and urged them to strengthen the legal protection of

rape victims. It urged implementing fully the new law to amend the Marriage Law for same-sex marriage.

803. World Jewish Congress commended Denmark for its positive responses to recommendations, particularly the recommendation against the ban of religious male circumcision, noting that there have been ongoing attempts to ban the practice, a cornerstone of Jewish identity which has been carried out safely for thousands of years. Anti-circumcision campaigners cited a variety of reasons, including the argument that the practice causes harm to children. Such arguments were baseless. A concern which it noted was also raised by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief emphasized the growing concern of the Jewish and Muslim communities over a ban on religious circumcision. It welcomed that Danish society rallied around its Jewish community after last year's brutal attack on Copenhagen's main synagogue. It stressed that the right of Jews to lead a Jewish life must also be protected, and expressed its hopes that any attempts to single out Jews or Muslims in Denmark by criminalizing well-established religious practices be stopped.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

804. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 199 recommendations received, Denmark supported 122 while 73 were noted. Additional clarification has been provided on 4 recommendations, indicating which parts of those recommendations were supported and which parts were noted.

805. The head of delegation thanked all member states participating in the debate and in the preceding review of Denmark in general. Denmark considered the process and the discussion in line with the intention of the UPR-process – constructive, informative and valuable to the Danish government. Appreciation for the constructive engagement of civil society in the process, including the good and constructive collaboration and ongoing dialogue with the Danish National Human rights Institution was reiterated. Denmark also thanked the Troika and the Secretariat for their excellent work in preparing and implementing the whole process of the UPR review of Denmark.

806. Denmark underlined that all the recommendations put forward were taken as an important input to its continuous work on improving the human rights standards in Denmark. Respect of the Rule of Law and a high human rights standard are cornerstones of Danish society.

807. The head of delegation recalled that Denmark was a candidate for membership of the Human Rights Council for 2019-2021. Denmark had been deeply engaged in the Council's creation 10 years ago and contributed actively to its further development as an observer. If elected, it would give Denmark a possibility to contribute more profoundly to the important work of the Council, which Denmark has not yet been a member of.

Palau

808. The review of Palau was held on 21 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Palau in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/PLW/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/PLW/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/PLW/3).

809. At its 29th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Palau (see section C below).

810. The outcome of the review of Palau comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/11), the views of Palau concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/11/Add.1)*.

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

811. The delegation of Palau thanked the states that participated constructively in the Working Group for the UPR, the Troika and the Secretariat. It acknowledged the role of civil society, for the hard work and many contributions to its review.

812. The delegation asserted it had found the UPR a useful tool to assess its progress in achieving its human rights goals. It had also found that the UPR process had been a powerful agent in uniting government and community in the human rights work, and had also allowed to identify human rights priorities and to take the necessary steps to ensuring that human rights were not only realized but also promoted and protected in the Republic of Palau.

813. It underscored that the National Congress, and the leadership of Palau placed a high priority on the 125 recommendations received during its review early in 2016. In one of the immediate responses to the recommendations, the House of Delegates of the 9th Olbiil Era Kelulau, Palau National Congress had changed the name of one of their standing committees the “Judiciary and Governmental Affirs” to “Judiciary, Governmental Affairs and Human Rights”. this is now a specific committee in the House of Delegates that deals directly with matters related to Human Rights. This is an important stepping stone in addressing the recommendations. It acknowledged the Paris Principles and stated it would establish its human rights institution.

814. The delegation indicted that in 2011, Palau signed all the core Human Rights treaties and in 2013 it ratified the CRPD. With Palau’s limited resources, it sought the Human Rights Council’s community assistance with their expertise to carry out consultations and programs in Palau, to provide the necessary counsel and guidance for further actions on the remaining signed human rights treaties. In this connection, it acknowledged the assistance do the Pacific islands forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Regional Rights Resource Team for their support in the UPR process for Palau.

815. The delegation pointed out that when it presented its initial report in January 2016 it had received 125 recommendations. It had not made any official response on the 125 recommendations and had asked to bring them back to Palau for consideration and consultation in line with the requirements and specific guidelines for the UPR. It was pleased to report that a consultation process with government agencies was held to assess the various recommendations and was honoured to give official response from the Government.

816. Regarding treaties, Palau accepted the recommendations for: 1) Accession/Ratification of treaties in general because it was its position to ratify the core human rights treaties; 2) The ratification on specific treaties, ICCPR and ICESCR; 3) Support for the CRC. Palau accepted this recommendation as it already ratified CRC and will strengthen efforts towards the ratification of the 3 Optional Protocols. Meanwhile, some of the articles of the CRC had been domesticated through the enactment of the Family Protection Act ; 4) Support for the CRPD, as it ratified this treaty in 2013 and the drafting

of the National Disability Policy was near finalization; 5) Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.

817. Regarding treaties Palau noted the recommendations to ratify: 1) ICERD; 2) CEDAW. Palau continued to work especially with the women's group on the awareness of this treaty. In the meantime some provisions of the treaty had been domesticated into its laws; 3) CAT. The Constitution of Palau under Section 10 Article IV stated that "Torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, and excessive fines are prohibited"; 4) ICRMW; 5) CPED; 6)Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; 7) the International Labour Organisation Conventions; 8) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; 9) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol. Palau stated that for these treaties it had sufficient legislative safeguards to address human rights violations.

818. For the treaties that Palau was accepting or noting, Palau stated it will: conduct leadership and public awareness education in order to provide support to Congress for ratification; and assess resource implications of ratification, such as the technical and human capacity needed for meeting the obligations of the treaties.

819. Regarding institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures, the delegation stated it was Palau's position to accept the recommendations for: 1) The implementation of laws to protect human rights, ensuring alignment with international human rights standards; 2) The establishment of a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles. This will require specialized resources and Palau continued to look for assistance from its partners. The concept of establishing a national human rights institution was fully supported by the members of the National Congress as well as the Community.

820. Regarding the cooperation with treaty bodies, Palau asserted that it was its position to accept recommendations for the engagement with international/regional partners, and that Palau recognized the importance of this recommendation and would continue to forge genuine and durable partnerships with international and regional partners.

821. Regarding equality and non-discrimination, it was Palau's position to accept the recommendation on: 1) the protection of vulnerable groups. It continued its efforts to streamline gender equality into the programs and policies of the Government and recognised the importance of linking financing for development with the SDGs, including Goal 5 on gender equality and those relating to marginalized groups. In this regard, the Human Rights council had a real opportunity to strengthen its monitoring through the UPR process of the progress being made to achieve the human rights within the implementation of the SDGs. The delegation underscored this was a thought the it would like to share with the Council at this review to reflect upon; 2) measures on women's participation in public offices. The delegation asserted that the support for women in leadership in Palau was growing and women were being encouraged to assume leadership in public offices.

822. The delegation stated that it was Palau's position to take note of the recommendations for legislation on anti-discrimination based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

823. Regarding the right to life, liberty and security of the person, Palau indicated it had accepted the recommendations on: 1) the establishment of shelters for victims of domestic violence. The Government was exploring ways to improve services for victims such as safe hoses, counselling, immediate health responses and protection orders for victims and children. Funding and technical assistance from partners and organizations in the establishment of a centre for victims of domestic violence were always genuinely appreciated; 2) Measures on domestic violence. Palau will take appropriate measures to

adopt and amend its laws to combat domestic violence; 3) Training on the Family Protection Act. Capacity building for relevant agencies and officers on the implementation of the FPA was one of its priorities; 4) Amending Palau laws to criminalise spousal rape. Palau asserted that its laws had been amended through the new Penal Code to criminalise spousal rape; 5) Measures on corporal punishment. Palau will modify as appropriate legislation in line with international standards; 6) Human trafficking. Palau will ensure compliance with international standards.

824. Regarding administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law, the delegation underscored that it was Palau's position to accept the recommendations to improve prison environment, to ensure the human rights of the prisoners were protected.

825. Regarding freedom of religion of belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and the right to participate in public and political life, Palau stated it accepted the recommendations on freedom of information. The delegation considered this was protected in Palau's Constitution and stated it would take appropriate measures to ensure that its laws on freedom of information were in compliance with international standards.

826. Regarding the right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work, Palau stated it took note of the recommendations on: 1) Measures on migrant workers. The delegation asserted that this was an area where Palau would require assistance to review its laws to ensure compliance.

827. Regarding the right to social security and to an adequate standard of living, the delegation asserted it accepted the recommendations on the social protection programs for the advancement and well-being of all people in Palau.

828. Regarding the right to education, Palau stated it accepted the recommendations on education and human rights, and that it looked to the OHCHR to continue their programmes for training and capacity building on human rights.

829. Regarding persons with disabilities, the delegation highlighted it accepted recommendations for measures on disabilities, and that it had ratified CRPD in 2013 and was in the process of finalizing the National Disability Policy.

830. Regarding migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers recommendations, it stated Palau noted the recommendations on migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

831. Regarding the right to development, including environment issues, the delegation of Palau stated it accepted the recommendations on environment, and that it was the second nation in the world to ratify the Paris Agreement and it looked forward to its full implementation so that in the fight against climate change it will be able to secure a healthy future for its children, its environment and its culture.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

832. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Palau, 10 delegations made statements.

833. Fiji stated that notwithstanding that Palau had not accepted their recommendation on spousal rape; it urged Palau to consider spousal rape as a crime and to take necessary measures in order that its definition be gender neutral. In addition, Fiji encouraged Palau to be committed to reviewing its legal framework and taking steps to pursue cases of bribery of foreign officials and to allow for the forfeiture of unexplained wealth by public officials. It stated that Fiji remained available to provide assistance or partnership on such matters.

834. Indonesia welcomed Palau's continuous efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights and appreciated the acceptance of many recommendations, including its own

recommendation on the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and with full participation of civil society. It referred to Palau's position regarding their recommendation on the ratification of the ICRMW which was duly noted. Indonesia encouraged Palau to continue in the future taking the necessary steps to overcome technical and resource challenges in initiating ratification of the ICRMW.

835. Kiribati commended Palau for their efforts in the promotion of human rights in their country, especially the passing of the Family Protection Act. It furthermore acknowledged the enactment of the Open Government Act 2014, which indicated a strong commitment to transparency and accountability. Kiribati commended Palau in its effort in continuing their work with the people of Palau especially the women's group on the awareness on the CEDAW. Kiribati encouraged Palau to work closely with the UN regional bodies and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Pacific.

836. Maldives appreciated the commitment of Palau to the UPR despite the challenging difficulties it faces in meeting international obligations. Maldives was pleased that Palau had reviewed 125 recommendations, and noted how two of the accepted ones were made by Maldives, where it sought to encourage greater provisions for vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities and children.

837. The Marshall Islands welcomed Palau's establishment of a human rights reporting committee, and noted and shared their goal to ratify a large number of core human rights treaties. It noted that as small nations, many in the Pacific faced a very high "treaty per capita" threshold. It stated that there appears to be a substantial overlap and duplication between reporting as part of the UPR process and reporting under treaty bodies and that however the timeframes for reporting were different. The Marshall Islands noted that often the people reporting and implementing in their small governments were the same. It called upon Council members to take into account that for small nations, the reporting burden could be a major barrier to joining and thus assuring basic human rights.

838. Pakistan commended that Palau decided, despite resource constraints, to accept the majority of recommendations, including those made by Pakistan for the further strengthening and promotion of human rights. It also noted with appreciation that Palau had supported the accepted recommendations and was committed to developing socio-economic strategies and plans that would take care of human rights considerations. Pakistan commended that Palau's continued to engage with human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies.

839. Sierra Leone stated that as a relatively young independent State and with its small population, Palau had made good progress in implementing measures and policies aimed at improving human rights standards nationally. It stated that Palau's willingness to ratify the ICPPED and ICESCR was encouraging, as well as the intention to establish a national human rights mechanism. The delegation encouraged Palau to ratify the CEDAW at its earliest possible convenience in order to ensure a more comprehensive protection for women. It encouraged Palau to seek, through the OHCHR and other relevant stakeholders, the technical assistance needed to be able to incorporate its human rights commitments into national laws and strategies. Sierra Leone called on the international community to assist Palau in its efforts towards mitigation and adaptation in the light of climate change.

840. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela put positive emphasis on Palau having ratified various international human rights treaties, amongst them the ICRPD, which strengthened domestic legislation in this area. It appreciated the steps forward in establishing a national human rights institution. The delegation stated that Palau had completed with success its second review, giving proof of its work in favour of vulnerable groups. Venezuela expressed its recognition of the efforts to comply with its human rights commitments, despite economic difficulties. It urged the community of nations to provide

the support, the cooperation and the technical assistance that the country needs in this area, and recommended the adoption of the report.

841. China stated that in the national human rights report submitted by Palau the relevant wording violated the One-China Principle established in G.A. Resolution 2758. Therefore, China will disassociate itself from the consensus on the adoption of the UPR report of Palau.

842. Cuba stated that Palau had demonstrated its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, which was reflected in the national report and their active participation in the working group. Cuba highlighted the signing of international human rights instruments, as well as the promulgation of laws that respect human rights to combat domestic violence, sexual exploitation of women and children, and trafficking. It reiterated their call for the international community and the United Nations, in the manner which the government solicited, to support Palau in their efforts to improve the life of the population.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

843. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Palau, 1 other stakeholder made statements.

844. Allied Rainbow Communities (ARC) International was pleased to see small Pacific Island countries like Palau engaging actively with the UPR process and appreciated the challenges in the Pacific to engage in these spaces. It commended Palau for its continued commitment to equality and non-discrimination, and its leadership within the region for implementing UPR recommendations that are deeply important for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It welcomed the fact that the new criminal laws, which came into force at the end of July 2014, no longer criminalise same-sex consensual conduct in Palau.

845. While highlighting the above accomplishments, ARC noted that it had observed very limited development between the last two UPR cycles regarding another accepted recommendation to combat discrimination against LGBT persons through political, legislative and administrative measures. It informed that the issue was raised a number of times in submissions and during the working group review this year, by both States and stakeholders.

846. ARC stated that the LGBTI community in Palau faced discrimination and security threats and require the government to fulfil their commitments to combat discrimination and ensure the safety of all its citizens. It urged Palau to bring its legislation into conformity with its commitment to equality and non-discrimination, and its international human rights obligations, by developing anti-discrimination laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and inter-sex status. It also recommended that the Human Rights Council urge Palau to develop or support initiatives regarding hate crimes, such as legislation, which reference sexual orientation and gender identity.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

847. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 125 recommendations received, 82 enjoy the support of Palau and 43 are noted.

848. The delegation of Palau thanked al member Stated and civil society who actively participated and for constructive recommendations. It viewed the UPR process and contributions by all meaningful guideposts for us in the achievement of human rights for all in its young Nation.

849. It reaffirmed Palau was fully committed to its human rights obligations and responsibilities and reiterated its appeal to the international community to assist the

country, both technically and financially, in its efforts to carry out its human rights responsibilities in the implementation of these human rights instruments and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

850. The delegation sought the Council's support on the final adoption of Palau's second UPR report and looked forward to coming back to report on its next UPR, to share its stories and progress made.

Somalia

851. The review of Somalia was held on 22 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Somalia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SOM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SOM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SOM/3).

852. At its 29th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Somalia (see section C below).

853. The outcome of the review of Somalia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/12), the views of Somalia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/12/Add.1)*.

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

854. At the outset, the Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Somalia conveyed warm regards from Her Excellency, Zahra Samantar, Minister of Women and Human Rights Development.

855. The Ambassador stated that Somalia had consistently endeavoured to the best of its ability to uphold the commitment to the cause of universal human rights and to the esteemed Human Rights Council through persistent efforts aimed at cultivating a pluralistic Somali society and through co-operation with the member Nations of the Council. Somalia shared the vision of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure human rights for all, even with the overwhelming odds against the Government. Somalia welcomed engagement with all stakeholders during this session and beyond.

856. In its comprehensive UPR national report, Somalia had stated that it had implemented many of its recommendations from the previous cycle and that it was in the course of implementing the remaining recommendations. From the 228 recommendations Somalia had received, the delegation had taken 121 recommendations back to the capital for further consideration. This review had been done, taking different aspects into account, one of which being how realistic it was that Somalia could implement if a recommendation was accepted, considering the current situation and capacity of the Government.

857. After the current review cycle, Somalia had noted just 60 recommendations, accepting 168 recommendations. This was more than the 155 recommendations Somalia had accepted during the previous UPR review cycle. The most important lesson Somalia

had drawn from the previous UPR cycle was to focus on what was achievable, considering the Government's capability to implement recommendations.

858. Just two weeks ago, Parliament had passed the Independent Human Rights Commission bill—a bill that was in line with the Paris Principles. The cabinet had also endorsed the first ever National Gender Plan, taking serious steps towards gender equality as part of government policy. The Federal Government of Somalia had made progress in building effective institutions by increasing the number of qualified judges, prosecutors and investigators. Somalia was also working hard to better mainstream gender equality in the justice sector, for example, hiring female judges to better address impunity regarding violence against women.

859. Regarding the recommendations that Somalia had noted, the Ambassador highlighted that the death penalty was one of the issues addressed. The dialogue on the issue of the death penalty was something that required a long process. Currently, the implementation of the death penalty had dropped significantly due to the strict application of the burden of proof.

860. On the recommendations regarding international treaties and optional protocols, Somalia had accepted that, in its current situation, it simply could not enter into other treaties and conventions as its capacity to implement these are limited in the near future.

861. The Ambassador emphasized that Somalia had aimed to be practical by not accepting recommendations it deemed currently or in the near future unimplementable, considering its post-civil war situation.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

862. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Somalia, 17 delegations made statements.

863. UNICEF confirmed its continuing support to Somalia in ensuring that the rights of Somali children are realized through the implementation of the provision of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular by developing a Juvenile Justice Act and a Child Rights Act. UNICEF highlighted its ongoing support in developing an Alternative Care Policy and in advocating with Somalia to ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

864. The United Arab Emirates appreciated commitments and efforts made by Somalia to implement the recommendation accepted during the second UPR cycle. In particular, it applauded the adoption of the Plan of Action to implement the Human Rights Roadmap. It invited Somalia to consolidate efforts establishing security and stability and to move towards a state of reconstruction and development.

865. Algeria welcomed the cooperation of Somalia with the UN human rights mechanisms and the acceptance of most of the recommendations, including those on the participation of women in public life. Algeria thanked Somalia for the efforts in implementing the accepted recommendations and urged the international community and OHCHR to provide the support Somalia needed to strengthen the state institutions and fully ensure security throughout the country.

866. Botswana appreciated that, despite enormous challenges, Somalia continued to make efforts to promote and protect human rights for the good of its people. Botswana particularly welcomed the creation of the Somalia Provisional Constitution, which guaranteed rights and freedoms to the people of Somalia. Botswana noted with appreciation many legislative measures adopted since the formation of the Parliament in 2012, including

the Sexual Offence Bill, the Public Procurement Bill and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

867. Burundi applauded the efforts made by Somalia to improve the human rights situation in the country, in spite of the challenges it faced as a consequence of acts of violence committed by armed groups. Burundi applauded the measures taken by Somalia to protect minorities and to improve gender equality. It also welcomed the organization of human rights trainings for prosecutors and the police and the efforts made to combat terrorism.

868. Djibouti noted that, despite the difficulties in terms of political and security instability, Somalia had made significant progress. It highlighted the accession in 2015 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a significant step forward, especially as far as the reintegration of child soldiers was concerned. It also welcomed the progress made in the area of the rights of women, particularly through reserving quotas for parliament seats.

869. Egypt acknowledged that Somalia had taken legislative and procedural measures within the 2012 provisional constitution. It encouraged the international community to support Somalia to implement the recommendations accepted during the second UPR cycle, to promote and protect human rights, to combat poverty, as well as to ensure full security and services for its people.

870. Ethiopia noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Somalia of its recommendations to mobilize national and international stakeholders for the continued implementation of the National Human Rights Roadmap and utilize international financial and technical assistance to discharge the human rights reporting obligation. Ethiopia called upon the international community and the Human Rights Council to enhance its cooperation with Somalia in the area of capacity building and technical assistance programs.

871. Ghana commended Somalia for committing to uphold human rights and rule of law despite the challenges faced by the State. It invited the international community to provide Somalia with support in implementing the four priority areas outlined in the human rights action plan: establishment of an independent human rights commission; capacity building for the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development; protection of vulnerable groups and civilians; and compliance with international humanitarian law.

872. Kuwait paid tribute to the achievements made by Somalia in the sphere of human rights and its positive engagement with the UPR process. It also welcomed the decision of Somalia to accept both recommendations made by Kuwait.

873. Latvia congratulated Somalia on its commitment to create secure working conditions for media workers and shared UNESCO's concern about recent reports of violence against journalists. It stated that such attacks had a chilling effect on freedom of the media and freedom of expression and represented an attack to democracy. It also appreciated the commitment of Somalia to extend a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate holders.

874. Libya appreciated that a large number of recommendations were accepted as well as the commitment to continue the implementation in spite of Somalia's challenges and instability. It also highlighted the level of commitment showed by Somalia to continue efforts towards the promotion and protection of human rights through the UPR.

875. Maldives urged the Somalia to reach out to its international partners towards technical cooperation and other assistance in the implementation of the accepted recommendations, as well as towards further promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It wished Somalia success in the implementation of the recommendations and looked forward to progressive days for the people of Somalia.

876. Morocco commended the significant efforts made by Somalia, including the development of a road map and a national action plan which placed human rights at the heart of the policy of peace building and the rule of law. It reiterated the importance of granting Somalia with the necessary assistance to allow her to implement these strategies and programmes. Morocco also congratulated Somalia for its positive collaboration with the UPR process.

877. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was pleased by the adoption of the 2012 Provisional Constitution and the 2013 national road map, together with the Plan of Action to promote and protect human rights. It also reaffirmed that international assistance and cooperation should be provided to Somalia without conditions.

878. South Africa was pleased to hear of the recent passing of the Independent Human Rights Commissioner Bill as well as information on the National Gender Plan. It also welcomed additional positive developments, including the adoption of the "Agenda of Prosperity" and progress in consolidating peace and enhancing security country-wide. It encouraged further dialogue on the death penalty and wished Somalia well in the implementation of the UPR recommendations.

879. Qatar appealed to Somalia to deploy more efforts to create institutions that further respected human rights and to strengthen the rule of law in the country. It hoped that Somalia would take seriously the recommendations accepted during the UPR review, which would further galvanize the commitment to promote and protect human rights. Qatar appealed to the international community to encourage and support Somalia in defending human rights in the country.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

880. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Somalia, nine other stakeholders made statements.

881. Arab Commission for Human Rights welcomed Somalia's acceptance of the recommendations on ratification of human rights treaties and those concerning ending the recruitment of children in the armed forces and groups. Nevertheless, it regretted that Somalia "took note of" many recommendations related to the normative framework. It also regretted the lack of implementation of the recommendations accepted in the previous review.Their non-implementation, after four years, threatened the credibility of the State, the recommendations, and the review itself. It hoped to see practical measures to follow up on the implementation of the accepted recommendations from both the previous and current reviews. It recommended that all stakeholders be involved in monitoring their implementation and inform the Human Rights Council a year later of the progress, challenges and obstacles so that the Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights would able to provide technical expertise to Somalia.

882. International Educational Development, Inc. wad deeply concerned about the human rights situation in Somalia and the essentially non-existent compliance with internationally recognized norms. It had submitted a number of written statements on the situation and cooperated with the Independent Experts for many years. Michael Keating, the head of the UN Mission to Somalia, had stated that the up-coming election would not be one based on popular vote and that the President would be chosen by the new Parliament. Al-Shabaab was able to carry out terrorist attacks over a wide expanse of territory. 1.7 million people in the north faced serious food shortages due to drought. Somalia had not submitted reports to the treaty bodies, had only recently issued a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council mandate holders, and urgent communications were not answered. The Independent Expert indicated serious resource problems with the Ministry for Women and other

branches of the Government that resulted in a negative impact on the Human Rights Road Map.

883. Article 19—The International Centre against Censorship- was concerned that Somalia National Media Law reinforced state control over the media and put too much power in the Ministry of Information. It called for the urgent review of these provisions to safeguard the independence of media. Since 2011, at least 38 media professionals had been killed, and only three cases had been held to account so far at the Federal and regional levels. Journalists were routinely harassed, arbitrarily arrested and detained by Somali security forces and non-state actors. Al-Shabaab and other armed militias continued to abusively restrict freedom of expression. Impunity for murders and other attacks against journalists had led to many media workers and journalists fleeing the country, with others self-censoring. Judicial harassment was also a concern. Reforming the Penal Code was urgent. In the autonomous region of Somaliland, defamation is a criminal offence. It called upon Somalia to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment where human rights defenders, journalists, and civil society could operate freely and unhindered.

884. Human Rights Watch stated that Somalia's UPR had taken place against the backdrop of ongoing abuses against its internally displaced population, with large-scale forced evictions. Government forces, clan militias, and Al-Shabaab continued to commit serious violations of the laws of war with no accountability. Fighting resulted in civilian deaths, injuries, and destruction of property. Alarming rates of sexual violence continued to be reported. All Somali parties to the conflict continued to commit serious abuses against children. Somalia had not established a moratorium on the death penalty, despite pledges made during its first UPR review in 2011. The Government relied on the military court to prosecute defendants for a broad range of crimes in proceedings that fell short of international fair trial standards. The authorities had also used abusive tactics to curtail freedom of media. Parliament had not passed legislation to establish a strong national human rights commission or followed-up on commitments made during the previous UPR to set up an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate grave abuses committed by all parties.

885. CIVICUS—World Alliance for Citizen Participation- urged Somalia and the international community to take concerted measures to realize the important progressive recommendations on civic space. In the past five years, at least 23 journalists had been killed. While it recognized the government's recent steps to address impunity, including the conviction of six individuals for the murder of a journalist, it urged Somalia to ensure international due process and fair trial standards. To this end, it urged Somalia to engage with civil society and members of media to ensure the full realization of all recommendation on protecting journalist and other media workers. Somalia, in justifying its rejection of recommendation 136.105, invoked the need to find an appropriate balance between safeguarding national security and human rights. However, laws governing national security and freedom of expression must be subject to a strict proportionality test in line with international human rights law and should never be used to criminalize dissent or independent reporting.

886. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme noted that Somalia continued to face extreme poverty and that a lack of resources seriously prevented the realization of the most essential human rights. Somalia must benefit from the solidary of its rich neighbours in order to eradicate the pocket of poverty and tribalism. It appreciated the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the continuing operation to release children enrolled in the armed groups and their reintegration in the society. Given the intensification of attacks by Al-Shabaab, it advised to open an inclusive dialogue with all tribal leaders to guarantee peace and security. It encouraged Somalia to combat sexual violence, early marriage, abuse of girls, and female genital mutilation. An effort must be

made to eliminate corruption in the administration, judiciary, and management of the international humanitarian aid. It hoped that the Government would meet necessary conditions for holding the elections in August 2016.

887. Africa Culture Internationale commended Somalia for the positive substantial advancement in transformation of the country and developing the country's legal infrastructure to facilitate proper practice of human rights even during the crisis. It thanked Somalia for a number of positive reforms, especially its efforts to actively engage in the United Nations mechanism and putting effort to consider promotion of human rights by adopting some recommendations from the previous review. However, it noticed the continuous existence of breaches in the civil societies law with restrictions preventing political opposition parties, human rights groups, and other independent civil society organizations from legally operating in the country. Freedom of expression, association, and assembly had been ignored by the authorities, with continuous repression of women in the society. It encouraged Somalia to strongly prioritize the development and promotion of human rights, women participation in political activities, and child security and protection in the country.

888. East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project noted that human rights defenders and media workers continued to face threats to their security. Although Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility for the majority of human rights violations, the Government itself had placed unacceptable restrictions on the right to freedom of expression with closures of radio stations, arrests of journalists, and the introduction of laws and policies, such as the Media Law. It strongly urged Somalia to take effective steps to implement UPR recommendations to create a safe and enabling environment for media workers and human rights defenders. Additionally, there had been well-documented human rights violations committed against civilians by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somalia's own security forces. It urged Somalia to devote attention to raising awareness among its forces and AMISOM on international humanitarian and human rights law, and to conduct investigations into these violations. It also noted that the nationality law resulted in statelessness for children of Somali women and urged necessary reforms to its laws.

889. Amnesty International welcomed Somalia's acceptance of recommendations to protect the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs), to end the use of child soldiers, and to implement a zero tolerance policy on gender based violence. However, it was concerned about the lack of support to recommendations regarding ratification of key international human rights treaties and called on Somalia to fast track their ratification. Protection of civilians, especially IDPs, was an important aspect of peacebuilding. They faced limited access to health care, education and equal employment opportunities, as well as recruitment of child soldiers by both Al-Shabaab and government forces. In January 2016, Somalia passed an IDPs and Refugees' Protection and Rehabilitation Law. However, the implementation of the law had been encumbered by delays. It was concerned that Kenya was attempting to close the Dadaab refugee camp and forcefully return the affected refugees to Somalia. Forced return not only violated international law but risked converting the refugees into IDPs in Somalia.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

890. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 228 recommendations received, 168 enjoy the support of Somalia and 60 are noted.

891. The Human Rights Advisor of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development addressed the comments made by several stakeholders. He reiterated that, as comprehensively explained in the national report, many recommendations accepted by Somalia had been implemented. However, the post-civil war situation had made it difficult

to implement all recommendations. This was due to the lack of technical and financial capacity, even though there was a strong political will to promote and protect human rights, as shown by the amount of accepted recommendations in the previous cycle. The Government strongly condemned attacks against freedom of expression and impunity in cases of sexual offenses. The Office of the Attorney General worked tirelessly to address impunity in these cases. However, the lack of resources and capacity to investigate remained a problem. He urged the partners to assist Somalia in this issue.

892. The Human Rights Advisor stressed that the Somali justice system had put into place several measures focused on addressing sexual violence and prevention of these crimes. One of the measures was hiring of women judges, prosecutors and police officers, to investigate these heinous crimes. He reiterated that the Government in no way condoned impunity in any case. However, the current situation of Somalia posed serious challenges, which the Government was working to address appropriately.

893. As for the elections of 2016, the President had appointed a committee to work on realizing women's political participation in all levels of Parliament and Government. The appointment of this committee demonstrated Somalia's commitment to seriously address marginalization of women. Somalia firmly believed that women's political participation should be advanced to enable a responsive political environment for all Somalis to enjoy.

894. In conclusion, the Ambassador thanked the Human Rights Council for its contributions and reiterated the commitment of Somalia to ensuring that the culture of human rights is cultivated in Somalia. In coming years, until the next UPR session on Somalia, the Government would work hard to implement the recommendations that Somalia had accepted. As the Minister of Women and Human Rights Development emphasized during the review session in January 2016, Somalia required significant assistance in the implementation of the accepted recommendations. The Ambassador underlined that Somalia would do all that was in its capacity but would not be able to do it alone.

Seychelles

895. The review of Seychelles was held on 25 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Seychelles in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SYC/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/ SYC/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/ SYC/3).

896. At its 30th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Seychelles (see section C below).

897. The outcome of the review of Seychelles comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/13), the views of Seychelles concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/13/Add.1)*.

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

898. The Head of delegation, His Excellency Ambassador Mr Barry Faure, Secretary of State in the Foreign Affairs Department, stated that the session came at a symbolic moment for Seychelles, as on 29th June the country will be celebrating 40 years as an independent nation. The delegation expressed that the past four decades have seen Seychelles steadily progressing into becoming a country that embodies the values of democracy, good governance and the rule of law. Like any other young democracy, Seychelles has faced complex challenges, and the country continues to address them in its pursuit of the full realization of human rights for all persons.

899. Seychelles participated at the 24th session of the UPR working Group where the country received 150 recommendations from 60 States, and the Head of the delegation extended his appreciation to all the States that participated in the interactive dialogue. The Government of Seychelles considered the UPR to be an exceptional opportunity to assess progress made and challenges faced with regards to the promotion and protection of human rights.

900. Seychelles carefully studied each of the 150 recommendations received and held consultations with governmental representatives, civil society organizations and members of the National Assembly. It was emphasized that the positions taken on each of the recommendations were a result of the extensive consultation process.

901. Seychelles accepted 142 recommendations on the basis that the country made a commitment to implement the recommendations believing that it can be achieved within the four year period, or where the recommendations have already been fully addressed and implemented by Seychelles. The country had noted only seven out of 150 recommendations considering that such recommendations may not be feasibly implemented in the upcoming four years. Seychelles had also chosen to partly accept or partly note certain recommendations in instances where recommendations have addressed more than one issue.

902. Seychelles accepted all recommendations regarding the core UN human rights instruments and their Optional Protocols. It took note of the recommendations from Iraq and Uruguay with regard to becoming a party to all international human rights instruments because each and every instrument must undergo the necessary vetting and approval processes, therefore Seychelles cannot commit to becoming a party to all instruments at this stage.

903. The delegation indicated that the recommendation from Chile regarding ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless persons will be studied in line with domestic procedures. Concerning the recommendation from Philippines on speeding up the domestic processes to ratify international human rights instruments, the delegation took note as it considered the process to take place in a timely manner and in line with international standards.

904. Seychelles accepted all recommendations regarding to reviewing and strengthening of its National Human Rights Institutions, assuring that such mechanisms are well placed to not only address potential human rights violations, but also to prevent them through effective awareness and educational programmes. The delegation reiterated that the Government is working towards making the institutions compliant to the Paris Principles and pledged their commitment to have an ‘A’ accredited institution at their third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review.

905. Seychelles also accepted all recommendations regarding the non-discrimination of persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity. The delegation informed that last month, Parliament had passed a Bill to repeal Section 151(a) and (c) of the Penal Code

of Seychelles – provisions which had the potential to criminalize same sex relationships and foster homophobic sentiments. This significant change is demonstrative of the proactive and leading role that Seychelles continues to play in the promotion and protection of human rights for all.

906. On the issue of gender discrimination, gender based and domestic violence, and gender empowerment**,** Seychelles also accepted all recommendations. The delegation referred that the country remains acutely aware of the tremendous cost that the violation of the rights of women and girls has for communities, and it is determined to ensure that strong action is taken, including through the development of legislation specifically targeting domestic violence.

907. The delegation emphasized that the rights of the child continue to be of the highest priority on their national agenda. It is in this view that Seychelles had also accepted all recommendations with regards education and corporal punishment.

908. Seychelles noted the recommendations from Chile, France, Uruguay and Mexico regarding raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility**.** It was highlighted that as national legislation stands, a child between the ages of 7 to 12 can be criminally responsible only if it is demonstrated that they have the capacity to know that they should not have done an act or made an omission. It reported that no child under the age of 12 has been convicted in Seychelles in the past 40 years.

909. Seychelles remained determined to effectively combat trafficking in persons, based on the pillars of prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership, and the country accepted all recommendations on this subject.

910. Seychelles accepted the recommendation from the United States of America to fully investigate alleged election irregularities and to ensure court cases follow due process. The delegation indicated that the Constitutional Court, in finding for the defendant and reaffirming the legitimacy of the Presidential elections, followed all due procedures and processes in its deliberations and decisions.

911. Seychelles accepted the recommendations to take effective measures against illicit drug consumption. The delegation reported that the 'Misuse of Drugs Act, 2016' was passed in April to repeal and replace previous legislation on the matter dating from 1990. It was expressed that the new legislation is modern, comprehensive and covers the various aspects of drug related issues, allowing domestic Courts flexibility to impose sentences with an emphasis placed on rehabilitation rather than incarceration.

912. Seychelles accepted all recommendations on corruption and on money laundering, and the delegation informed that a new Anti-Corruption Commission will be established under a newly enacted anti-corruption law, which will be tasked with receiving complaints, as well as investigating, detecting and preventing practices related to corruption.

913. Seychelles accepted all recommendations with regard to freedom of assembly and expression, as these are the cornerstones of its vibrant democracy. Seychelles will ensure that legislative instruments protecting these freedoms are in line with international standards, and work towards legislation promoting access to information, in elaboration of the standards already captured within the Constitution.

914. Seychelles accepted all recommendations concerning persons with disabilities, and the delegation reaffirmed their determination to accelerate progress to ensure that all persons with disabilities are able to benefit from economic opportunities and social development, and to participate fully at all levels.

915. The delegation appreciated the recommendations from Fiji and Haiti on climate change. Seychelles called upon the international community to recognize the irrefutable link

between climate change and human rights, and to take immediate and effective action to ensure that the world is inhabitable for the next generation.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

916. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Seychelles, 15 delegations made statements.

917. Pakistan appreciated Seychelles' decision to accept most of the recommendations received during the UPR Working Group, including those it had made. It valued the constructive engagement of Seychelles with the human rights machinery, including Treaty Bodies and the UPR. Pakistan noted the commitment of Seychelles to promote and protect the rights of its citizens, including the strengthening of national institutions.

918. Sierra Leone noted that progress had been made since the review, including the passing of the Anti-Corruption Act and the Misuse of Drugs Act. It also took note of the fact that Seychelles was reviewing its human rights institutions with a view to ensuring their independence and that these institutions are adequately resourced in line with the Paris Principles. It urged Seychelles to submit outstanding reports to the Treaty Bodies, with the assistance of OHCHR, if necessary. It noted the threat of climate change to Seychelles and urged the international community to provide it with assistance for mitigation and adaptation activities.

919. Togo congratulated Seychelles for its engagement with the UPR mechanism. It appreciated the measures adopted to implement recommendations received during the first cycle, in particular the adoption of legislation on trafficking and the creation of a committee to combat this phenomenon. Togo congratulated Seychelles for having accepted the majority of the recommendations it had received during the second cycle and called on the international community to support it in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

920. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Seychelles had cooperated openly with the UPR mechanism making possible a franc dialogue on progress made and challenges faced in the area of human rights. It highlighted the ratification of the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the implementation of the national action plan on gender-based violence (2011-2015) aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women. It indicated that Seychelles had successfully completed its second UPR exam demonstrating the country's commitment to human rights, focusing on the protection of vulnerable groups.

921. Angola congratulated Seychelles for having accepted most of the recommendations received, including those it had made. It noted with satisfaction Seychelles' firm commitment to cooperating actively with the Treaty Bodies, particularly through the ratification of two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure. It welcomed efforts made to ensure free education up to the secondary level, which would allow the country to combat illiteracy and to overcome challenges to economic, social and cultural development, particularly by the inclusion of young persons in the educational and professional systems.

922. Botswana thanked the delegation for the additional information provided, particularly on accepted recommendations following their review. It commended Seychelles for adopting measures aimed at promoting and protecting human rights such as combating trafficking in persons, domestic violence and the protection of children. Furthermore, it encouraged Seychelles to continue efforts to improve in areas they are lagging behind in the field of human rights.

923. Burundi commended the Government's determination to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of the child, noting in this regard, the establishment of a police unit charged with the protection of children. It noted the different measures adopted by Seychelles to fight against human trafficking, including the creation of a high level national committee to coordinate action against trafficking. It welcomed efforts made by Seychelles to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women, and to re-integrate detainees through a number of specific programmes.

924. Cabo Verde thanked Seychelles for the very positive responses to the recommendations it had received, including to the recommendations it had made. It noted that the constructive engagement by Seychelles with the UPR during the January session and the planned implementation of accepted recommendations would result in significant progress in the human rights situation in the country, observing that the legal and institutional framework would be thereby strengthened. Noting the difficulties faced by small island states, it expressed solidarity with Seychelles wishing every success with the appropriate support of the international community.

925. China welcomed Seychelles' constructive participation in the UPR mechanism and its comprehensive and positive feedback on the recommendations it had received. It appreciated the fact that through the promotion in recent years of people's rights to education, health and adequate living standards, Seychelles had made much progress and expressed the hope that further progress would be made in the area of human rights.

926. Cuba welcomed Seychelles' presentation of its position on the recommendations received. In particular, it thanked Seychelles for its acceptance of the recommendations it had made on human rights education and the promotion of the right to health. Cuba highlighted progress made in the promotion and protection of children's rights, free provision of health services to the population and the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. It reiterated its call to the international community to continue providing Seychelles with technical assistance.

927. Ethiopia appreciated the acceptance by Seychelles of its recommendations to: expedite the review of the effectiveness of the current framework of the office of the National Human Rights Commission and Ombudsman; and to finalize the on-going five-year National Action Plan on Human Rights and put in place the necessary mechanisms for its implementation. Ethiopia commended Seychelles for its commitment to improving human rights and encouraged it to take all the necessary measures for the full implementation of accepted recommendations in the second UPR cycle.

928. Ghana noted with satisfaction Seychelles' commitment to fighting gender-based violence, as evidenced by the country's 2011-2015 National Action Plan for gender-based violence which among others, aimed to review and harmonize existing laws on gender-based violence and mainstream gender perspectives into national development plans. Ghana expressed the hope that Seychelles would continue to enrich its human rights credentials by ensuring that Government actions confirm Seychelles' democratic tenants built on a culture of respect for human rights, social justice, equality and non-discrimination.

929. Haiti welcomed the acceptance by Seychelles of the majority of the recommendations it had received during its second UPR review. It thanked the Government for having taken into account the five recommendations it had made. Haiti encouraged Seychelles to follow up on its commitment to ensure the independence of the its national human rights commission, the office of the Ombudsman, and the new anti-corruption Commission, allocating appropriate resources to these institutions.

930. India thanked Seychelles for providing its response to recommendations. It took positive note of the receptive and constructive manner in which Seychelles participated in the UPR mechanism. It noted that the review reflected the active participation and

engagement by peer countries, with as many as 60 interventions delivered from the floor and 150 recommendations made. It trusted that Seychelles would further intensify efforts to implement the recommendations it had accepted.

931. Maldives appreciated the constructive engagement of the delegation during the review and was pleased that Seychelles had accepted the great majority of the recommendations made by 60 States during the review, including the recommendations it had made. It was encouraged by Seychelles' commitment to furthering education and gender-equality. It was also pleased by the country's commitment to combat the effects of climate change. It encouraged the Government to continue its effort in the promotion of human rights.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

932. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Seychelles, one other stakeholder made a statement.

933. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADHO) expressed satisfaction with the Government's commitment to promoting the rights of the child, women, persons with disabilities, as well as cooperation with the Special Procedures. RADHO also noted the political maturity of the people of Seychelles who participated in peaceful elections despite the restrictions imposed to the freedoms of expression and association on opposition candidates during the campaign. It noted that the Government had taken crucial measures to ensure the right to access to drinking water at a moment when the country was faced with the threat of climate change. It called on the international community to provide Seychelles with the support needed to reduce the effects of climate change on human rights. It asked that the Government take all necessary measures to reduce prisoner overcrowding, and effectively ensure freedom of expression and promote universal education.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

934. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 150 recommendations received, 142 enjoy the support of Seychelles and 7 are noted. Additional clarification has been provided on 1 recommendation, indicating which part of that recommendation was supported and which part was noted.

935. Seychelles was committed to fully implementing the accepted recommendations, which will most certainly inform its national strategies and priorities. Seychelles emphasized that civil society; Parliament as well as other relevant stakeholders will be fully involved in the elaboration of its UPR strategies.

936. Seychelles pledged to provide to the Human Rights Council relevant updates, including through a voluntary mid-term report, on measures taken to implement the recommendations.

937. The Head of delegation, his Excellency Ambassador Mr Barry Faure, Secretary of State in the Foreign Affairs Department of Seychelles, reiterated his appreciation to the President and members of the Human Rights Council and Working Group, for the opportunity to exchange best practices and engage in constructive dialogues to improve the protection and promotion of human rights in his nation. He thanked all the stakeholders who have engage with Seychelles in this review process since it had begun.

938. Finally, the Head of delegation extended his sincere gratitude to the members of the UPR Secretariat for the invaluable support and assistance throughout this process.

Solomon Islands

939. The review of Solomon Islands was held on 25 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Solomon Islands in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SLB/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SLB/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SLB/3).

940. At its 30th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Solomon Islands (see section C below).

941. The outcome of the review of Solomon Islands comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/14), the views of Solomon Islands concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/14/Add.1)*.

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

942. Solomon Islands reported that during the presentation of its report at the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in January 2016 the delegation was led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Hon. Milner TOZAKA. Solomon Islands noted that it had received a total of 139 recommendations during the interactive dialogue. Solomon Islands had postponed the consideration of some recommendations in order to further consult with relevant government agencies. Solomon Islands stated that 89 recommendations had been accepted as on-going government activities and 50 had been noted.

943. Solomon Islands recalled that it was a party to four main international human rights instruments; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

944. The delegation stated that implementation of those conventions continued to be a challenge. Solomon Islands was committed to progressively addressing its overdue reports through planning and budgeting, and to managing its limited resources within a good timeframe.

945. The delegation reminded participants that Solomon Islands, since the first cycle, had grappled with a number of natural disasters including, four tropical cyclones, a flash flood, earthquakes, tsunamis, wave surges and landslides. Those events had had a crippling effect on the economy, infrastructure and already stretched human and financial resources.

946. Solomon Islands reiterated that its topography of scattered islands and populations as well as its inadequate infrastructure and communication had the effect of limiting the delivery of basic services. The delegation emphasized that the Government continued to work on better managing its limited resources with efforts to address all its overdue human rights report within the next 10 years before it would consider acceding to or ratifying any additional international human rights instruments.

947. Solomon Islands highlighted that it had accepted the recommendations to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, given that much work had already been undertaken since the Convention's signature. The responsible government agency was presently discussing future institutional reforms and resource capacities to prepare for the process of ratification.

948. The delegation reported that the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs remained the focal point for implementation of the accepted recommendations from the universal periodic review process and from the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

949. The delegation reported that the Law Reform Commission's process of reviewing laws had as one of its objectives to ensure that laws were more current and guided by international human rights standards. The Government committed to working to ensure that the promotion and protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights of all its citizens were respected through law reform processes.

950. Solomon Islands accepted the recommendations regarding the establishment of a national human rights institution. The Government would be in continuous discussions with relevant existing institutions to look at options, including the possibility of expanding the mandate of existing institutions to cover human rights, or something similar. The delegation emphasized the progressive nature of such a process for the Solomon Islands and that the Government would ensure efforts were taken to address that issue.

951. Regarding the recommendation relating to the National Development Strategy, Solomon Islands reported that it had recently launched its National Development Strategy 2016-35, which provided a broad scope for long-term and medium-term strategies and space for integrating a human rights agenda.

952. Solomon Islands accepted recommendations regarding a national monitoring, reporting and follow-up system. It referred to the recently launched Aid Management Policy which would assist the Government in monitoring donor funding support. That policy would assist the Government in its plans to establish a national monitoring, reporting and follow-up mechanism within the next 5 years and a development budget to assist in its treaty reporting processes.

953. Solomon Islands also accepted recommendations regarding a national human rights strategy plan and for human rights training programmes. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be discussing with relevant Government agencies the commitment to put in place a national human rights strategy covering training across the public sector within the next 5 years.

954. Solomon Islands reported that it accepted recommendations on child protection. The Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs had worked in close collaboration with the Social Welfare Division in the Health Ministry on the 'Child and Family Welfare Bill', which had been submitted to Cabinet and it was envisaged that it would soon be tabled in Parliament.

955. Regarding the accepted recommendation on corporal punishment, Solomon Islands reiterated its clear policy prohibiting corporal punishment in schools and that guidance for all teachers was provided in the Teaching Service Handbooks. Solomon Islands reported that the review of the Education Bill made further provision for ending corporal punishment, whilst 'fair discipline' was addressed in the Child and Family Welfare Bill. Solomon Islands stated that it was committed to ensuring greater community awareness on the prohibition of corporal punishment.

956. Solomon Islands accepted the recommendation on the reform of the penal code with the provision of a definition and criminalisation of all forms of sexual violence, including rape. The Penal Code (Sexual Offences Amendment) Act 2016 addressed that matter.

957. Solomon Islands accepted the recommendation regarding violence against women and highlighted the broad scope of protection of persons under the Family Protection Act 2014 (FPA). Solomon Islands was currently carrying out advocacy work on implementation plans for that Act with all relevant stakeholders and service providers throughout the country.

958. Solomon Islands accepted recommendations on trafficking. It reported that the new Penal Code (Sexual Offences Amendment) Act 2016 provided for a wider scope of sexual offences and that the Immigration Act 2012 also provided punitive measures for trafficking offences. The Government also committed to bringing more community awareness on trafficking.

959. Solomon Islands accepted recommendations on compulsory education. Solomon Islands had a 'Fee Free Basic Education Policy'. There was an ongoing review of the Education Bill and the Government was committed to seeing the implementation of provisions for compulsory enrolment of students in primary education by taking steps to discuss that issue continuously with different education authorities. The delegation also reported on the development of an Inclusive Education policy (supported by the Gender in Education policy), which aimed to provide scope for the inclusion of girls and boys with disabilities in schools and for relevant facilities/amenities to accommodate their special needs.

960. Solomon Islands accepted the recommendation regarding the reduction of emissions and the Cabinet had approved the Solomon Islands Reducing emissions from Deforestation, Degradation and the role of conservation sustainable management of forest and carbon enhancement (REDD+) Road map. Solomon Islands reported that awareness-raising and the piloting of the REDD+ activities were currently underway.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

961. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Solomon Islands, 11 delegations made statements.

962. Pakistan appreciated the acceptance of many of the recommendations made during the universal periodic review and wished success in their implementation. Pakistan appreciated the constructive engagement with the human rights machinery, including the treaty bodies and the universal periodic review mechanism, as well as efforts to improve the situation of women and girls.

963. Palau commended Solomon Islands for accepting most of the recommendations made despite facing difficulties due to climate change and natural disasters and their critical impact on the economy and society. Palau commended Solomon Islands for its carbon emissions plan and praised the National Development Strategy for 2016-2035. Palau called for the provision of technical assistance and support for the full implementation of recommendations and Palau stood ready to assist in the implementation process.

964. Sierra Leone noted the commitment made by Solomon Islands to draw up a national human rights plan, to pass the Child and Family Welfare Bill, to establish a national human rights institution and to provide human rights training. Sierra Leone called for the provision of international assistance to enable Solomon Islands to meet its human rights obligations and implement accepted recommendations from the universal periodic review. Sierra Leone

also called for continued support from the international community to address the impact of climate change through mitigation and adaptation measures.

965. UNICEF welcomed the ratification and implementation efforts of Solomon Islands of four core human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF welcomed the enactment and implementation of the Family Protection Act 2014 and the Government's efforts in promoting universal birth registration. UNICEF highlighted the positive partnerships created in the health sector targeting increased immunization coverage and support to community-based health, hygiene and water supply plans and programmes. In the education sector, UNICEF welcomed the removal of tuition fees at primary level, increased enrolment rates and reform processes for early care and education. While significant progress had been made in some areas, some concerns remained. UNICEF strongly encouraged the Government to submit its overdue periodic report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to ratify its three Optional Protocols. UNICEF called upon the Government to strengthen its child protection system through laws compliant with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF urged Solomon Islands to facilitate access to non-formal education programmes for over-aged out-of-school children who had yet to complete primary level education. In the health sector, geographic dispersion offered particular challenges and UNICEF called upon Solomon Islands and partners to invest in acquiring suitable technologies and to build human resources capacity on the immunization supply chain. UNICEF strongly recommended sustainable and equitable budgetary allocation from the national budget and inclusion of priorities for children in national strategic plans.

966. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged that, despite economic crisis and climate change related challenges, Solomon Islands had made notable efforts in complying with the recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reported that Solomon Islands had completed significant legislative reforms to bring domestic legislation into compliance with international norms, with concrete progress being made in the policies aiming at the protection of the rights of women. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the political will of the Solomon Islands to honour their human rights commitments and encouraged the Government to continue strengthening its social policies for a broader inclusion of the neediest in the population, with the support and solidarity of the international community.

967. Cuba welcomed the delegation of Solomon Islands and acknowledged the efforts made by Solomon Islands to progressively achieve the implementation, promotion and protection of human rights. It highlighted the improvements in correctional services for persons in detention and the initiatives adopted to counter the effects of climate change through different adaptation methodologies. Cuba further acknowledged the improvements in the area of the right to health. Cuba reiterated its call upon the international community to continue supporting the efforts of small developing island States such as Solomon Islands, to create a favourable environment for the well-being of its people and improved living conditions for its people.

968. Fiji thanked Solomon Islands for its positive engagement during the universal periodic review process. Fiji welcomed the Solomon Islands' commitment towards ensuring children and women's rights and noted that the Solomon Islands had accepted Fiji's recommendations on that issue. Fiji encouraged the Solomon Islands to continue to take concrete and rapid measures to achieve substantial protection for children against all forms of violence at home and at school, as well as to ensure equal and substantive access to justice for women. Fiji also noted that the Solomon Islands had accepted Fiji's recommendations on police and judicial training in cases of gender-based violence and violence against children. Fiji stated that, as a fellow Pacific Island country, it remained available to provide assistance or partnership on such matters.

969. Ghana appreciated that Solomon Islands had taken steps to align the implementation of recommendations of the universal periodic review process to key priority areas in the country's National Development Strategy. Ghana further recognized the significant human rights progress made despite such challenges as budgetary, capacity and resource constraints and the shifting priorities of successive governments. Ghana noted in particular the enactment of the Family Protection Act 2014, the Political Parties Integrity Act, the Police Act and the Correctional Service Act. Ghana urged Solomon Islands to continue with the initiative to pass into law the Child and Family Welfare Bill, the Whistle-blowers Protection Bill and the Anti-Corruption Bill.

970. Indonesia noted the acceptance of four of its recommendations to improve the human rights situation in Solomon Islands. Indonesia remained concerned about the implementation of human rights commitments made by Solomon Islands. Indonesia noted that cases of corruption, trafficking in persons and harsh corporal punishment towards children still existed. Indonesia highlighted in particular the serious situation of women in Solomon Islands where violence and unfair treatment continued and called on the Council to give urgent attention to that matter. Indonesia strongly urged Solomon Islands to pay attention to the promotion of gender equality in their policies and legislation. Indonesia expressed the view that recommendations should be followed with the commitment and action plan for implementation and that focussed attention and resources should be directed towards those efforts. Indonesia expressed the view that it would be better for the citizens of Solomon Islands if the Government focussed attention and priority on addressing the present human rights situations. Indonesia stood ready to provide assistance in that regard.

971. Kiribati welcomed the efforts of Solomon Islands in promoting and ensuring that the human rights of their citizens, particularly women and children were well protected. Kiribati commended the enactment of the Family Protection Act and the criminalization of domestic violence. It welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls as well as the Child and Family Welfare Bill, which would improve the elimination of domestic violence. As a small island State, Kiribati recognized the challenges faced by the Solomon Islands in implementing the recommendations of the universal periodic review. Kiribati encouraged Solomon Islands to work closely with regional bodies, such as United Nations agencies in the Pacific, the Regional Rights Resource Team of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (RRRT-SPC) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as development partners in training stakeholders on legislation, including the police, medical personnel and court officers. Kiribati urged the international community to give a helping hand to Small Island Developing States, such as Solomon Islands, to meet their human rights obligations.

972. Maldives appreciated the support of Solomon Islands for the recommendations made by Maldives during the universal periodic review. Maldives was greatly encouraged by Solomon Islands commitment to furthering education and gender equality and to combatting domestic violence. Maldives was pleased by the commitment and national policies adopted to combat the effects of climate change. Maldives appreciated the efforts of Solomon Islands towards achieving gender parity in education and eliminating violence against women. Maldives urged the Solomon Islands to reach out to its international partners for technical cooperation and other assistance in implementing recommendations and for further promoting and protecting human rights.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

973. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Solomon Islands, 1 other stakeholder made a statement.

974. Allied Rainbow Communities International was pleased that Solomon Islands engaged actively with the universal periodic review process and appreciated the challenges

faced by the Pacific to engage in such spaces. Allied Rainbows Community International encouraged the Government to engage with civil society in the region around the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations. Allied Rainbows Community International was disappointed that six recommendations concerning discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals did not enjoy the support of the Solomon Islands during the review in the Working Group. Allied Rainbow Communities International reported that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex colleagues in Solomon Islands were active community members in the villages, helping with chores and the raising of children as well as helping with church activities, even though religion was a tool often used against them when they made a claim to equal and fair treatment. It reported that many faced violence and rejection in their families, which in the most severe cases drove them to harmful behaviour including suicide. Allied Rainbow Communities International was extremely concerned that during the current constitutional reform process in Solomon Islands, due to end in 2016, there was proposed language that would specifically exclude "sexual orientation" from constitutional protection. Allied Rainbow Communities International reported that such a situation was extremely dangerous and might lead Solomon Islands to be the only country in the world to single out one community in their constitution as not being entitled to protection: protection that was guaranteed under international law. Allied Rainbow Communities International urged Solomon Islands to accept and implement all universal periodic review recommendations and ensure that any constitutional reform was inclusive and in conformity with international law.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

975. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 139 recommendations received, 89 enjoy the support of Solomon Islands and 50 are noted.

976. Solomon Islands thanked all participants for their statements. It reported that all recommendations received by Solomon Islands had been disseminated and considered by all stakeholders regarding their implementation within a manageable timeframe.

977. Solomon Islands committed to continuing its efforts to promote and protect the human rights of all its citizens and continued to call on bilateral and multilateral assistance.

978. In response to the statement by UNICEF, Solomon Islands reiterated its intention to deal with its overdue reports within the next 10 years before embarking on new ratifications. Replying to Indonesia, Solomon Islands recalled its commitments on the protection of women and children.

979. In closing, Solomon Islands acknowledged the work of the Regional Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights in Fiji and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community for all their assistance during the preparations for its second cycle report. The Government expressed its appreciation to the Universal Periodic Review secretariat and the Troika for their support. Solomon Islands stated that it would continue to work closely with all in future universal periodic review processes.

Latvia

980. The review of Latvia was held on 26 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Latvia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/LVA/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/LVA/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/LVA/3).

981. At its 30th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Latvia (see section C below).

982. The outcome of the review of Latvia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/15), the views of Latvia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/15/Add.1)*.

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

983. Latvia expressed its appreciation to all delegations for their constructive engagement in the interactive dialogue during its review in January 2016. The questions submitted in advance and submission from civil society and other stakeholders had also contributed to the dialogue. It also thanked the "trio" (troika) and the Secretariat for their assistance.

984. Latvia reiterated its firm commitment to the process; the second cycle of the UPR had proved to be a valuable tool for self-assessment and evaluation of progress since the first review. Coordination and cooperation among institutions in the field of human rights at the national level had been strengthened among institutions and all relevant Government institutions. The Ombudsman's Office had been closely engaged and non-governmental organizations had also been invited to participate in the preparation of the national report. The process had allowed Latvia to reflect on its policies and to set new goals for the continuous improvement in the field of human rights.

985. Latvia noted the constructive assessment of its accomplishments, including the Ombudsman Office's accreditation in the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions with "A" status and the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It appreciated all the views expressed views on areas where improvements were necessary.

986. A part of the 127 recommendations accepted by Latvia had already been implemented or were in the process of implementation. These recommendations addressed a number of issues, including adherence to international human rights instruments, domestic violence, human trafficking, societal integration and others. All had been carefully considered and written responses provided.

987. Turning to the recommendations relating to adherence to the international human rights instruments, Latvia had acceded to the major United Nations human rights instruments and regularly submitted reports to the monitoring mechanisms. It had expressed a commitment to evaluate the possibility to accede to several new instruments as recommended, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It emphasized that the Criminal Law was in full compliance with the provisions of the Convention against Torture.

988. Latvia had signed the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence in May 2016 and the relevant legislation

was in process to ensure full compliance with the Convention. It did not envisage developing one comprehensive law to combat violence against women, but its legal framework was constantly being improved in this area. Latvia would also continue to ensure rehabilitation measures to assist the victims.

989. In addition to the recommendations concerning gender equality accepted in the UPR in January, Latvia had also committed to promote better political representation of women in elected positions and to pay attention to gender equality in the field of education. It had also made several commitments towards the elimination of discrimination and the fight against hate crimes and emphasized that access to employment, social security as well as equal opportunities for all people was ensured without any discrimination. Anti-discrimination provisions had been integrated into sectorial laws. The Criminal Law provided for criminal liability for discrimination due to racial, national, and ethnic belonging, if substantial harm was caused thereby, as well as for acts inciting national, ethnic, racial or religious hatred or enmity, including hate speech. The racist motive was considered to be an aggravating circumstance.

990. Latvia was ready to consider further legislative and administrative measures to combat violence on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation, including by assessing the possibility to recognize homophobic and transphobic motivation as an aggravating circumstance. There was a need to continue to strengthen the assistance provided to victims. Latvia would continue to actively combat hate crimes and to educate the law enforcement officials in this field.

991. In January 2016 the new Asylum Law entered into force which further increased the scope of the rights of asylum seekers. Latvia would continue to implement policies aimed at the integration of all vulnerable groups, including by organizing public awareness raising campaigns to promote tolerance and counter discrimination and hate speech.

992. Societal integration was a priority for Latvia. Persons belonging to national minorities actively participated in social life and decision making. The Government also regularly granted financial support for projects of non-governmental organizations working with national minorities.

993. Latvia stressed that non-citizens enjoyed all social and cultural rights, as well as the majority of economic and political rights, such as the right to become members of political parties. They enjoyed full protection under the law both in Latvia and while living or travelling abroad. All preconditions for a successful naturalization process had been created. The indicator measuring the inclusiveness of the naturalization procedure in Latvia was above the European Union average. In case of refusal of naturalization the possibility to appeal was guaranteed. Free Latvian language courses were provided and there were regular awareness-raising measures on naturalization for the public. The citizenship acquisition and naturalization process was further simplified in 2013, including by granting citizenship automatically to children of stateless persons and non-citizens; more than 99 per cent of children born in Latvia in 2015 were citizens of Latvia.

994. At the same time Latvia housed 178 stateless persons and they were protected through it being a party to the 1954 Convention. Latvia requested that the distinction be clearly observed and correct references be made to abovementioned groups during the dialogue.

995. Latvia reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law and was confident that the process and work to implement the accepted recommendations would serve as the basis for further improvements. Human rights would remain at the centre of all policies, both foreign and domestic. As a member of the Human Rights Council until 2017 Latvia would further its determined efforts to advance the promotion and protection of human rights at the global level.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

996. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Latvia, 7 delegations made statements.

997. Estonia commended Latvia's openness and transparency in the process which attested to its commitment to make further efforts to improve the protection and full realization of human rights in the country. It welcomed the positive approach to continue work on the accepted recommendations on a wide range of issues, including the commitment to accede to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and noted Latvia's signing in May 2016.

998. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the decision of Latvia to accept its recommendation to support the teaching of minority languages and cultures in minority schools. It noted that its recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had not been supported, but hoped, nevertheless, that Latvia would pay more attention to migrants living on its territory and protect their rights.

999. Norway recalled that it had presented four recommendations for Latvia's consideration, regarding citizenship, prison conditions, Roma Children and hate speech against LGBT persons. It was pleased that three recommendations were accepted immediately after the review, one of which was considered to have been already implemented, while a fourth was left for further consideration. It thanked Latvia for providing further information on the recommendation about LGBT persons and noted that this recommendation was referred to as "partially accepted" by Latvia.

1000. Pakistan thanked Latvia for the updated information and appreciated the acceptance of many of the recommendations and the consideration of others, including those which were made Pakistan. It wished Latvia success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations. Pakistan appreciated the new laws to protect women against violence. It urged Latvian to ensure the implementation of rights of migrants and to curtail the increased negative political discourse in relation to migrants, especially Muslims.

1001. The Russian Federation regretted that Latvia had not supported a series of recommendations concerning discrimination based on languages. It was concerned that proposals to prevent harassment of NGOs working with minorities and on the limitation of access to information had been rejected and that this was in conflict with EU policies. It was not convinced by the explanation that there was no official participation in the annual commemoration of Latvian members of the Waffen SS. It was also concerned that many recommendations concerning discrimination against minorities and the elimination of the degrading institution of "non-citizen" had only been partially accepted. It called on Latvia to reconsider its approach to the recommendations concerning national minorities, deprivation of citizenship and racial hatred.

1002. Albania congratulated Latvian on the successful UPR outcomes and the importance which it attached to human rights protection and promotion. It mentioned, in particular, the measures to protect the rights and enjoyment of the culture, language and traditions of national minorities and to engage them in policy, planning and decision-making processes. It also commend Latvia's initiative to increase its cooperation with the special procedures and treaty bodies

1003. The Council of Europe recalled some of the observations of its various monitoring bodies: firstly that the conditions in prisons in some detention facilities were so poor that they could be considered as amounting to inhuman and degrading treatment; this was aggravated by the lack of investigations of allegations of physical ill-treatment by police

officers; secondly, that various forms of discrimination had been observed, either language-based or directed against "non-citizens", sexual minorities or Roma; and thirdly that there had been insufficient actions to prevent corruption. It welcomed the measures already taken by Latvia in order to address those issues and encouraged it to ratify the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

1004. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Latvia, two other stakeholders made statements.

1005. The Ombudsman of Latvia thanked member states for the calls for Latvia to ratify the OPCAT and establish an independent national preventive mechanism; this would contribute significantly to the respect for human rights in closed institutions in Latvia. It noted that Latvia had indicated that the recommendation to draw up an adequate legal regulatory framework for mental health institutions and social care institutions had been complied with and thus that the application of coercive measures without permission had now been prohibited. However, the recommendation had not been complied with fully. Amendments which entered into force on in 2013 had improved the procedure for granting citizenship to children born to with the "non-citizen" status, however, granting of citizenship could not be considered automatic. Therefore, the Ombudsman urged that the legal framework be improved, so that children are granted Latvian citizenship automatically at birth, unless the parents renounce it.

1006. The British Humanist Association was concerned about the continuing legal and social discrimination to which LGBTI persons were subjected. It noted that measures in the Constitution and legislation may breach Latvia's international obligations to respect freedom of expression and non-discrimination, in relation to the rights related to marriage, family and right to the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health of LGBTI persons. It was concerned that LGBTI persons who had been attacked due to their sexual orientation were unwilling to report the attacks to the police, partly because the legal prohibition on incitement to hatred did not explicitly extend to LGBTI persons. Noting negative social attitudes towards LGBTI persons shown in opinion polls, it urged Latvia to reconsider discriminatory laws and practices which infringe upon the rights of LGBTI persons, and to combat effectively anti-LGBTI sentiment and stigma present in Latvian society.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1007. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 173 recommendations received, 127 enjoyed the support of Latvia, 44 were noted and additional clarification was provided on another 2 recommendations indicating which part of the recommendation was supported and which part was noted.

Sierra Leone

1008. The review of Sierra Leone was held on 29 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Sierra Leone in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SLE/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SLE/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SLE/3).

1009. At its 31st meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Sierra Leone (see section C below).

1010. The outcome of the review of Sierra Leone comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/16), the views of Sierra Leone concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group *(see also A/HRC/32/16/Add.1)*.

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

1011. The head of the delegation, H.E. M. Gibril Sesay, Minister of State 1, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation thanked the Human Rights Council, the Troika and member states for a constructive review and very helpful recommendations during the Second Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review. He said that the Government of Sierra Leone viewed the Universal Periodic Review process as a critical means of reflecting on Sierra Leone's human rights aspirations

1012. Following receipt of the 208 recommendations during Sierra Leone's second cycle Universal Periodic Review in January 2016, the Government committed to responding to those recommendations at the 32nd session of the Human Rights Council. The Government wished to commend member states for their recommendations on the rule of law, gender equality, women's empowerment, migrant and labour rights, child protection, freedom of expression, and religious tolerance.

1013. Upon the return of the delegation to Sierra Leone, a process was put in place including plans for a national consultation with all stakeholders, the outcome of which was to provide the Cabinet with an informed analysis to enable it to determine its response to the second cycle recommendations.

1014. The consultations to develop a draft response were held with civil society organizations and ministries, departments and agencies of Government including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Human Rights Commission. These national institutions formed a Steering Committee that examined the recommendations and, at the end of this process, a draft response was submitted to the Cabinet. The Cabinet extensively considered the draft response, which conclusion has been duly communicated to the Human Rights Council.

1015. Finally, Sierra Leone accepted 177 of the 208 recommendations as stated in the addendum submitted; this represents 85% of all recommendations. Only 31 of these recommendations have been noted for reasons, which were clarified in the addendum and, if necessary, further details may be provided during the course of the adoption.

1016. Sierra Leone noted that the implementation of the second cycle recommendations will take place in a challenging post-Ebola context - economic challenges due to fall in price of the country's major exports, limited fiscal space for government, the introduction of a new constitution, and presidential and parliamentary elections. Despite these challenges, Sierra Leone considered and was willing to support the majority of recommendations.

1017. In this regards, the delegation stated that despite noting some recommendations, the spirit of Sierra Leone´s response was to endeavor towards acceptance of the 208 recommendations. One window of opportunity that now presents itself is the ongoing constitutional review, which will address a number of the issues contained in the

recommendations and guide future actions. It was the view of the Government that when it comes to human rights, it is better and sustainable to guarantee such rights through entrenched clauses in the constitution. But it should also be reminded that Sierra Leone is consolidating its democracy and whatever the Government does, it should be aligned with the wishes of Sierra Leone people in a context of aspirations for social stability in very fragile times.

1018. The delegation then provided responses approaching human rights matters thematically. With regard to implementation of international instruments, the delegation stated that the Government will take steps during the implementation period to improve on the signing and ratification of major international instruments. Sierra Leone will ensure that obligations under those treaties it has ratified will be met. Also, those recommendations, which were accepted, related to the ratification of treaties will be addressed.

1019. Sierra Leone was actively pursuing the review of its constitution to bring it in line with international human rights standards and to meet the general democratic aspirations of its people.

1020. Sierra Leone also continued to actively enforce the ban on under-18 initiation of girls while engaging the public on the future of cultural practices such as female genital cutting (FGC). The current policy actually criminalizes the practice of FGC for children below the age of 18, and it remains effective as it enjoys the support of the public. However, Sierra Leone intends to carry out a review of the policy to inform a future course of action, which will eventually form part of its report during the next review.

1021. Regarding the institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures, Sierra Leone has over the years increased funding to the Human Rights Commission and continues to implement a robust anti-corruption strategy. Despite the challenging prospects in a post-Ebola recovery moment, the Government shall continue to strengthen the regime of human rights promotion and protection and anti-corruption as part of Sierra Leone's democratic future.

1022. Sierra Leone will ensure that discrimination of any class of its citizens is prohibited. Knowing that a review of the Constitution is on-going, the Government remains confident in the process and in the development of a more robust protection for all groups. Those recommendations that have been noted in this category will be addressed in due time. The Government will continue to encourage the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone to work with communities to improve awareness of such issues noted.

1023. The delegation stated that Sierra Leone reaffirms its ongoing commitment to improve human rights. It will continue to consult local stakeholders on a clear and definitive policy regarding harmful cultural practices without depriving any of its citizens of the right to associate or freely participate in their cultures.

1024. As far as administration of justice was concerned, the Government will continue to promote a robust reform agenda for the justice system as part of the country's constitutional and democratic development, with the support of Council's member states in this direction.

1025. Regarding the right to privacy, marriage and family life, the delegation noted that Government does share a non-discriminatory view of citizenship and that this issue was under consideration by the Constitutional Review Committee.

1026. On the right to freedom of religion and freedom of expression, Sierra Leone continued to enjoy a high prevalence of religious tolerance. The Government reiterated its open invitation to the Special Rapporteurs and other mandate holders for visiting the country. Moreover, Sierra Leone continued to address concerns relating to the protection of freedom of expression. The Attorney General and Minister of Justice is engaging

stakeholders with a view to review, repeal or amend legislation such as the Public Order Act (1965) that tend to compromise the enjoyment of freedoms.

1027. The Government continued to view the empowerment of women and their increased participation as inviolable to the democratic and socio-economic development of the country. With regards to constitutional guarantees for particular levels of women's political participation, the issue is now before the constitutional review process for consideration, and the Government supports greater women's participation rates in political, administrative, economic and social life in the country.

1028. With regard to the right to social security and to an adequate standard of living, the delegation stated that the recommendations under this thematic group capture the political desire of the Government of Sierra Leone, whose post-Ebola Recovery Programme and the Agenda for Prosperity continue to be the motivation for socio-economic improvement. Social security is a priority area in both programs.

1029. On right to health, Sierra Leone has fought a tough battle with an epidemic that ravaged not only the lives of its people but also the foundations of its economy. Whilst the rebuilding process is going on, the Government is aware that other states might have best practice models to share, and it welcomes every support in molding the health sector into one that will afford proper care for all. Building a resilient health system is a priority sector in the post Ebola Recovery Programme.

1030. The delegation noted that teenage pregnancy continues to be prevalent. Whilst the Government was taking actions to curb it, it also asked for assistance from those who have tried and proved successful to partner with Sierra Leone so that the Government can create a model suitable for the country own conditions.

1031. Regarding right to education, the Government was convinced that building a strong economy and a democratic and politically stable society requires capable and educated citizens. Sierra Leone will continue to expand the boundaries of education as part of its democratic development and post-Ebola future.

1032. In conclusion, Sierra Leone firmly believed that complying with the Universal Periodic Review creates opportunities for the improvement of its human rights regime. Therefore, the Government will work closely with all sectors of society to ensure the full implementation of all supported recommendations, while laying the foundation for acceptance of most of the recommendations noted. The delegation reiterated the full commitment of Sierra Leone to the Universal Periodic Review process and to assure the Council that Sierra Leone will at all times endeavor to uphold its obligations under the United Nations Charter.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

1033. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sierra Leone, 16 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints[85] are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

1034. Pakistan stated that it highly valued the engagement of Sierra Leone with the human rights machinery, including treaty bodies and the UPR mechanism, despite challenges due to the Ebola crisis. Measures to promote and protect human rights particularly target

[85] https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/32ndSession/Pages/default.aspx

women, children and persons with disabilities. Pakistan recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report on Sierra Leone.

1035. Noting the grave challenges posed by the Ebola crisis, Singapore encouraged Sierra Leone to continue improving the healthcare system and infrastructure, and to ensure the implementation of the recommendations it accepted. Singapore noted achievement in fostering a climate of religious tolerance and hoped to hear more about Sierra Leone's best practices in this field. Finally, Singapore supported the adoption of the UPR WG report on Sierra Leone.

1036. South Africa was encouraged to hear of initiatives aimed at improving access to justice and human rights, including through Sierra Leone's Agenda for Change and Agenda for Prosperity. South Africa commended the country's initiatives in ensuring the right to education, free health care for children, and steps for the rights of people with HIV/AIDS, Ebola survivors and persons with disabilities.

1037. Togo was pleased at the measures Sierra Leone took for the implementation of the recommendations received at the first UPR cycle, particularly the strengthening of the Ombudsman office and the creation of coordination committee for judicial services. Togo invited the international community to provide support for the implementation of the recommendations made at the second UPR cycle.

1038. UN Women commended the Government of Sierra Leone for progress related to the on-going Constitutional Review Process and for taking affirmative action in appointing women to decision-making positions. UN Women encouraged Sierra Leone to ensure that the revised Constitution is engendered to improve the life of women, inter alia, through the Gender Equality and Women's empowerment Policy, and ultimately to facilitate the domestication of CEDAW. UN Women further encouraged the Government to continue progress towards abandonment of female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C).

1039. UNICEF welcomed Sierra Leone's efforts to draw up comprehensive strategies on eliminating harmful practices, including FGM/C, teenage pregnancy and child marriage. Partners including UNICEF will continue to fully support the efforts of Sierra Leonean state and non-state actors. UNICEF also welcomed Government's commitments towards the international treaties that Sierra Leone has ratified.

1040. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela positively noted the great efforts made by Sierra Leone for the implementation of the recommendations received in the first cycle despite the financial burden and human sufferance endured by the country during the Ebola crisis. The education system has been strengthened and the "Agenda for Prosperity" includes public policies for people welfare. Venezuela recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report on Sierra Leone.

1041. Zimbabwe noted that since 2007 Sierra Leone has initiated two inclusive and rights-based development programmes, namely the Agenda for Change and the Agenda for Prosperity. In addition, the country has ratified five of the major international human rights treaties and incorporated their provisions into domestic legislation. Zimbabwe called for the adoption of the UPR WG report on Sierra Leone.

1042. Albania commended Sierra Leone for the National Ebola Recovery Plan which ensures the provision of free education for Ebola orphans and young people, free health care for survivors and other welfare packages. Albania was pleased to see concrete action on the strengthening of the Office of the Ombudsman and the Anti-Corruption Commission, as well as a governmental commitment to implement a zero-tolerance policy on sexual and gender based violence, which was one of the recommendations Albania made.

1043. Algeria was pleased to note the progress Sierra Leone achieved in the fight against poverty in the framework of the Agenda for Prosperity and the adoption of strategies for the rights of women and children. While noting the acceptance of a recommendation on gender equality it made, Algeria urged Sierra Leone to pursue efforts with a view to further strengthening human rights for all its people and to fight against harmful traditional practices, especially female genital mutilation.

1044. Angola welcomed the adoption by Sierra Leone of the majority of the recommendations received at the second cycle, including its recommendations, and encouraged Sierra Leone to continue the process for the revision of the Constitution in order to align national legislation with international human rights norms. Angola also supported initiatives to make the justice system more effective and transparent and asked the Council to adopt the UPR WG report of Sierra Leone.

1045. Botswana welcomed legislative reforms in the area of human rights including the adoption of the 2013 Right to Access to Information Act and the 2012 Sexual Offences Act. Botswana also appreciated efforts in addressing gender issues and related tools like the implementation of a National Gender Strategic Plan and the launch of a National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence. Botswana supported the adoption of the UPR WG report on Sierra Leone.

1046. Burundi noted with satisfaction that international humanitarian law has been domesticated in the national legislation of Sierra Leone and that efforts have been made in the adoption of a national policy on children, the strengthening of the judicial system, and in the improvement of health services. Burundi also noted the good level of cooperation between Sierra Leone and human rights mechanisms.

1047. China commended progress in poverty reduction, the protection of vulnerable groups, the strengthening of the rule of law, and the effective measures to guarantee Sierra Leone people's right to life and right to health in the wake of the outbreak of the Ebola epidemics. China called for greater international support to Sierra Leone, through financial and technical assistance, with a view to improving capacity building and speeding up development. China supported the adoption by the Council of the UPR WG report on Sierra Leone.

1048. Cuba noted that Sierra Leone was progressing in its human rights record despite major challenges it had to face such as the Ebola epidemics. The reform on the legislation inherent to the protection of human rights has been carried out through the adoption, in 2011 and 2012, of laws related to, inter alia, the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, right to access to information and sexual crimes. Cuba called the international community for continuing to support Sierra Leone.

1049. Ethiopia noted with satisfaction that Sierra Leone accepted its recommendations concerning, inter alia, further improvements in the socioeconomic conditions, in particular health infrastructural institutions. Ethiopia also welcomed Sierra Leone's efforts and commitment in ending impunity at all levels during and in the aftermath of a long civil war. Ethiopia supported the adoption of the UPR WG report on Sierra Leone.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

1050. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sierra Leone, 6 other stakeholders made statements.

1051. The Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone noted the progress Sierra Leone has made through, inter alia, ratification and implementation of several human rights instruments, but still urged Sierra Leone to further ratify optional protocols to CAT, CEDAW, CRPD and ICESCR. Moreover, the Commission was concerned about issues

such as the poor conditions of detention facilities, banning of pregnant girls and young mothers from education, the provision of water, implementation of justice, and gender equality. Thus, it recommended that Sierra Leone review the 1964 Police Act to ensure transparent recruitment, introduce a national health insurance scheme for all Sierra Leoneans, remove the seditious libel provisions of the 1965 Public Order Act, and fully implement UPR recommendations.

1052. The International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) noted that Sierra Leone enacted and enforced the right to access information, and it commended Sierra Leone for safeguarding civil society and protecting human rights defenders. ISHR then urged Sierra Leone to repeal restrictive laws on freedom of expression and assembly and to ensure prompt and transparent investigations in relation to violence against human rights defenders. It also recommended Sierra Leone to ensure the independence and work of NGOs and CSOs.

1053. Save the Children welcomed Sierra Leone's efforts to improve the protection of children's rights, especially the establishment of the National Children's Commission. It then encouraged Sierra Leone to ratify the OP-CEDAW, and to end discrimination against women and girls, gender based violence, child marriage, FGM, corporal punishment, child labour, and other practices that harm children. It called for strengthening healthcare, effective implementation of legislation that affect children, and allocation of sufficient technical, human, and financial resources.

1054. CIVICUS recognised the challenges Sierra Leone faces since the end of the civil war and the Ebola outbreak. However, it noted that the civil society in Sierra Leone, including human rights defenders, remains subjected to judicial persecution, intimidation and threats. It was further alarmed by restrictions on freedom of expression. Thus, it urged Sierra Leone to guarantee freedom of expression for journalists, to combat impunity of violations against human rights defenders, and to refrain from criminalizing human rights defenders and journalists' activities.

1055. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) welcomed the ratification of UN treaties, and the eradication of the use of child soldiers. However, it urged Sierra Leone to fight against family violence and the exploitation of children and girls in mining zones, to ratify outstanding treaties and implement UPR recommendations. RADDHO called on the international community to assist Sierra Leone, through capacity building, in accelerating the harmonization of domestic legislation with international law.

1056. Amnesty International (AI) welcomed Sierra Leone's moratorium on abolishing the death penalty. However, it was disappointed that Sierra Leone noted recommendations aimed at protecting women and girls' rights, such as allowing pregnant girls in the education system and prohibiting FGM. It thus called on Sierra Leone to lift the ban on pregnant girls attending mainstream school and taking exams. Also, AI expressed regrets that Sierra Leone noted recommendations to guarantee human rights of LGBTI persons and to decriminalize same-sex relations, and called on Sierra Leone to reconsider its position on these issues.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1057. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 208 recommendations received, 177 enjoy the support of Sierra Leone and 31 are noted.

1058. The head of the delegation thanked all the participants in the debate, especially Council member states and international organizations for their support and encouragement which will push Sierra Leone to increase its action for human rights and to move forward in the implementation of the recommendations. The Government was already engaged with the civil society to find shared solutions in relation with a number of issues mentioned

during the debate, like education, pregnant women, female genital cutting, and death penalty. Due to the Ebola crisis, the country was still in a difficult pose, but the Government commitment to human rights was unshakeable.

Singapore

1059. The review of Singapore was held on 27 January 2016 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Singapore in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SGP/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SGP/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/SGP/3).

1060. At its 31st meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Singapore (see section C below).

1061. The outcome of the review of Singapore comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/32/17), the views of Singapore concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/32/17/Add.1).

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

1062. Singapore stated that Singapore's starting point and longstanding goal had always been to build a strong and progressive nation where Singaporeans could lead meaningful and happy lives in a fair and inclusive society.

1063. Singapore treasured, and would protect every Singaporean against any threat regardless of their race, language, religion, social identity, or sexual orientation.

1064. Singapore needed to manage the enduring challenges of dealing with primordial and visceral forces of race, language and religion in its diverse society.

1065. This entailed seeking accommodation among the competing rights of the individuals who make up the nation and the interests of society as a whole.

1066. Singapore firmly applied the rule of law, which was a fundamental pre-condition to protect the human rights and freedoms of Singaporeans as enshrined in its Constitution, and to uphold the core principles of fairness, secularism, meritocracy and multi-racialism.

1067. This broad approach towards governance remained as relevant as ever with Singapore's changing society and globalisation leading to greater income and social stratification.

1068. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights reviewed the 236 recommendations Singapore received at the 24th UPR Working Group session with these principles in mind.

1069. Singapore supported 116 recommendations, supported in part 9 recommendations, and noted 111 recommendations.

1070. Singapore supported recommendations that complemented its ongoing efforts to build a fair and inclusive society.

1071. In many cases, Singapore was already implementing policies to strengthen social safety nets and enhance social harmony.

1072. But Singapore did not support recommendations predicated on unfounded assertions, inaccurate assumptions or erroneous information. There were a handful of such recommendations related to the freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

1073. In addition, Singapore could not implement recommendations that were not appropriate in its national context on issues concerning capital punishment, the LGBT community, and national security.

1074. About a quarter of the recommendations that Singapore did not support in full related to the ratification of international human rights treaties.

1075. Singapore took its treaty obligations seriously. It engaged seriously with the relevant treaty bodies, reviewed its reservations where appropriate, and welcomed shared learning on implementing human rights.

1076. Singapore's policy was to actively review its position in respect of human rights treaties. However, in order not to prejudge the outcomes of the review process, it did not commit itself to accede to or ratify treaties ahead of the review.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

1077. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Singapore, 17 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints[86] are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

1078. Cuba noted Singapore's diverse progressive practical policies to enhance social protection and preserve social harmony. Cuba appreciated Singapore's continuing efforts to build a fair and inclusive society through concrete policies in areas such as supporting low-income people and supporting its citizens to age with dignity. It encouraged Singapore to adopt a programmatic approach to implement the supported recommendations.

1079. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that the interactive dialogue with Singapore during the Working Group enabled it to understand Singapore's experience to further human rights through realization of social harmony and achievement of socio-economic progress. It welcomed Singapore's acceptance of many recommendations as a demonstration of the will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

1080. Egypt was encouraged by Singapore's decision to accept the recommendations presented by Egypt to combat trafficking in persons especially women and children, to provide protection for the family, and to realize the right to work, and to consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children. Egypt also encouraged Singapore to share its experience in relation to preparation for, participation in and follow-up to the UPR with Small Island Developing States.

[86] https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/32ndSession/Pages/default.aspx

1081. Ethiopia noted with appreciation that Singapore had accepted its recommendations to continue preserving social harmony as a diverse cultural and linguistic nation, to build a fair and inclusive society, to intensify fighting radicalization and terrorism at the early stage to sustain the enjoyment of human rights and basic freedoms of all Singaporeans. It encouraged Singapore to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

1082. Qatar noted that Singapore accepted many recommendations to build a fair and inclusive society, in particular those related to maintaining racial and religious harmony, and combat human trafficking. Qatar encouraged Singapore to maintain its commitment to provide good education, healthcare and employment opportunities to persons with disabilities, and to provide quality and affordable medical services for all under the 2020 Healthcare Master Plan. It also commended the Government's vision to create "A Nation for All Ages" and the launch of its action plan in August 2015 to create a conducive workplace for all ages, especially for the ageing population.

1083. India noted that Singapore accepted a large number of recommendations expressing the belief that Singapore will further intensify its efforts to implement those accepted recommendations in the coming years.

1084. Indonesia welcomed Singapore's continuing commitment to advancing the promotion and protection of human rights while upholding fair and inclusive social harmony through implementation of measures to promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, as well as to preserve racial and religious harmony. Indonesia encouraged Singapore to continue taking necessary initial steps towards the accession of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

1085. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the steps taken by Singapore since the last review in 2011 to enhance social protection and preserve social harmony. It also appreciated efforts to build a fair and inclusive society through concrete policies in areas such as supporting low-income people and adopting a programmatic approach to realizing the human rights of its citizens.

1086. Kyrgyzstan noted with appreciation that Singapore had accepted numerous recommendations, including those by Kyrgyzstan to complete the process of accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children and to take additional measures to protect child victims of violence.

1087. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted with appreciation that Singapore had implemented many progressive policies since its last UPR review to enhance social protection and preserve social harmony. It encouraged Singapore to fully implement the supported recommendations and to continue to take a forward-looking, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to protecting the fundamental rights of its citizens, while preserving common space for Singaporeans.

1088. Malaysia noted the efforts made in implementing policies that improve the social protection and provide assistance to the low-income segment of its society, including in health and education. Malaysia noted Singapore's acceptance of its recommendation relating to the promotion of awareness programme on HIV/AIDS in addressing the sigma faced by patients. It also encouraged Singapore to consider favourably establishing a national human rights institution with a view to expanding the avenues for partnership between the Government and its citizens.

1089. Maldives was greatly encouraged by Singapore's commitment to providing quality education, healthcare and employment opportunities to persons with disabilities, and on the

promotion of gender equality, elimination of gender discrimination, and the empowerment of women and girls in the country. It also praised Singapore's efforts to build a fair and inclusive society.

1090. Morocco noted with satisfaction the important and continuing efforts made by Singapore to promote a fair and inclusive society through programmatic approaches aimed at realizing human rights of all citizens in spite of challenges faced by a multi-racial society. It encouraged Singapore to continue its efforts to implement the supported recommendations.

1091. Myanmar was pleased that Singapore had implemented policies to enhance social protection and preserve social harmony since its fist-cycle review. It welcomed Singapore's continuing efforts to build a fair and inclusive society through concrete policies in various sectors.

1092. Oman noted Singapore's serious commitment to promoting and protecting human rights in conformity with its international legal obligations. Oman encouraged Singapore to continue with this commitment.

1093. Pakistan welcomed that Singapore had implemented many progressive policies since its last review in 2011 to enhance social protection and preserve social harmony. It also appreciated Singapore's continuing efforts to build a fair and inclusive society through concrete policies in areas such as supporting low-income groups, providing universal health coverage and life-long learning programme.

1094. The Philippines acknowledged the significant achievements made in advancing the protection of human rights, particularly in eliminating human trafficking, protecting the rights of older persons, and promoting migrant workers' rights. It welcomed the recent signing of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the intention to ratify the Convention in 2017. It looked forward to Singapore's continued commitment to engaging with bilateral and regional partners to further advance human rights.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

1095. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Singapore, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

1096. The International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) urged Singapore to ensure the independence of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights. It was concerned about dissenting opinions in Singapore, such as their abilities to access foreign funding and information. It was also concerned about the harassment of defenders. Therefore, ISHR urged Singapore to pay particular attention to the implementation of recommendations related to freedom of expression, both online and offline.

1097. The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) welcomed recommendations regarding the death penalty and the freedom of opinion and expression. It stated that Singapore recently carried out the execution of Mr. *Kho Jabing* and urged Singapore to abolish the death penalty. ICJ also stated that Singapore implemented tight restrictions on online expression calling on Singapore to refrain from unjustified infringements on freedom of expression.

1098. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) was extremely disappointed that Singapore continues to refuse ratification of human rights instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. FIDH stated that Singapore's claim that it substantially complies with the objectives of international

human rights treaties was unfounded. FIDH called for the establishment of a national human rights institution in order to independently verify Singapore's claims. FIDH also stated that prolonged detentions and execution continued in Singapore expressing regrets that Singapore rejected recommendations for the abolition of the death penalty and corporal punishment. Further, FIDH stated that Singapore ignored calls regarding the establishment of a minimum wage.

1099. Franciscans International (FI) commended Singapore on its efforts in combating trafficking, in particular the ratification of the Palermo Protocol. However, it was concerned with the lack of guarantees to protect human rights of migrant workers, some of whom are allegedly victims of trafficking. FI recommended that Singapore consider ensuring prosecution and punishment of individuals involved in trafficking, protection and rehabilitation mechanisms for victims, improvement in the transparency of the hiring process for foreign workers, and redefining enforcement regulations on trafficking.

1100. The International Lesbian and Gay Association was disappointed that Singapore continued to deny the existence of institutionalized discrimination perpetuated by the existence of Section 377A of the Penal Code. It highlighted that Section 377A had direct consequences for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans-gender and Intersex (LGBTI) rights, such as discriminatory media guidelines and censorship, refusal to register and formally recognise LGBTI organisations, lack of appropriate support and sexuality education for LGBTI youth, lack of healthcare and social services to address the needs of LGBTI persons, and workplace discrimination towards LGBTI persons. It also stated that prejudice towards LGBTI communities had increased, and additional restrictions had been placed on multinational companies from expressing support for LGBTI events, such as *PinkDot*. It urged Singapore to repeal section 377A.

1101. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA) was alarmed that Singapore had rejected nearly half of the 236 recommendations it received, including key recommendations on the restrictions on freedoms of expression, assembly and association. It called on Singapore to review all existing laws and policies that impose undue restrictions on freedoms of expression, assembly and association. FORUM-ASIA also expressed regret that Singapore merely noted recommendations on censorship of LGBTI content in the media, and the criminalization of sex between consenting men under Section 377A of the Penal Code. It called on Singapore to take concrete steps and decriminalize and remove all policies that discriminate against LGBTI persons.

1102. Action Canada for Population and Development (Action Canada) regretted that Singapore only noted recommendations calling for the reform of existing laws that criminalize homosexuality, including Section 377A of the Penal Code. It stated that there remained evidence of discrimination against LGBTI persons urging Singapore to repeal section 377A.

1103. Human Rights Watch (HRW) stated that the major human rights issues in Singapore were raised in the first UPR cycle and remained unresolved, including the continued use of the death penalty such as the execution of *Kho Jabing* in May 2016, discrimination against LGBTI persons, severe restrictions on fundamental civil and political rights such as freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and the lack of ratifications for international human rights conventions such as the ICESCR and the ICCPR.

1104. Association of Women for Action and Research called for explicit constitutional protection against sex and gender discrimination in Singapore, and urged for total and unqualified abolition of marital immunity for rape. It called for the elimination of discrimination against single-parents, including prohibitive conditions on public housing for divorced mothers. It called on Singapore to show respect for the right to family life and

the rights of the child for migrant spouses. It also urged Singapore to extend fundamental labour protection to live-in domestic workers.

1105. The Singapore Council of Women's Organisations (SCWO) highlighted the issue of social protection of ageing women in Singapore. It noted that Singapore had a significant ageing population and there was no state-funded minimum pension scheme, which results in disadvantages against older women who were homemakers or informal workers. It recommended that Singapore: ensure that all families are well supported; reassess the culture of unpaid work in childcare and caring for elderly/sick; and consider initiatives that empower able but ageing women.

1106. Amnesty International (AI) expressed deep regret that Singapore decided to resume implementation of the death penalty with the execution of *Kho Jabing* in May 2016. It opposed the death penalty in all cases without exception and called on Singapore to immediately re-establish a moratorium on executions. AI stated that opposition bloggers and human rights defenders in Singapore continued to face political repression, reprisal and intimidation, and highlighted the case of blogger *Amos Yee*. It expressed concerns that Singapore rejected recommendations to review existing legislation to enhance the enjoyment of the right to freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1107. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 236 recommendations received, 116 enjoyed the support of Singapore, additional clarification was provided on 1 recommendation indicating which part of this recommendation was supported and which part was noted, and 119 are noted.

1108. After listening to statements by States and civil society, the Permanent Representative of Singapore addressed some issues raised by civil society on recent developments in Singapore.

1109. On the case of Mr. Kho Jabing, it was noted that Singapore's Attorney-General's Chambers had explained comprehensively in their press statement of 25 May 2016 why the Court of Appeal had dismissed multiple last minute applications by Mr Kho's lawyers, who had no new arguments and appeared to be trying to delay the execution. Singapore had also explained its policy on the death penalty extensively during the UPR Working Group and in our national report.

1110. For the cases involving alleged cooling-off day offenses, and new offences allegedly committed by Mr. Amos Yee, Singapore noted that investigations were on-going and it was inappropriate to comment further.

1111. On the issue of foreign sponsorships for Pink Dot, Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs explained in its press statement of 7 June 2016 that the Singapore Government's position was that foreign entities should not interfere in our domestic issues, especially political issues or controversial social issues with political overtones. In the context of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-sexual issues, this applied to events that advocate, as well as those that oppose lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-sexual causes. These were political, social or moral choices for Singaporeans to decide for ourselves.

1112. The Permanent Representative of Singapore agreed with the High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein that human rights was not about "human rights window-dressing"; that the ratification of treaties and agreements and acceptance of recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms were not in themselves human rights achievements; that human rights obligations should not be a "tick-the-box" public relations exercise designed to boost a country's international image. Singapore also did not want the Government's work and continuing efforts to be labelled as "theatre".

1113. Singapore's goal was to ensure that its policies and programmes continued to be effective in surmounting current and future challenges, and produce good outcomes for its citizens.

1114. While Singapore was not party to a number of human rights treaties, its policies were already fully or largely consistent with their objectives. Singapore also ranked well on many international indices largely because of its effective policy outcomes.

1115. Singapore was 11th on the UN's 2015 Human Development Index; 9th in the 2015 Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project; 13th on the 2015 Gender Inequality Index. Singapore had one of the lowest crime rates in the world and one of the lowest recorded rates of drug abuse.

1116. Singapore knew it had to adapt its policies so that they remained relevant in the ever changing social, economic and political circumstances.

1117. Singapore had implemented major initiatives in recent years to ensure that it continued to be economically competitive and future-ready, while remaining an inclusive society. These initiatives included building the world's first Smart Nation, a S$3 billion Action Plan for Successful Ageing, and the Skills Future movement to support lifelong learning.

1118. Singapore had also implemented new policies to enhance social protection for its citizens – in particular the most vulnerable groups – to ensure social mobility and provide more assurance for older Singaporeans.

1119. These progressive social policies included *Medishield* Life, the Pioneer Generation Package, enhanced Workfare Income Supplement, and Enabling Master plan for Persons with Disabilities.

1120. Singapore acknowledged that its principles of governance, the way it protected human rights and preserved its social harmony, might not fully conform to how other societies organised themselves.

1121. Singapore therefore believed that every country should be given the time and space to deal with its own development and advance human rights in its own way, taking into account its unique and evolving social and cultural context.

1122. Singapore was determined to forge a unique sense of national identity and pragmatic approach towards economic and social development to keep Singapore special and exceptional.

1123. Singapore would continue to support and participate in the UPR process in a constructive manner.

1124. At home, the Singapore Government would continue to consult widely and conduct regular exchanges with Singaporeans and civil society.

1125. Singapore would also work with its partners to ensure that the UPR remained relevant and useful to States in its third cycle, including through the sharing of best practices at the UPR.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

1126. At the 32nd meeting, on 27 June 2016, 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: China, Georgia, India, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru[87] (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Suriname and Tuvalu), Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Pakistan[88] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belize, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Nauru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tonga, Uruguay;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Center for Global Nonkilling; Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd; Dominicans for Justice and Peace; Edmund Rice International Limited; Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS; Fracarita International; Franciscans International; International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; New Humanity; Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students); Vie Montante International (VMI); China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE); International Educational Development, Inc.; International Service for Human Rights; Iraqi Development Organization; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; United Nations Watch; UPR Info; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Namibia

1127. At the 26th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/101 without a vote.

Niger

1128. At the 26th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/102 without a vote.

Mozambique

1129. At the 26th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/103 without a vote.

[87] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[88] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Estonia

1130. At the 28th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/104 without a vote.

Paraguay

1131. At the 28th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/105 without a vote.

Belgium

1132. At the 28th meeting, on 23 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/106 without a vote.

Denmark

1133. At the 29th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/107 without a vote.

Palau

1134. At the 29th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/108 without a vote.

Somalia

1135. At the 29th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/109 without a vote.

Seychelles

1136. At the 30th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/110 without a vote.

Solomon Islands

1137. At the 30th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/111 without a vote.

Latvia

1138. At the 30th meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/112 without a vote.

Sierra Leone

1139. At the 31st meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/113 without a vote.

Singapore

1140. At the 31st meeting, on 24 June 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 32/114 without a vote.

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. General debate on agenda item 7

1141. At the 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 27 June 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) The representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine, as the States concerned;

(b) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational States of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)[89] (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan[90] (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa (also on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel; Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man; American Association of Jurists; Arab Commission for Human Rights; BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (also on behalf of B'nai B'rith); Defence for Children International; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man); International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International-Lawyers.Org; Norwegian Refugee Council; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Servas International; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; World Jewish Congress.

[89] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[90] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. General debate on agenda item 8

1142. At the 33rd and 34th meetings, on 27 June 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, China, India, Mexico (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen), Mexico (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Morocco, Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Serbia and Ukraine), Pakistan[91] (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Denmark, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Spain, Sudan, United States of America;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (also on behalf of GANHRI Working Group on Business and Human Rights);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Alliance Defending Freedom; Allied Rainbow Communities International; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; Indian Council of South America (CISA); International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Educational Development, Inc.; Liberation; Union of Arab Jurists; Women's Human Rights International Association; World Federation of Democratic Youth

[91] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(WFDY)); Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance; British Humanist Association; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Espace Afrique International; Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association); Global Helping to Advance Women and Children; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of - Allied Rainbow Communities International; Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland; Human Rights Law Centre; Human Rights Watch; -International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Service for Human Rights; LGBT Denmark - The National Organization for Gay Men, Lesbians, Bisexuals and Transgendered People); International Service for Human Rights; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL (also on behalf of Allied Rainbow Communities International; Human Rights Law Centre; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Lesbian and Gay Association; Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany; LGBT Denmark - The National Organization for Gay Men, Lesbians, Bisexuals and Transgendered People); United Nations Watch; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY); World Muslim Congress; World Young Women's Christian Association.

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 a special procedures mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1143. At the 34th meeting, on 27 June 2016, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mutuma Ruteere, presented his reports (A/HRC/32/49 and Corr.1, and A/HRC/32/50 and Add.1).

1144. At the same meeting, the representative of Greece made a statement as the State concerned.

1145. Also at the same meeting, the Greek National Commission for Human Rights made a statement.

1146. 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: Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Fiji, Israel, Malaysia, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, United States of America,

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Minority Rights Group; United Nations Watch.

1147. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

1148. Also at the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Latvia and Turkey.

1149. Also at the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

1150. At the 34th meeting, on 27 June 2016, and at the 35th meeting, on 28 June 2016, 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: Algeria, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic[92] (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, India, Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Pakistan[93] (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Egypt, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul ; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Auspice Stella; British Humanist Association; Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; China NGO Network for International Exchange (CNIE); 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; European Union of Jewish Students; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of International-Lawyers.Org); 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; Africa Culture International ; African Canadian Legal Clinic; African Development Association; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Association Dunenyo; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC); December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat; Espace Afrique International ; International Association Against Torture; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International-Lawyers.Org ; Servas International; Union of Arab Jurists; World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)); International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Servas International; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

[92] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.
[93] Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

1151. At the 35th meeting, on 28 June 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey.

1152. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Interactive dialogue in the presence of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic and other relevant stakeholders

1153. At the 35th and 36th meetings, on 28 June 2016, the Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue in the presence of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, and other relevant stakeholders, to assess the development of the situation of human rights on the ground, with a particular focus on transitional justice.

1154. The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, made a statement.

1155. At the same meeting, the coordinator of the Network of NGOs for human rights, Célestin Nzala, made a statement.

1156. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1157. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 35th and 36th meetings, on 28 June 2016, the following made statements and asked questions to the Independent Expert and the other stakeholder:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Congo, France, Ghana, Morocco, Portugal, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Benin, Egypt, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mozambique, New Zealand, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Save the Children International; World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)).

1158. At the 36th meeting, on 28 June 2016, the representative of the Central African Republic made final remarks as the State concerned.

1159. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert and the other stakeholders answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Independent expert on the enhancement of capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights

1160. At the 36th meeting, on 28 June 2016, the Independent expert on the enhancement of capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights, Mohammed Ayat, presented his report (A/HRC/32/52).

1161. At the same meeting, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement as the State concerned.

1162. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, China, Congo, France, Ghana, Maldives, Morocco, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Benin, Egypt, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Espace Afrique International ; International Catholic Child Bureau (also on behalf of Franciscans International; International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Service for Human Rights; Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

1163. At the same meeting, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made final remarks as the State concerned.

1164. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

1165. At the 38th meeting, on 29 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 29/23, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

1166. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1167. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, China, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Federation of Journalists; Minority Rights Group; United Nations Watch; World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

1168. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on technical cooperation and capacity-building for Burundi in the field of human rights

1169. At the 38th meeting, on 29 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 30/27 on technical cooperation and capacity-building for Burundi in the field of human rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner thereon (A/HRC/32/30), followed by an interactive dialogue on the implementation of that resolution.

1170. At the same meeting, the representative of Burundi made a statement as the State concerned.

1171. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 38th and 39th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, United States of America;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'Homme du Burundi;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; Alliance Defending Freedom; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project); Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities); Franciscans International); Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; World Evangelical Alliance; World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Fédération international de l'Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture; Track Impunity Always – TRIAL).

1172. At the 39th meeting, on 29 June 2016, the representative of Burundi made final remarks as the State concerned.

1173. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

1174. Also at the same meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

D. General debate on agenda item 10

1175. At the 40th meeting, on 30 June 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 18/18, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made the annual oral presentation on the overview of and successes, best practices and challenges in technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, particularly those provided by the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant United Nations agencies.

1176. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Lin Lim, presented the report of the Board of Trustees (A/HRC/32/51).

1177. At the same meeting, on the same day, 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: China, France, India, Maldives, Maldives (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), Paraguay, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Cambodia, Egypt, Japan, Marshall Islands, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Federation of Journalists; International Service for Human Rights; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; United Nations Watch; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY).

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Eritrea

1178. As notified to the secretariat, draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.3, sponsored by Eritrea, was withdrawn by the sponsor on 1 July 2016, prior to its consideration by the Human Rights Council.

Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

1179. At the 45th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.21, sponsored by Ukraine, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Israel, Liechtenstein, New Zealand and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1180. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

1181. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1182. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.21. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

1183. Draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.21 was adopted by 22 votes to 6, with 19 abstentions (resolution 32/29).

1184. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Indonesia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights

1185. At the 45th meeting, on 1 July 2016, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States members of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.27, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by Ukraine. Subsequently, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Maldives, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey joined the sponsors.

1186. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

1187. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement as the State concerned.

1188. 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.

1189. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 32/30).

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Albania
Algeria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Botswana
Burundi
China
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
India
Indonesia
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Maldives
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Namibia
Netherlands
Nigeria
Panama
Paraguay
Philippines
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Slovenia
South Africa
Switzerland
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan
Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Belarus
Belize
Benin
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Fiji
Finland
Greece
Guinea Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta

Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Montenegro
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Yemen
Zimbabwe

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Organization for Migration

Intergovernmental organizations

Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf
Council of Europe
European Union
International Development Law Organization
Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
International Olympic Committee
Sovereign Military Order of Malta

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Asia Pacific Forum
Australian Human Rights Commission
Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme –Burundi
Conseil national des droits de l'homme Maroc
Danish Institute for Human Rights (by video message)
Equality and Human Rights Commission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (by video message)
German Institute for Human Rights
Greek National Commission for Human Rights
Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone
Human Rights Commission of the Maldives
Human Rights Commission of the Philippines
National Human Rights Commission of Mexico (by video message)
National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia
National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea
New Zealand Human Rights Commission
Ombudsman's Office of the Republic of Latvia
Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice – Timor Leste
Office of Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia
Scottish Human Rights Commission (by video message)

Non-governmental organizations

Action Canada for Population and Development
Action for the Protection of Human Rights in Mauritania
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority
Africa culture internationale
Africa Youths International
African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters
Development Foundation
African Business Roundtable
African Development Association
African Regional Agricultural Credit Association
Agence internationale pour le développement
Agence pour les droits de l'homme
Al-Hakim Foundation
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement
Al-khoei Foundation
All China Women's Federation
Alliance Defending Freedom
Allied Rainbow Communities International
Alsalam Foundation
Al-Zubair Charity Foundation
American Association of Jurists
Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc
Amnesty International
Anglican Consultative Council
Anti-Slavery International
Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession
Arab Commission for Human Rights
Arab NGO Network for Development
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa "KAF"
Ariel Foundation International
Article 19 – The International Centre against Censorship
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Asian Centre for Human Rights
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgéneros
Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la contrainte et l'injustice
Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul
Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance
Association des étudiants tamouls de France

Association Dunenyo
Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
Association for Social Action and Development
Association for the Development and Promotion of Humans Right
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for the Victims of the world
Association Ibn Sina pour le traitement des malades et sinistrés
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association of Women for Action and Research
Association Panafrica
Association Points-Cœur/Heart's Home
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII
Auspice Stella
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Resource Rights
Baha'i International Community
Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges
B'nai B'rith
British Humanist Association
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Canners International Permanent Committee
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
Center for Global Nonkilling
Center for Legal and Social Studies
Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
Centre Europe - Tiers Monde – Europe - Third World Centre
Centre for Environmental and Management Studies
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue
Centre pour les droits civils et politiques ¬ Centre CCPR
Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustin Pro Juarez
Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género
Chant du Guépard dans le Désert
Child Rights Connect
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC)
China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)
China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)
CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Colombian Commission of Jurists
Comision Juridica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos Capaj
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil
Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples (CIRAC)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)
Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP)
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat
Defence for Children International
DiploFoundation
Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD)
Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans
Edmund Rice International Limited
Espace Afrique International
European Centre for Law and Justice, The/ Centre Europeen pour le droit, la justice et les droits de l'homme
European Law Students' Association
European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People
European Union of Jewish Students
European Union of Public Relations
Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit COC Nederland
Federation of Cuban Women
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement

Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS
Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN)
France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Franciscans International
Freedom Now
Friedrich Ebert Foundation
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Fundalatin
Geneva for Human Rights – Global Training
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Network for Rights and Development (GNRD)
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Human Rights Advocates, Inc.
Human Rights House Foundation
Human Rights Information and Training Center
Human Rights Law Centre
Human Rights Now
Human Rights Watch
Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries
Il Cenacolo
Indian Council of Education
Indian Council of South America (CISA)
Indian Law Resource Centre
Indigenous Information Network
Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee
Initiatives of Change International
Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya
Institute for Planetary Synthesis
Institute for Policy Studies
Institute of Democracy and Cooperation
Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.)
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children
International Association Against Torture
International Association for Democracy in Africa
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Bar Association
International Bridges to Justice, Inc.
International Career Support Association
International Catholic Center of Geneva
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (INCPL)
International Commission of Jurists
International Council of Women
International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
International Detention Coalition Inc.
International Educational Development,Inc.
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities
International Federation of Journalists
International Fellowship of Reconciliation
International Human Rights Observer (IHRO) Pakistan
International Humanist and Ethical Union
International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
International Institute for Peace, Justice and Human Rights IIPJHR
International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
International Lesbian and Gay Association
International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples
International Muslim Women's Union
International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)
International Peace Bureau
International Pen
International Publishers Association
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Service for Human Rights
International Solidarity for Africa
International Union of Lawyers
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
International-Lawyers.Org
Iranian Elite Research Center
Iraqi Development Organization
Islamic Human Rights Commission

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
Iuventum e.v.
Jssor Youth Organization
Jubilee Campaign
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy
La Brique
Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
Liberal International (World Liberal Union)
Libération
Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie
Lutheran World Federation
Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development
Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights
Make Mothers Matter International
Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
MINBYUN – Lawyers for a Democratic Society
Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Inc. Education Fund
Minority Rights Group
Mothers Legacy Project
Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty
Nord-Sud XXI
Norwegian Refugee Council
ONG Hope International
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale OCAPROCE Internationale
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
Palestinian Return Centre
Pan African Union for Science and Technology
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Peace Brigades International Switzerland
Penal Reform International
People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy
Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights
Plan International, Inc.
Prahar
Presse emblème campagne
Pure in Heart - America Inc
Rencontre africain pour la défense des droits de l'homme
Reporters sans frontières international – Reporters without Borders International
Réseau international des droits humains (RIDH)
Réseau unité pour le développement de Mauritanie
Save the Children International
Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Jugendverbände
Servas International
Shivi Development Society
Singapore Council of Women's Organisations
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Society for Threatened Peoples
Society Studies Centre (MADA ssc)
Soka Gakkai International
Solidarité pour un monde meilleur
Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies
Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL
Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Syriac Universal Alliance, The. Federation Syriaque International
Terre des Hommes Fédération internationale
The International Organisation for LDCs
The Journalists and Writers Foundation
The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan
Tides Center
Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust
Track Impunity Always - TRIAL / Association suisse contre l'impunité
Union of Arab Jurists
United Nations Association in Canada
United Nations Watch
United Schools International
UPR Info
Universal Peace Federation
Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitic
Victorious Youths Movement
Villages unis (United Villages)
VIVAT International

Women’s Federation for World Peace International
Women’s Human Rights International Association
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
World Barua Organization
World Environment and Resources Council (WERC)
World Evangelical Alliance
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Jewish Congress
World Medical Association
World Muslim Congress
World Organization against Torture
World Young Women's Christian Association

Annex II

Agenda

Item 1. Organizational and procedural matters.

Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.

Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.

Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention.

Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms.

Item 6. Universal periodic review.

Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

Item 8. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building.

Annex III

[English, French and Spanish only]

Documents issued for the thirty-second session

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A/HRC/32/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its thirty-second session
A/HRC/32/3 • E/CN.6/2016/8	2	Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the Activities of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women
A/HRC/32/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Namibia
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A/HRC/32/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Niger
A/HRC/32/5/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/32/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Mozambique
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A/HRC/32/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Estonia
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A/HRC/32/8	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Belgium
A/HRC/32/8/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/32/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Paraguay
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A/HRC/32/10/Add.1	6	Addendum

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A/HRC/32/11/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/32/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Somalia
A/HRC/32/12/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/32/13	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Seychelles
A/HRC/32/13/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/32/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Solomon Islands
A/HRC/32/14/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/32/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Latvia
A/HRC/32/15/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/32/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Sierra Leone
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A/HRC/32/17	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Singapore
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A/HRC/32/19	2, 3	Improving accountability and access to remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuse: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/19/Corr.1	2, 3	Corrigendum
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A/HRC/32/23	2, 3	Analytical study on the relationship between climate change and the human right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/24	2, 3	Outcome of the panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on States' efforts to progressively realize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and related policies, lessons learned and good practices: Summary report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/25	2, 3	Summary of the Human Rights Council panel discussion on the progress in and challenges of addressing human rights issues in the context of efforts to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030
A/HRC/32/26	2, 5	Expert workshop to review the mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/27	2, 6	Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/28	2, 6	Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/32/31/Add.1	3	Mission to Chile
A/HRC/32/31/Add.2	3	Mission to Romania
A/HRC/32/31/Add.3	3	Mission to Chile: comments by state
A/HRC/32/31/Add.4	3	Mission to Romania: comments by the State
A/HRC/32/32	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
A/HRC/32/32/Add.1	3	Visit to Paraguay
A/HRC/32/32/Add.2	3	Report of the Special Rapporteurs on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences on their joint visit to Nigeria
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A/HRC/32/33	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
A/HRC/32/34	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/32/34/Add.1	3	Mission Guinea Bissau
A/HRC/32/35	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
A/HRC/32/35/Add.1	3	Mission to Iraq
A/HRC/32/35/Add.2	3	Mission to the Syrian Arab Republic

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A/HRC/32/53	3, 4, 7, 9 and 10	Communications report of Special Procedures

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A/HRC/32/CRP.2	4	"They came to destroy": ISIS Crimes Against the Yazidis
A/HRC/32/CRP.4	2	Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka

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A/HRC/32/L.3	10	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/32/L.4	3	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights
A/HRC/32/L.5 and Rev.1	4	Situation of human rights in Eritrea
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A/HRC/32/L.12	3	The right to a nationality: women's equal nationality rights in law and in practice
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A/HRC/32/L.71	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.2/Rev.1
A/HRC/32/L.72	3	Idem

Documents issued in the limited series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/L.73	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.74	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.75	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.76	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.77	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.78	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.79	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.80	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.81	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.82	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.35
A/HRC/32/L.83	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.84	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.85	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.20
A/HRC/32/L.86	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.87	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.88	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/L.89	3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.25

Documents issued in the Government series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/G/1	4	Note verbale dated 12 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/G/2	4	Note verbale dated 17 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/G/3	4	Note verbale dated 17 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed

Documents issued in the Government series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/G/4	3, 9	Note verbale dated 26 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/G/5	4	Note verbale dated 24 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the secretariat of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/6	4	Letter dated 7 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/7	4	Letter dated 10 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/8	4	Letter dated 13 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/9	2	Note verbale dated 18 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/G/10	4	Note verbale dated 16 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/32/G/11	4	Note verbale dated 21 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Burundi to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Rights
A/HRC/32/G/12	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/13	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/14	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/15	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/16	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/17	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/18	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/19	4	Letter dated 24 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/20	4	Letter dated 29 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/G/21	4	Letter dated 29 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/32/G/22	4	Note verbale date 8 July 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/1	9	Written statement submitted by the Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem (OSMTH), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/2	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/3	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, International Service for Human Rights, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Baha'I International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Law Centre, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Article 19 – International Centre Against Censorship, The, non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/4	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/5	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/6	4	Exposé écrit présenté par l'Association pour l'action sociale et le développement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/32/NGO/7	3	Written statement submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/8	7	Exposición escrita presentada por la Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/32/NGO/9	3	Written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/10	4	Written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/11	7	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Education Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/12	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/13	4	Written statement submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/14	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, National Congress of American Indians, Native American Rights Fund, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Law Resource Centre, non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/15	3	Idem

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/16	8	Exposé écrit présenté par l'Institut international pour la paix, la justice et les droits de l'Homme- IIPJDH, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/32/NGO/17	4	Written statement submitted by the International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/32/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/32/NGO/19	6	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/20	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/21	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/22	7	Written statement submitted by the Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/23	3	Written statement submitted by the Defence for Children International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/24	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/25	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/26	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/27	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/28	3	Written statement submitted by Equality Now, The Equal Rights Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/29	4	Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The/Centre Européen pour le droit, la Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/30	4	Written statement submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/31	10	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Franciscans International, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général, International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/32/NGO/32	3	Written statement submitted by the International Catholic Child Bureau, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/33	6	Exposición escrita presentada por International Catholic Child Bureau, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/32/NGO/34	3	Written statement submitted by Reporters Sans Frontières International – Reporters Without Borders International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/35	4	Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special on consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/36	4	Written statement submitted by Alsalam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/37	4	Written statement submitted by the Iraqi Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/38	4	Written statement submitted by Nazra for Feminist Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/39	3	Written statement submitted by Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/40	3	Written statement submitted by the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development, a non-governmental organization in special

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/41	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/42	9	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/43	7	Written statement submitted by the Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/44	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/45	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by Liberal International (World Liberal Union), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/47	4	Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/48	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/50	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/51	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/52	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/53	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/54	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/55	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/56	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/57	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/58	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/59	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/60	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/61	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/62	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/63	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/64	3	Idem

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/65	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/66	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/67	3	Written statement submitted by Jssor Youth Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/68	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/69	3	Written statement submitted by the Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/70	3	Joint written statement submitted by Save the Children International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the International Detention Coalition Inc., Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/71	6	Written statement submitted by the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/72	2	Written statement submitted by the Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/73	3	Written statement submitted by the Society Studies Centre (MADA ssc), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/74	3	Written statement submitted by the Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/75	4	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/76	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/77	3	Joint written statement by Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale, Defence for Children International, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation, non-governmental

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/78	3	Written statement submitted by Child Rights Connect, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/79	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, International-Lawyers.Org, the Arab Organization for Human Rights, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, the Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Education Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/80	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/32/NGO/81	9	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/82	2	Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, American Association of Jurists, France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, International-Lawyers.Org, Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, World Barua Organization (WBO), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/83	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/84	3	Idem

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/85	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/86	4	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/87	7	Joint written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/88	3	Written statement submitted by the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/89	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/90	4	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Integrated Youth Empowerment – Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), Society for Development and Community EM
A/HRC/32/NGO/91	4	Written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/92	9	Written statement submitted by the December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/93	7	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/94	4	Joint written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Integrated Youth Empowerment – Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.,

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		Society for Development and Community Empowerment, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/95	7	Written statement submitted by Amuta for NGO Responsibility, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/96	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, non-governmental organization in general consultative status, International-Lawyers.Org, Arab Organization for Human Rights, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, the Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/97	3	Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/98	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/99	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/100	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, International-Lawyers.Org, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, the Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/101	4	Written statement submitted by the Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/102	4	Idem

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/103	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/104	2	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/105	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/106	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/107	3	Written statement submitted by the International Federation of University Women, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/108	3	Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/109	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/110	1	Exposé écrit présenté par l'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/32/NGO/111	4	Written statement submitted by Shia Rights Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/112	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/113	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/32/NGO/114	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/115	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/116	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/117	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/118	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/119	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/120	4	Joint written statement submitted by International PEN, the International Press Institute, Reporters Sans Frontiers, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/121	4	Joint written statement submitted by International PEN, the Center for Inquiry, the International Press Institute, Reporters Sans Frontiers, European Humanist Federation, International Humanist and Ethical Union, Freemuse, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the International Publishers Association, non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/122	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/123	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/32/NGO/124	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/125	3	Written statement submitted by Liberation, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/32/NGO/126	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/127	8	Written statement submitted by the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization on in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/128	2	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/129	9	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/130	6	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/131	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/132	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/133	3	Written statement submitted by the Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/134	3	Written statement submitted by the World Barua Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/135	3	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/136	3	Idem

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NGO/137	3, 8	Written statement submitted by the World Young Women's Christian Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/138	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (Federation of Cuban Women), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/32/NGO/139	2	Written statement submitted by the Organisation international pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/140	7	Joint written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Al-Haq, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/141	4	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/142	3	Written statement submitted by Auspice Stella, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/143	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/32/NGO/144	2, 3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Women's International Democratic Federation, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/32/NGO/145	3	Written statement submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/146	2	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/147	2	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/148	2	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/149	4	Written statement submitted by the Sudanese Women General Union, a non-

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/150	4	Written statement submitted by the Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/151	4	Idem
A/HRC/32/NGO/152	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/32/NGO/153	3	Written statement submitted by Privacy International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/154	3	Written statement submitted by the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/155	3	Joint written statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, OIDEL, Associzione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Association Points-Coeur, Commission Africaine des Promoteurs de la Santé et des Droits de l'homme, Graduate Women International (International Federation of University Women), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (IIMA), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), Soroptimist International and Teresian Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/32/NGO/156	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Drepavie, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif special

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Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/HRC/32/NI/1	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate: note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/32/NI/2	3	Written submission by the Azerbaijan: Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman)
A/HRC/32/NI/3	3	Written submission by the Great Britain: Equality and Human Rights Commission
A/HRC/32/NI/4	5	Written submission by the Azerbaijan: Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman)
A/HRC/32/NI/5	6	Written submission by the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM): Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/32/NI/6	6	Written submission by the Latvia: Ombudsman of the Republic of Latvia
A/HRC/32/NI/7	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate: Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/32/NI/8	3	Written submission by the Working Group on Business and Human Rights of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions: Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/32/NI/9	3	Written submission by the Republic of Korea: National Human Rights Commission: Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/32/NI/10	3	Written submission by the South Africa: Human Rights Commission: Note by the Secretariat

Annex IV

Special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-second session

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Agnes Callamard (France)

Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Ahmed Shaheed (Maldives)

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

Koumbou Boly (Burkina Faso)

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Tomás Ojea Quintana (Argentina)

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (member from Western European and other States)

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