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Thirty-fourth session

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

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

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Mr. Mouayed **Saleh** (Iraq)

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Part One

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

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
34/1	Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka	23 March 2017
34/2	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity	23 March 2017
34/3	Mandate of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	23 March 2017
34/4	Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights	23 March 2017
34/5	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	23 March 2017
34/6	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues	23 March 2017
34/7	The right to privacy in the digital age	23 March 2017
34/8	Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights	23 March 2017
34/9	Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context	23 March 2017
34/10	Freedom of religion or belief	23 March 2017
34/11	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation	23 March 2017
34/12	The right to food	23 March 2017
34/13	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	24 March 2017
34/14	Right to work	24 March 2017
34/15	Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law	24 March 2017
34/16	Rights of the child: protection of the rights of the child in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	24 March 2017
34/17	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights	24 March 2017

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
34/18	Freedom of opinion and expression: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	24 March 2017
34/19	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur	24 March 2017
34/20	Human rights and the environment	24 March 2017
34/21	Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	24 March 2017
34/22	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	24 March 2017
34/23	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	24 March 2017
34/24	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24 March 2017
34/25	Situation of human rights in South Sudan	24 March 2017
34/26	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	24 March 2017
34/27	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	24 March 2017
34/28	Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	24 March 2017
34/29	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	24 March 2017
34/30	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	24 March 2017
34/31	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	24 March 2017
34/32	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief	24 March 2017
34/33	Establishment of a forum on people of African descent	24 March 2017
34/34	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	24 March 2017
34/35	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	24 March 2017
34/36	Elaboration of complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	24 March 2017
34/37	Cooperation with Georgia	24 March 2017
34/38	Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya	24 March 2017

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
34/39	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights	24 March 2017
34/40	Promoting the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council	24 March 2017
34/41	Human rights, democracy and the rule of law	24 March 2017

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
34/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Togo	16 March 2017
34/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Syrian Arab Republic	16 March 2017
34/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	16 March 2017
34/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Iceland	16 March 2017
34/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Zimbabwe	16 March 2017
34/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lithuania	16 March 2017
34/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Uganda	16 March 2017
34/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Timor-Leste	16 March 2017
34/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Republic of Moldova	16 March 2017
34/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Haiti	17 March 2017
34/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: South Sudan	17 March 2017

III. President's statement

<i>President's statement</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
34/1	Situation of human rights in Haiti	24 March 2017

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-fourth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 27 February to 24 March 2017. The President of the Human Rights Council opened the session.
2. At the 1st meeting, on 27 February 2017, the Secretary General, the President of the General Assembly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Federal Councillor and Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Didier Burkhalter, addressed the plenary.
3. At the 22nd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the Human Rights Council observed the International Women's Day. At the same meeting, the Representative of Mexico (on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay) made a statement.
4. 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 on the thirty-fourth session was held on 13 February 2017.
5. The thirty-fourth session consisted of 59 meetings over 20 days.

B. Attendance

6. 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. High-level segment

7. At its 1st to 2nd, and 4th to 7th meetings, from 27 February to 1 March 2017, the Human Rights Council held a high-level segment, at which 106 dignitaries addressed the plenary, including 2 heads of state, 1 vice-president, 6 deputy prime ministers, 55 ministers, 34 other dignitaries and 8 representatives of observer organizations.
8. The following dignitaries addressed the Human Rights Council during the high-level segment, in the order that they spoke:
 - (a) At the 1st meeting, on 27 February 2017: the President of the State of Palestine, Mahmoud Abbas; the President of the Presidency Council of the Government of National

Accord of Libya, Faiez Mustafa Serraj; the First Vice President of South Sudan, Taban Deng Gai; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Davor Ivo Stier; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Augusto Santos Silva; the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia, Miroslav Lajčák; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Eladio Loizaga; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, Hugo Martínez Bonilla; Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Perfecto R. Yasay Jr.; the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of Jordan, Ayman Safadi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, Khemaies Jhinaoui; the Minister for International Development and the Pacific of Australia, Senator Concetta Fierravanti-Wells; the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, Ms. Helen Clark.

(b) At the 2nd meeting, on the same day: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn; the Minister for Human Rights of Brazil, Luislinda Dias de Valois Santos; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Anders Samuelsen; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Ibrahim Al-Jaafari; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal, Mankeur Ndiaye; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia María Angela Holguín; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Geoffrey Onyeama; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein, Aurelia Frick; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives, Mohamed Asim; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Bert Koenders; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland, Gudlaugur Thordarson; the Minister of Justice, Culture and Local Government of Malta, Owen Bonnici; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Mikheil Janelidze; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Yun Byung-se; the State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Soltan bin Saad Al-Muraikhi; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Virasakdi Futrakul.

(c) At the 4th meeting, on 28 February 2017: Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kairat Abdrakhmanov; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain, Alfonso Dastis; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Edgars Rinkēvičs; the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola, Rui Jorge Carneiro Mangureira; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania, Ditmir Bushati; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Didier Reynders; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, Mangala Samaraweera; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, Linas Antanas Linkevičius; the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Michael Linhart; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Ramtane Lamamra; the Minister of International Affairs and Co-operation of Botswana, Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Igor Crnadak; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Congo, Jean-Claude Gakosso; the Minister and President of the Human Rights Commission of Saudi Arabia, Bandar bin Mohammed Alaiban; the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, HA Kim Ngoc; the Vice Minister of Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama, María Luisa Navarro; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Abdulla Faisal Al-Doseri; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Carlos Raúl Morales Moscoso; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, Karl Erjavec.

(d) At the 5th meeting, on the same day: the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, Péter Szijjártó; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Delcy Rodríguez Gómez; the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom, Alok Sharma; the Vice Minister of Human Rights of Chile, Lorena Fries Monleón; the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Mahmud Mammad-Guliyev; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Pedro Raúl Villagra Delgado; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, Tsend Munkh-Orgil; the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Peter Maurer; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Pavlo Klimkin; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, Anwar Mohamad Gargash; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, Alexandros N. Zenon; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa

Rica, Manuel González Sáenz; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechia, Lubomír Zaorálek; the Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid of Germany, Bärbel Kofler; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Gennady Gatilov; the Third Deputy Prime Minister for Human Rights of Guinée équatoriale, Alfonso Nsue Mokuy;

(e) At the 6th meeting, on the same day: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire, Marcel Amon-Tanoh; the Minister of Justice of Morocco, Mustafa Ramid; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Lejeune Mbella Mbella; the Deputy Minister for International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, Luwellyn Landers; the Director of the National Human Rights Center of Uzbekistan, Akmal Saidov; the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, Benedetto della Vedova; the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, José Luis Cancela; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Myanmar, Kyaw Tin; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Ioannis Amanatidis; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal, Prakash Sharan Mahat; the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Marit Berger Røslund; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland, Joanna Wronecka; the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Motome Takisawa; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Guadalupe Palomeque; the Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyed Abbas Araghchi; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belarus, Valentin Rybakov; the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Patricia Scotland; the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Thornbjørn Jagland.

(f) At the 7th meeting, on 1 March 2017: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, Srdjan Darmanović; the Federal Minister for Law and Justice of Pakistan, Zahid Hamid; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Ashot Hovakimian; the Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs of Mozambique, Isaque Chande; the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, George Ciamba; the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Katarina Lalić Smajević; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Ms. Margot Wallström; the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State of the United States of America, Erin Barclay; the State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, Hirut Zemene Kassa; the Special Representative for Human Rights of the European Union, Stavros Lambrinidis; the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Yousef A. Al Othaimen; the Commissaire aux droits de l'homme et à l'action humanitaire de la Mauritanie, M Cheikh Tourad Ould Abdel Malick; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Abelardo Moreno Fernández; the Minister of Justice and Community Services of Vanuatu, Ronald Kay Warsal; the Minister of State for European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France, Harlem Désir; the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Volker Türk; the Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marie Ange Mushobekwa; the Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Kaan Esener; the Director-General of the Mechanism for Protection of Human Rights Defenders of Honduras, Nora Urbina; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Sameh Hassan Shoukry; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Lubomir Ivanov; the Minister of Justice in charge of Human Rights, M. Ahmat Mahamat Hassane.

9. At the 8th meeting, on 1 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Albania, Azerbaijan, Burundi, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

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

High-level panel on human rights mainstreaming

11. At the 3rd meeting, on 27 February 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, the Council held a high-level panel discussion to interact with heads of United Nations agencies within their respective mandates on specific human rights themes, with the objective of promoting the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system, with a focus on “the contribution of human rights to peacebuilding through the enhancement of dialogue and international cooperation for the promotion of human rights”.

12. The President of the General Assembly 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.

13. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Chair of the United Nations Development Group, Helen Clark; the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco; the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone, Yvette Stevens; the Member of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, Jean Ziegler; and the President of Fonds pour les Femmes Congolaises (FFC) and Founder and the Board Chair of Solidarité Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Intégral (SOFEPADI) in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Julienne Lusenge. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

14. 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: Brazil (on behalf of the Community of the Portuguese Speaking Countries), China (also on behalf of the Group of African States), El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Liechtenstein¹ (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia, and Switzerland), South Africa, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Greece, Guatemala, Uruguay, Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Friends World Committee for Consultation; United Nations Watch.

15. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Philippines, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet-Nam, and Zimbabwe), Nigeria, Norway² (also on behalf of Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, and New Zealand), Pakistan³ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Switzerland;

¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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.

- (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Russian Federation, Thailand;
- (c) Observer for an international organization: European Union;
- (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Indian Council of South America (CICA); Khiam Rehabilitation Center for victim of torture; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

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

D. General segment

17. At the 8th meeting, on 1 March 2017, a general segment was held, during which the following addressed the Human Rights Council:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), China (also on behalf of the Non-Alignment Movement, the Russian Federation, and South Sudan), Ecuador, India;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas, Benin, Estonia, Fiji, Israel, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- (c) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC);
- (d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;
- (e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI);
- (f) Invited members of civil society: Danuta Przywara, Fatima Al-Aani, Mozn Hassan (by video message), Rosette B. Adera.

E. Organization of work

18. At the 1st meeting, on the 27 February 2017, the president referred to the introduction of a web-based online system for inscription to the lists of speakers for all general debates, individual and clustered interactive dialogues at the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription which was launched on 23 February 2017.

19. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, 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.

20. Also at the same meeting, 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 preliminary lists 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 minute and 30 seconds per speaker.

21. At 30th meeting, on 10 March 2017, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for the general debates, which would be reduce to 2 minutes and 30 seconds for States Members of the Council and 1 minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers.

22. At the 31st meeting, on 13 March 2017, the President outlined the modalities for individual interactive dialogues on item 4, with special procedures mandate holders, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

23. At the 40th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the President outlined the 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 Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review, with varying speaking times according to the number of speakers in accordance with the modalities set out in the Appendix to resolution 16/21; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

F. Meetings and documentation

24. The Human Rights Council held 60 fully serviced meetings during its thirty-fourth session.

25. The list of the resolutions, decisions and President’s statement adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

G. Visits

26. At the 11th meeting, on 2 March 2017, the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Miguel Ruiz Cabañas Izquierdo, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

27. At the 32nd meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, Guillaume Long, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

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

28. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the Human Rights Council elected, pursuant to its resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, one expert for the vacant seat of a member of the Advisory Committee from the Group of Eastern European States. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/HRC/34/76) containing the nomination of candidates for election, in accordance with Council decision 6/102, and the biographical data of the candidates.

29. The candidate was as follows:

Nominating State

Expert nominated

Eastern European States

Romania

Ion Diaconu

30. The number of candidates for the regional group corresponded to the number of seats available in this group. The practice of holding a secret ballot pursuant to paragraph 70 of Council resolution 5/1 was dispensed with and Ion Diaconu was elected as a member of the Advisory Committee by consensus (see annex IV).

I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

31. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the three vacancies for special procedures mandate holders.

32. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed three special procedures mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex V).

J. Adoption of the report of the session

33. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representatives of Australia, Canada, Czechia, France, Iceland (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Lichtenstein, Norway, New Zealand, and Switzerland), Lichtenstein, and the Russian Federation and made statements with regard to adopted resolutions.

34. 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-fourth session.

35. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/34/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

36. Also at the same meeting, the following made statements in connection with the session:

(a) Representative of a State Member of the Human Rights Council: Brazil and Paraguay;

(b) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, and Human Rights Watch).

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

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

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

38. At the 22nd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with his annual report (A/HRC/34/3).

39. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 25th and 26th meetings, on 9 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain⁴ (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Viet Nam), El Salvador (on behalf of Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg⁵ (also on behalf of the Netherlands), Morocco⁶ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, and the United Arab Emirates), Namibia⁷ (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Mozambique, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Zimbabwe), Netherlands (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Uruguay), Nigeria, Pakistan⁸ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal (also on behalf of Angola, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Timor-Leste, and Tunisia), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, France, Greece, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone,

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

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

⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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.

South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Zimbabwe;

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

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

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

(f) 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.; American Association of Jurists; Association Dunenyo; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (also on behalf of Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, African Development Association, Association Dunenyo, "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud, and Organisation Internationale pour le Développement Intégral de la Femme); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Human Rights Watch; International Humanist and Ethical Union.

40. At the 26th meeting, on 9 March 2017, the High Commissioner answered questions and made comments and made his concluding remarks.

41. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burundi, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, India, Pakistan, and the Republic of Korea.

42. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea.

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

43. At the 26th meeting, on 9 March 2017, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, presented thematic reports prepared by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 3.

44. At the 29th and 30th meetings, on 10 March 2017, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, presented by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter III, section F).

45. At the 46th meeting, on 20 March 2017, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, presented reports prepared by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 7.

46. At the 48th meeting, on 20 March 2017, the Chief of the Anti-Racial Discrimination Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights under agenda items 2 and 9.

47. At the 51st meeting, on 31 March 2017, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner under items 2 and 10.

48. At the 54th meeting, on 22 March 2017, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the

progress made in the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 30/1, on promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka, under item 2.

49. At the same meeting, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, made a statement as the State concerned.

50. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Ghana, Japan, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland, Maldives, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Dominicans for Justice and Peace (also on behalf of Franciscan International); Franciscan International; International movement against all forms of discrimination and racism; Minority Rights Group; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Tourner la page.

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

52. At the 54th meeting, on 22 March 2017, the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights introduced country-specific reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights under agenda item 2 (A/HRC/34/3/Add.1-3, A/HRC/34/15, A/HRC/34/77).

53. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Honduras, and Iran (Islamic Republic of) made statements as the States concerned.

54. During the ensuing general debate, at the 54th meeting, on 22 March 2017, and at the 55th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Germany, Malta⁹ (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu); Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); Colombian Commission of Jurists; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Corporacion para la Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos Reiniciar; Covenant House (also on behalf of Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers); Defence for Children International; Franciscans International; Freedom Now; Indian Council

⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

of South America (CISA); International Buddhist Relief Organisation; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Educational Development; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Service for Human Rights; Oidhaco; Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie (also on behalf of Lutheran World Federation); Peace Brigades International Switzerland; Plan International, Inc.; Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund; Tourner la page; United Nations Watch; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Organisation Against Torture.

55. At the 54th meeting, on 22 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Philippines, and the Russian Federation.

56. At the 55th meeting, on 23 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Iraq and Maldives.

57. At the 55th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented reports prepared by the High Commissioner under agenda items 2 and 10 (see Chapter X, section E).

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka

58. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.1, sponsored by Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Germany, Israel, Japan, Norway, and Sri Lanka. Subsequently, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

59. 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.

60. At the same meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka made a statement as the State concerned.

61. 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.

62. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/1).

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

A. Panels

High-level panel discussion on the question of the death penalty

63. At the 9th meeting, on 1 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 30/5, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the question of the death penalty, with a focus on the death penalty and the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

64. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Minister of State for European Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France, Harlem Désir made opening statements for the panel. Professor of Social History at the University of the West Indies, Verene A. Shepherd, moderated the discussion for the panel.

65. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the former President of Tunisia, Moncef Marzouki; the Chairperson of Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Kagwiria Mbogori; the Thailand Representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, Seree Nonthasoot; and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Nils Melzer. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

66. 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: Botswana, Brazil (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, India, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, and Uruguay), Croatia (on behalf of Austria and Slovenia), Finland¹⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, and Sweden), Mexico¹¹ (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mongolia, Switzerland, and the Republic of Moldova), Paraguay, Portugal (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), Singapore¹² (on behalf of the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Chile, Montenegro;

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

¹⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberty union; Amnesty International; Center for Global Nonkilling.

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

68. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Egypt, India, Kenya, Portugal, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Fiji, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort; Friends World Committee for Consultation; International Bar Association; International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (on behalf of Comunita di Sant Egidio; Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; and Penal Reform International).

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

Panel discussion on climate change and the rights of the child

70. At its 10th meeting, on 2 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/33, the Council held a panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on the relationship between climate change and the full and effective enjoyment of the rights of the child, lessons learned and good practices.

71. The Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Peggy Hicks, made an opening statement for the panel. The Deputy Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Maria Teresa T. Almojuela, moderated the discussion for the panel.

72. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Ha Kim Ngoc; the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Shameem Ahsan; the Director of the UNICEF Geneva Liaison Office, Marilena Viviani; the Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Kirsten Sandberg; and the Founder of Green Hope Foundation, Kehkashan Basu. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

73. 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: Canada¹³ (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Costa Rica¹⁴ (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Belgium, Côte D'Ivoire, Chile, Germany, Guatemala, Fiji, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Maldives, 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), El Salvador (on behalf of the

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

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

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan¹⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Slovenia, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, France, Spain;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco.

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

75. During the ensuing panel discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Benin, Chile, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, Tonga;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue (also on behalf of Sudwind); International-Lawyers.Org; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of Geneva International Center for Justice).

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

Annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities

77. At its 13th meeting, on 3 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/6, the Council held its annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities in the form of a panel discussion. The focus of the discussion was on article 5 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on equality and non-discrimination and the policies and practices developed under its guidance.

78. The Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel.

79. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Secretary of State for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities of Portugal, Ana Sofia Antunes; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Catalina Devandas Aguilar; the Member of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Danlami Umaru Basharu; the Member of African Disability Forum, Géronime Tokpo; the Disability Rights Expert, Judith Heumann. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

80. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Colombia¹⁶ (also on behalf of Belgium, Croatia and Ecuador), Ecuador, El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ethiopia, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), New Zealand¹⁷ (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Pakistan¹⁸ (on behalf of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Portugal (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Mexico;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Miraisme International; Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue.

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

82. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, Georgia, Mongolia, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chile, Estonia, Greece, Pakistan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE).

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

Annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child

84. At its 16th meeting, on 6 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/7, the Council held its annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child. The meeting focused on how the fulfilment of the rights of the child can contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and the importance of integrating a child rights-based approach in all aspects of its implementation, follow-up and review, identifying good practices and challenges in this respect. The meeting was divided into two panel discussions: the first panel discussion was held at the 16th meeting, on 6 March 2017; the second panel discussion was held at the 18th meeting, on the same day.

85. The first panel discussion was held at the 16th meeting, on 6 March 2017. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the

¹⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

panel. The Council then watched a visual brief presented by the United Nations Children's Fund titled "Children's Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals". The Permanent Representative of Uruguay, Ricardo González Arenas, moderated the discussion for the panel.

86. At the same meeting, for the first panel, the following panellists made statements: the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Benyam Dawit Mezmur; the Director of UNICEF Geneva Liaison Office, Marilena Viviani; the President of Child Rights Connect and Director of Programmes and Global Advocacy, Hope and Homes for Children, Delia Pop; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio. The Council divided the first panel discussion into two slots, both held at the 16th meeting, on the same day.

87. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot of the first panel, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Pakistan¹⁹ (on behalf of Organization for Islamic Cooperation), Singapore²⁰ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development Action; Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue; Child Rights Connect.

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

89. During the ensuing panel discussion for the second slot of the first panel, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Croatia, Qatar, Republic of Korea;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Estonia, Israel, Haiti, Libya, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Spain;

(c) Observer for national human rights institution: The High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation;

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

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

91. The second panel discussion was held at the 18th meeting, on the same day. The Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Peter Sørensen, moderated the discussion for the panel.

92. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: The member of Defensoría de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes de la Provincia de Santa Fe of Argentina, Rodolfo

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

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

Succar; the Assistant Director-General for Family, Women's and Children's Health of the World Health Organization, Flavia Bustreo; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, Marta Santos Pais; the Citizen Voice and Action Coordinator of World Vision Mali, Marie-Chantal Coulibaly. The Council divided the second panel discussion into two slots, both held at the 18th meeting, on the same day.

93. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot of the second panel, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), El Salvador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay, South Africa, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Sierra Leone;

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

(d) Observer for national human rights institution: Scottish Human Rights Commission;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Jssor Youth Organization; Plan International, Inc.

94. At the end of the first slot for the second panel, at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made comments.

95. During the ensuing panel discussion for the second slot of the second panel, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Slovenia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America ;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bulgaria, Honduras, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Russian Federation;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; World Environment and Resources Council (WERC).

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

Panel discussion on good practices and key challenges relevant to access to medicines as one of the fundamental elements of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

97. At its 24th meeting, on 8 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/15, the Human Rights Council held a panel discussion on the good practices and key challenges relevant to access to medicines as one of the fundamental elements of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

98. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, moderated the discussion for the panel.

99. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the former President of Switzerland and Chair of the Global Commission on Drug Policy and Co-Chair of the

Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Access to Medicines, Ruth Dreifuss; the former Justice of the High Court of Australia and Member of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Access to Medicines, Michael Kirby; the Assistant Director-General Health Systems and Innovation, World Health Organization, Dr. Marie-Paule Kieny; the Director of the Intellectual Property Division, World Trade Organization, Antony Taubman; the Head of Global Health at the Global Issues Sector, World Intellectual Property Organization, Thomas Bombelles; the Special Advisor on Trade and Intellectual Property, South Centre, Carlos Correa; the Director of the Division on Investment and Enterprise, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, James Zhan. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

100. 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: Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Cuba, El Salvador (also on behalf of Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Indonesia (on behalf of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand), Pakistan²¹ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Qatar, Togo, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Mexico;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Confederation of Catholic Charities (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, International Catholic Child Bureau, Catholic Medical Mission Board, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Community of Sant'Egidio, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, Edmund Rice International Limited, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, Association Points-Cœur); Conectas Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of the Working Group on Intellectual Property); Swedish Association for Sexuality Education.

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

102. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Republic of Korea, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists; Iraqi Development Organization; Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH).

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

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

Panel discussion on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights

104. At its 27th meeting, on 9 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/18, the Council held a panel discussion on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights including in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

105. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Beatriz Londoño Soto, moderated the discussion for the panel.

106. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Babatunde Osotimehin; the Co-Chair of the Independent Accountability Panel, Carmen Barroso; the Member of Parliament of Nepal, Arzu Rana Deuba; the Assistant Director-General for Family, Women's and Children's Health, World Health Organization (WHO), Flavia Bustreo. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

107. 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: Brazil, Indonesia, Portugal, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of the African States), Sweden²² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Norway), Uruguay²³ (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Colombia (also on behalf of Argentina, and Uruguay), Viet Nam, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Amnesty International; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis International Confederation of Catholic Charities; Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers; Marist International Solidarity Foundation; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; International Volunteerism Organization for Women; Education and Development – VIDES; Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; Association Points-Cœur; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations New Humanity).

108. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Mongolia, Switzerland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chile, Fiji, Israel, New Zealand;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom; Plan International Inc.; Swedish Association for Sexuality Education.

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.

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

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights of migrants

110. At its 28th and 29th meetings, on 10 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 32/14, the Council held an enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights of migrants in the context of large movement.

111. The Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, made an opening statement for the enhanced interactive dialogue, on behalf of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

112. At the same meeting following made their statements: the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Jorge Lomónaco; the Director General of the International Organization for Migration, William Lacy Swing; the Director of the Conditions of Work and Equality Division at the International Labour Organization, Manuela Tomei; the Director of the Division of International Protection at the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Carol Batchelor; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, Marta Santos Pais; the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Marie Claude Landry; the representative of the Global Coalition on Migration, Monami Maulik.

113. During the ensuing discussion at the 28th and 29th meetings, on 10 March 2017, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (also on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Pakistan²⁴ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Viet Nam;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund;

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Dunenyo; Association for the Prevention of Torture (also on behalf of International Detention Coalition); Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales and Conectas Human Rights); International Catholic Migration Commission (also on behalf of Association Points-Cœur; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Caritas International; Edmund Rice International; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Volunteerism

²⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Organization for Women; Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Mouvement International d'Apostolat des Milieux Sociaux Indépendants; and The Scalabrini International Migration Network); International Commission of Jurists; International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Save the Children International (also on behalf of Friends World Committee for Consultation; International Detention Coalition; International Service for Human Rights; and Terre des Hommes International Federation).

114. At its 28th and 29th meetings, on 10 March 2017, the presenters answered questions and made concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

115. At the 8th meeting, on 1 March 2017, the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky, presented his reports (A/HRC/34/57 and Add.1).

116. At the 11th meeting, on 2 March 2017, the representative of the European Union made a statement as the Organization concerned.

117. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Greece, Libya, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue; Human Rights Advocates Inc.; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Save the Children International (also on behalf of Defense for Children International; Eurochild; and Geneva Infant Feeding Association).

118. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

119. At the 7th meeting, on 1 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Leilani Farha, presented her report (A/HRC/34/51 and Add.1-2).

120. At the 11th meeting, on 2 March 2017, the representatives of India and Portugal made statements as the States concerned.

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

121. Also at the same meeting, the Ombudsman of Portugal (Provedor de Justicia Portugal) made a statement.

122. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th meeting, on 2 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (also on behalf of the Community of Latin America and Caribbean States), Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan²⁶ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Benin, Finland, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Spain;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation (also on behalf of Americans for Democracy and Human Rights; and Bahrain Institute for Rights and Democracy); Caritas International (International Confederation of Catholic Charities); Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Habitat International Coalition; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

123. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

124. At the 12th meeting, on 2 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Michel Forst, presented his report (A/HRC/34/52 and Add.1-3).

125. At the same meeting, the representative of Azerbaijan and Hungary made statements as the States concerned.

126. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th meeting, on 2 March 2017 and the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Botswana, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Honduras, Italy, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Morocco, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Uruguay, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (CMDPDH); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project;

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

France Libertes; Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Human Rights House Foundation; Indian Council of South America (CISA); International Service for Human Rights (ISHR); Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada; Peace Brigades International Switzerland.

127. At the 12th meeting on 2 March 2017 and at the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

128. At the 12th meeting, on 2 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Nils Melzer, presented his report (A/HRC/34/54 and Add.1-4).

129. At the same meeting, the representative of Mauritania and Sri Lanka made statements as the States concerned.

130. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th meeting on 2 March 2017 and at the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (on behalf of Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Iraq, Latvia, Portugal, Switzerland, South Africa, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Italy, Ireland, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation; Association for the Prevention of Torture; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (CMDPDH); Conectas Direitos Humanos; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; France Libertes; Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Human Rights House Foundation; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique internationale (OCAPROCE Internationale); International Fellowship of Reconciliation; World Organisation Against Torture.

131. At the 12th meeting on 2 March 2017 and at the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

132. At the 12th meeting on 2 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Azerbaijan and Israel.

133. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Brazil and the Russian Federation.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism

134. At the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, Ben Emmerson, presented his report (A/HRC/34/61).

135. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th meeting on 3 March 2017, and 17th meeting, on 6 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union; Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The; Helsinki Foundation; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Iraqi Development Organization; Prahar.

136. At the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

137. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the State of Palestine.

138. At the 17th meeting, on 6 March 2017, statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of China.

Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

139. At the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Karima Bennoune, presented her report (A/HRC/34/56 and Add.1-2).

140. At the same meeting, the representative of Cyprus made a statement as the State concerned.

141. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, and 17th meetings, on 6 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: UNESCO;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of the Sexual Rights Initiative); African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Allied Rainbow Communities International (also on behalf

of ILGA); Association for Women's Rights in Development (also on behalf of Center for Inquiry and International Humanist and Ethical Union); China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC); Espace Afrique International; European Union of Public Relations; Freemuse - The World Forum on Music and Censorship (also on behalf of Center for Inquiry); International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition); Iraqi Development Organization.

142. At the 14th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur answered questions.

143. At 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey.

144. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply was made by the representative of Turkey.

145. At the 17th meeting, on 6 March 2017, concluding remarks were read by Ahmed Shaheed, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, speaking on behalf of Karima Bennouna.

146. At the 17th meeting, on 6 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey.

147. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, and Turkey.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

148. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities Catalina Devandas Aguilar presented her report (A/HRC/34/58 and Add.1-2).

149. At the same meeting, the representative of Zambia made a statement as the State concerned.

150. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, and 17th meetings, on 6 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan²⁷ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Burundi, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Eritrea, Finland, France, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, Holy See;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Sexual Rights Initiative); Alliance Defending Freedom;

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

Alsalam Foundation; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Colombian Commission of Jurists; International Association for Democracy in Africa; Liberation; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

151. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur answered questions.

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism

152. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, Ikponwosa Ero, presented her report (A/HRC/34/59 and Add.1-2).

153. At the same meeting, the representative of Malawi and Mozambique made statements as the States concerned.

154. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, and 17th meetings, on 6 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan²⁸ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, South Africa, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Burundi, Djibouti, Fiji, France, Israel, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Espace Afrique International; International Bar Association; Lutheran World Federation; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

155. At the 15th meeting, on 3 March 2017, the Independent Expert answered questions.

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

156. At the 19th meeting, on 7 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Pablo de Greiff, presented his report (A/HRC/34/62 and Add.1)

157. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement as the State concerned.

158. At the same meeting, the representative of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission made a statement.

159. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 19th meeting and 20th meeting, on 7 March, 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), China, Ecuador, Egypt, Latvia, Pakistan²⁹ (On behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland, Togo, United States

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

²⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Colombia, France, Ireland, Maldives, Morocco, Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Uruguay;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resources Centre; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil); Franciscans International (also on behalf of The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd); Women's Human Rights International Association; World Environment and Resources Council (WERC).

160. At the 19th and 20th meetings, on 7 March, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

161. At the 19th meeting, on 7 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmed Shaheed, presented his report (A/HRC/34/50 and Add. 1).

162. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark made a statement as the State concerned.

163. At the same meeting, the representative of the Danish Institute for Human Rights made a statement.

164. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 19th meeting and 20th meeting, on 7 March, the following made statements and asked the Special rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Latvia, Netherlands, Pakistan³⁰ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Canada, Cyprus, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Sudan, Holy See, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, International Development Law Organization;

(d) Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-khoei foundation; Alliance Defending Freedom, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc.; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship; Association Miraisme International; Center for Inquiry; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; International Humanist and Ethical Union; Jubilee Campaign; VIVAT International.

165. At the 19th meeting and 20th meeting, on 7 March, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

³⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Special rapporteur on the right to privacy

166. At the 21st meeting, on 7 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Joseph Cannataci, presented his report (A/HRC/34/60 and Add.1)

167. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 22nd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil (also on behalf of Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, and Switzerland), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Indonesia, Iraq, Latvia, Paraguay, Portugal, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc.; Article 19 – International Centre Against Censorship; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; European Union of Public Relations, Human Rights Advocates Inc.; Human Rights Watch; Privacy International, The, Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

168. At the 21st meeting, on 7 March 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Maud De Boer-Buquicchio, presented her report (A/HRC/31/58 and Add. 1-3).

169. At the 22nd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the representatives of Georgia made statements as the State concerned.

170. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 22nd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (also on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Pakistan³¹ (on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Israel, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

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

(e) Observer for national human rights institutions: Office of the Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Alliance Defending Freedom; Association Points-Coeur; Company of the Daughters of Charity of Vincent de Paul; Confederation Internationale de la

³¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Societe de Saint Vincent de Paul; European Centre for Law and Justice; International Catholic Child Bureau; Marist International Solidarity Foundation; World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations); Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); Human Rights Advocates Inc.; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association.

171. At the 22nd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

172. At the 23rd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, John Knox, presented his report (A/HRC/34/49 and Add.1)

173. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Madagascar made statements as the State concerned.

174. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 23rd meeting, on 8 March 2017, and at the 26th meeting, on 9 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (also on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan³² (on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Philippines, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, Djibouti, France, Gabon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Holy See;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organization: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe;

(d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, International Development Law Organization, International Union for Conservation of Nature;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Caritas Internationalis (also on behalf of Company of the Daughters of Charity of Vincent de Paul); Center for International Environmental Law (also on behalf of Earthjustice); Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre, Iraqi Development Organization; Friends World Committee for Consultation.

175. At the 23rd meeting, on 8 March 2017, and at the 26th meeting, on 9 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to food

176. At the 23rd meeting, on 8 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Hilal Elver, presented her report (A/HRC/34/48 and Add.1-2).

177. At the same meeting, the representatives of Paraguay and Poland made statements as the States concerned.

³² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

178. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 23rd meeting, on 8 March 2016, and the 26th meeting, on 9 March 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador (also on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan³³ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Djibouti, France, Gabon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Sudan, Turkey, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Center for International Environmental Law (also on behalf of Earthjustice); FIAN International e.V.; Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); Liberation; Prahar; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO).

179. At the 23rd meeting, on 8 March 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with Special Representatives of the Secretary-General

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

180. At the 20th meeting, on 7 March 2017, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, Marta Santos Pais, presented her report (A/HRC/34/45).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (also on behalf of the Community of Latin America and Caribbean States), Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia (also on behalf of the African Group), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Angola, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Czechia, Djibouti, France, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Libya, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Thailand;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

³³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale ; Association for Defending Victims of Terrorisms ; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC) ; "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S) ; International Commission of Jurists ; Iraqi Development Organization ; Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH) ; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd. ; United Schools International.

182. At the 20th and 21st meetings, on the same day, the Special Representative answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

183. At the 20th meeting, on 7 March 2017, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui, presented her report (A/HRC/34/44).

184. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 20th and 21st meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Representative questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina³⁴ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay), Belgium (also on behalf of Uruguay), Botswana, Brazil, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (on behalf of Community of Latin America and Caribbean States), Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Uruguay³⁵ (also on behalf of Canada, Colombia, France, New Zealand, Slovakia, Spain and Switzerland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Czechia, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Honduras, Iran (Islamic republic of), Israel, Italy, Libya, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Myanmar, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alulbayt Foundation; Association for Defending Victims of Terrorisms; Centre for Human Rights and Advocacy; Child Rights Connect; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC); "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S); Defence for Children International (also on behalf of the core group of NGOs panel on the Global Study on children deprived of liberty); International Commission of Jurists; International Human Rights Association of American

³⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Minorities (INRAAM); Il Cenaloco; Iraqi Development Organization; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; United Schools International.

185. At the 20th and 21st meetings, on the same day, the Special Representative answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

186. At the 23rd meeting, on 8 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation.

187. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues

188. At the 38th meeting, on 15 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Rita Izsák, presented her report (A/HRC/34/53 and Add.1-3).

189. At the same meeting, the representatives of Iraq, Sri Lanka, and the Republic of Moldova made statements as the States concerned.

190. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 38th and 39th meeting on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iraq, Latvia, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Slovenia, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Hungary, Mexico, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Japanese Workers' Committee for Human Rights; Minority Rights Group; Tourner la page; World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Jewish Congress.

191. At the 38th and 39th meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights

192. At the 26th meeting, on 9 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, with the mandate of elaborating an international legally binding instrument, María Fernanda Espinosa, presented the report by video statement, on the working group's second session, held from 24 to 28 October 2016 and dedicated to conducting constructive deliberations on the content, scope, nature and form of the future international instrument (A/HRC/34/47).

F. General debate on agenda item 3

193. At its 29th and 30th meetings, on 10 March 2017, 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: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, France³⁶ (also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Togo, and Uruguay), India (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational Republic of), Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Viet Nam), Indonesia, Malta³⁷ (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco³⁸ (also on behalf of Chile, Denmark, Ghana, and Indonesia), Netherlands (also on behalf of Algeria, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Peru, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Nigeria, Pakistan³⁹ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Holy See, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observer for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; Al-Hakim Foundation; Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance Defending Freedom; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc.; ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu); Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association of World Citizens, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde; Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists; Association Points-Cœur; Foundation for GAIA; International Association of Peace Messenger Cities; International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Making Mothers Matter; Marist International Solidarity Foundation; New Humanity; Nonviolent Peaceforce; ONG

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.

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.

Hope International; Pax Christi International; Planetary Association for Clean Energy (PACE); Scalabrini International Migration Network; Teresian Association; United Network of Young Peacebuilders; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations); Center for Global Nonkilling; Center for Inquiry; Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; Chant du Guépard dans le Désert; Child Foundation; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Corporate Accountability International; "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P.-C.E.N.S); European Centre for Law and Justice, The; Centre, European pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme; European Union of Jewish Students; European Union of Public Relations; FIAN International e.V.; France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Franciscans International (also on behalf of Colombian Commission of Jurists; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues); Friends of the Earth International; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Graduate Women International (GWI); Hazrat Javad-al-Aemeh Cultural Charity Institute; Human Rights Advocates Inc.; IDPC Consortium; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Institute for Policy Studies; Institute for Women's Studies and Research; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Commission of Jurists; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM); International Humanist and Ethical Union; 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 (also on behalf of Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center; Association Points-Coeur; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Company of the Daughters of Charity of Vincent de Paul; Equitas International Centre for Human Rights Education; Foundation for GAIA; Global Eco-Village Network; Graduate Women International; Institute for Development and Human Rights (IDDH); Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice Delle Salesiane di Don Bosco – IIMA; International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF); International Catholic Child Bureau; International Council of Women (ICW); International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD); International Volunteerism Association for Women Education Development – VIDES; Kennedy Center for International Studies; Lazarus-Union Wien; ONG Hope International; OSMTH (Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem); Planetary Association for Clean Energy (PACE); Soka Gakkai International; Soroptimist International; Teresian Association), International Service for Human Rights, Iraqi Development Organization; Islamic Women's Institute of Iran; Japanese Workers' Committee for Human Rights; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Kiyana Karaj Group; Liberal International (World Liberal Union); Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Inc.; Organisation Internationale pour le Développement Intégral de la Femme; 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; Peivande Gole Narges Organization; Prahar; Presse Embleme Campagne; Prevention Association of Social Harms (PASH); Public Services International; Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Society for Threatened Peoples; Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of

Environment; Soka Gakkai International; Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Women's Human Rights International Association; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Evangelical Alliance; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero); World Jewish Congress.

194. At the 30th meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, and the Republic of Korea.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity

195. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.2, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

196. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution

197. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/2).

Mandate of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

198. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.3, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cabo Verde, China, Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

199. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.3.

200. 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.

201. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.3.

202. 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/34/L.3. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama,

Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

203. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.3 was adopted by 31 votes to 16, with 0 abstentions (resolution 34/3).

Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights

204. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.4/Rev.1, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Armenia, Brazil, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

205. At the same meeting, the representatives of South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

206. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/4).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

207. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.5, sponsored by Norway and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechia, Djibouti, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Israel, Lithuania, Maldives, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Togo, and Zambia joined the sponsors.

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

209. Also at the same meeting the President announced that amendment A/HRC/34/L.46 to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.5 as orally revised had been withdrawn.

210. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/34/L.42, A/HRC/34/L.43, A/HRC/34/L.44, and A/HRC/34/L.45 to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.5, as orally revised. The representative of China introduced amendment A/HRC/34/L.51.

211. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.42 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, China, Egypt, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.43 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, China, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.44 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, China, Egypt, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.45 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus, China, Egypt, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.51 was sponsored by China, Cuba, Pakistan and the Russian Federation.

212. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.5, as orally revised.

213. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany (also on behalf of the European Union), Egypt and the Republic of Korea made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.5, as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

214. 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.

215. At the same meeting, the Council took action on amendments L.42, L.43, L.44, L.45, and L.51 (see also paras. X- X below)

216. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Albania and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/34/L.42.

217. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/34/L.42. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Congo, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, South Africa

218. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.42. was rejected by 15 votes to 28, with 4 abstentions.

219. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Hungary and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/34/L.43.

220. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/34/L.43. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bolivia (Plurnational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethipoia, India, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Kenya, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa

221. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.43. was rejected by 12 votes to 29, with 6 abstentions.
222. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Hungary and Latvia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/34/L.44.
223. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/34/L.44. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, South Africa

224. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.44. was rejected by 11 votes to 29, with 6 abstentions.
225. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Paraguay, 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/34/L.45.
226. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/34/L.45. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, South Africa

227. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.45. was rejected by 11 votes to 29, with 6 abstentions.
228. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Latvia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/34/L.51.

229. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/34/L.51. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Congo, Philippines, South Africa, Togo

230. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.51. was rejected by 16 votes to 27, with 4 abstentions.

231. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and South Africa made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the resolution.

232. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.5 as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/5).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues

233. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Austria (also on behalf of Senegal and Slovenia) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.6 sponsored by Austria, Senegal, and Slovenia, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Angola, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Guatemala, Israel, Lithuania, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

234. 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.

235. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/6).

The right to privacy in the digital age

236. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representatives of Brazil and Germany introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.7/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil and Germany, and co-sponsored by Albania, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-

Leste, Tunisia, and Ukraine. Subsequently, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, San Marino, Slovakia, and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

237. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and Germany (on behalf of the European Union), South Africa, the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution. In her statement, the representative South Africa disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

238. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/7).

Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights

239. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Algeria and Egypt introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.9 sponsored by Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Maldives, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo joined the sponsors.

240. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa introduced amendment A/HRC/34/L.47.

241. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.47 was sponsored by South Africa.

242. At the same meeting, the representative of the Egypt made a statement in relation to the proposed amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.47.

243. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Saudi Arabia and South Africa made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.9, as well as on the proposed amendment.

244. Also at the same meeting, at the request of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/34/L.47. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, South Africa, Tunisia

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Burundi, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Togo

245. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.47 was rejected by 7 votes to 28, with 11 abstentions.⁴⁰

246. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Germany (also on behalf of the European Union), Japan, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

247. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.9. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

⁴⁰ The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not cast a vote.

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Panama

248. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.9 was adopted by 28 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions (resolution 34/8).

Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context

249. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Namibia (also on behalf of Brazil, Finland, and Germany) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.12 sponsored by Brazil, Finland, Germany, and Namibia, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, France, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Yemen joined the sponsors.

250. 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.

251. At the same meeting, the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

252. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/9).

Freedom of religion or belief

253. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Malta (also on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.15 sponsored by Malta (also on behalf of the European Union), and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Cabo Verde, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined the sponsors.

254. At the same meeting, Egypt made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

255. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/10).

The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation

256. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.16/Rev.1 sponsored by Afghanistan, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, and Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kyrgyzstan, and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

257. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

258. At the same meeting, Germany and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

259. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.16/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

260. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.16/Rev.1 was adopted by 30 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions (resolution 34/11).

The right to food

261. At the 56th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.21 sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Andorra, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Maldives, Monaco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey joined the sponsors.

262. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution.

263. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United States of America made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

264. At the same meeting, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

265. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.21, as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

Republic of Korea

266. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.21 was adopted by 45 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 34/12).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

267. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.14 sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement). Subsequently, Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council) and Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), joined the sponsors.

268. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

269. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany (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 in relation to the draft resolution.

270. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.14, as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian State of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

271. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.14 was adopted by 32 votes to 14, with 0 abstentions (resolution 34/13).⁴¹

Right to work

272. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Egypt and Greece introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.22 sponsored by Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Germany, Georgia, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, and Yemen. Subsequently, Angola, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

273. Also at the same meeting the President announced that amendment A/HRC/34/L.48 to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.22 as orally revised had been withdrawn.

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

275. 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.

276. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

277. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/14).

Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

278. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.24 sponsored by Mexico and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, the United States of America, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Mali, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

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

280. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/15).

⁴¹ The representative of Germany subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to vote against the draft text.

Rights of the Child: Protection of the rights of the child in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

281. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Malta (also on behalf the European Union) and Uruguay (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.25 sponsored by Malta (also on behalf the European Union) and Uruguay (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and ^{Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)}. Subsequently, Algeria, Armenia, Canada, Israel, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

282. At the same meeting, the representative of Malta orally revised the draft resolution.

283. Also at the same meeting the President announced that amendment A/HRC/34/L.49 and A/HRC/34/L.50 to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.25, as orally revised, had been withdrawn.

284. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and South Africa made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

285. 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.

286. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

287. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/16).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

288. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Belgium (also on behalf Mexico, Senegal, and Thailand) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.26/Rev.1 sponsored by Armenia, Belgium, Mexico, Senegal, and Thailand and co-sponsored by Angola, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey. Subsequently, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, Montenegro, the Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

290. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/17).

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

291. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of the United States of America introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.27 sponsored by the United States, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hungary, Maldives, Mongolia, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

292. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany (also on behalf of the European Union) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

293. 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.

294. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/18).

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur

295. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Denmark introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.32 sponsored by Denmark, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Chad, Costa Rica, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Mozambique, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

296. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark orally revised the draft resolution.

297. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany (also on behalf of the European Union) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution, as orally revised

298. 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.

299. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/19).

Human rights and the environment

300. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representatives of Costa Rica and Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.33 sponsored by Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, ^{Mexico}, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Romania, ^{Spain}, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined the sponsors.

301. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland orally revised 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 representatives of Bangladesh and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

304. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/20).

Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

305. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.36 sponsored by Mexico, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States of America, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

306. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution.

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.

308. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/21).

Human rights, democracy and the rule of law

309. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Romania (also on behalf of Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, and Tunisia) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.20, sponsored by Morocco, Norway, Peru, Romania, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras,

Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Algeria, Armenia, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Paraguay, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

310. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania orally revised the draft resolution.

311. At the same meeting, the representative of China introduced amendment A/HRC/34/L.52, to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.20, as orally revised.

312. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.52 was sponsored by China, Pakistan, and the Russian Federation).

313. At the same meeting, the representative of the Republic of Korea made a statement in relation to the proposed amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.20, as orally revised.

314. 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.

315. At the same meeting, the Council took action on amendment L.52.

316. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/34/L.52.

317. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the Republic of Korea, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/34/L.52. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Iraq, Mongolia, Rwanda, Tunisia

318. Amendment A/HRC/34/L.52. was rejected by 18 votes to 23, with 6 abstentions.

319. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Cuba disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraph 6 of the draft resolution.

320. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.20 as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/41).

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

A. Panels

High-level panel discussion on human rights situation in Syrian Arab Republic

321. At the 34th meeting, on 14 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/23, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic.

322. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, and the United Nations Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syrian Crisis, Kevin Kennedy made opening statements for the panel. The journalist and Senior International Correspondent for CNN, Arwa Damon, moderated the discussion for the panel.

323. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Executive Director at Syrian Network for Human Rights, Fadel Abdul Ghani; the lawyer at the Syrian Women's Network, Joumana Seif; the former Vice-President of the Syrian National Coalition, Noura Aljizawi; the Co-Founder of the organization "Raqa is Being Slaughtered Silently" and researcher on Extremist Groups in the Middle East, Sarmad Al-Jilane; the Director of the Syrian Centre for Media and Freedom of Expression (SCM), Mazen Darwish. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

324. 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: Bahrain⁴² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Belgium, Germany, Norway⁴³ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Sweden), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of 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);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Spain, Uruguay;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Human Rights Watch; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

326. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Iraq, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Russian Federation;

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

⁴³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; World Council of Arameans (Syriacs).

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

B. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

328. At the 33rd meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Chairperson of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Fatsah Ouguergouz, gave an oral briefing, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/24.

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

330. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Commission Nationale Indépendante de L'homme du Burundi made statement.

331. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the members of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Burundi questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Norway, Morocco, Slovakia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Service for Human Rights; Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme; World Organisation Against Torture.

332. At the same meeting, the Chairperson and a member of the Commission of Inquiry, Reine Alpani Gansu, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

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

333. At the 35th meeting, on 14 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 28/20, the Chairperson of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented the report of the Commission (A/HRC/34/64).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Brazil, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Qatar, Netherlands, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Chile, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden), Estonia, France, Greece, Italy, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Turkey, Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom; World Council of Arameans (Syriacs); Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Centre for Law and Justice; Union of Arab Jurists; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme); World Jewish Congress.

336. At the same meeting, the Chairperson and members of the Commission answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive Dialogue with Commission on South Sudan

337. At the 36th meeting, on 14 March 2017, members of the Commission for Human Rights in South Sudan, Yasmin Sooka, Kenneth Scott, and Godfrey M Musila presented their report (A/HRC/34/63).

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

339. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 36th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Commission questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, Botswana, China, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Morocco, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

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

(d) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Maarif Foundation for Peace and Development; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

340. At the same meeting, the members of the Commission answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

341. At the 31st meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tomas Ojea Quintana and the two members of the Group of Independent Experts on Accountability in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sonja Biserko and Sara Hossain, presented their report (A/HRC/34/66 and Add.1).

342. 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: Albania, China, Croatia, Cuba, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; Jubilee Campaign; People for Successful Corean Reunification; United Nations Watch.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

344. At the 31st meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Asma Jahangir, presented her report (A/HRC/34/65).

345. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned.

346. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 31st and 32nd 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, Cuba, China, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Czechia, France, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ireland, Israel, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism; Baha'I International Community; Child Foundation; Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort; Hazrat Javad-al-Aemeh Cultural Charity Institute; Imam Ali's Popular

Students Relief Society; United Nations Watch; Women's Human Rights International Association.

347. At the 32nd meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made final remarks as the State concerned.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

349. At the 32nd meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Yanghee Lee, presented her report (A/HRC/34/67).

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

351. 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: Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Croatia, India, Iraq, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan⁴⁴ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (also on behalf of the ASEAN Group), Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Cambodia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Jubilee Campaign; World Barua Organization (WBO).

352. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made final remarks as the State concerned.

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

Oral Update by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

354. At the 33rd meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Human Rights Council heard an oral update of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Sheila B. Keetharuth.

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

356. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

⁴⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Djibouti, France, Ireland, Norway, Somalia, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People; Jubilee Campaign; International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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

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

F. General debate on agenda item 4

359. At its 36th meeting on 14 March 2017, and 37th to 38th meetings, on 15 March 2017, 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, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Malta (on behalf of the European Union), Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, France, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Maldives, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; African Development Association; African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme; Al-Hakim Foundation; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc.; Amnesty International; ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu); Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Dunenyó; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit; Association pour les Victimes Du Monde; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Baha'i International Community; B'nai B'rith International; Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Center for Inquiry; Center for Organisation Research and Education; Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre; Child Foundation, CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P.-C.E.N.S); Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC); Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil de

jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Disability Association of Tavana; Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD); European Centre for Law and Justice; The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme; European Union of Public Relations; Family Health Association of Iran; Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Hazrat Javad-al-Aemeh Cultural Charity Institute; Helios Life Association; Human Rights House Foundation; Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa; Human Rights Watch; Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society; Indian Council of Education; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Institute for Women's Studies and Research; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan); International Educational Development Inc.; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM); International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Institute for Non-aligned Studies; International Lesbian and Gay Association; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism IMADR (on behalf of CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation); International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International PEN (also on behalf of ARTICLE 19; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain; Human Rights Watch; International Press Institute; International Publishers Association; and Reporters Without Borders); International Service for Human Rights; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Islamic Women's Institute of Iran; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Kiyana Karaj Group; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organisation Internationale pour le Développement Intégral de la Femme; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Peivande Gole Narges Organization; Prahar; Presse Embleme Campagne; Prevention Association of Social Harms (PASH); Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Society for Threatened Peoples; Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment; The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh"; The Society for Recovery Support; Tourner la page; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; VIVAT International; Women's Human Rights International Association; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Evangelical Alliance; World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

360. At the 36th meeting, on 14 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Japan, the Philippines, Turkmenistan, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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

362. At the 38th meeting, on 15 March 2017, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Bahrain, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkey.

363. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, the Russian Federation.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

364. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Malta (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.8/Rev.1, sponsored by Malta (on behalf of the European Union) and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Australia, Costa Rica, Norway, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Switzerland, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined the sponsors.

365. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, the Philippines, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of the Philippines disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraphs 10, 11, and of the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution.

366. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned and disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution.

367. 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.

368. At the same meeting the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, and Japan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation with the draft resolution. In their statements, the representatives of China and India disassociated the delegations from the consensus on the draft resolution.

369. At the same meeting, the draft resolution resolution A/HRC/34/L.8/Rev.1 was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/22).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

370. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Sweden (on behalf of the Republic of Moldova, and the United States of America, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.17, sponsored by the Republic of Moldova, Sweden, the United States of America, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain. Subsequently, Costa Rica, New Zealand, San Marino, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

371. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Germany (On Behalf of the European Union) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

372. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned and disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution.

373. 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.

374. At the same meeting the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Iraq, Japan the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation with the draft resolution.

375. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.17. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Croatia, El Salvador, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Brazil, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

376. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.17 was adopted by 22 votes to 12, with 13 abstentions (resolution 34/23).

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

377. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representatives of Japan and Malta (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.23, sponsored by Japan and Malta (on behalf of the European Union) and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, New Zealand, Palau, the Republic of Moldova, and San Marino joined the sponsors.

378. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made general comments in relation to the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution.

379. 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.

380. At the same meeting the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation with the

draft resolution. In their statements, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, and India disassociated the delegations from the consensus on the draft resolution.

381. At the same meeting, the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.23 was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/24).

Situation of human rights in South Sudan

382. At the 57th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of the United States of America introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.34, sponsored by Albania, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Subsequently, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Monaco, New Zealand, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

383. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

384. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned and joined the consensus on the draft resolution.

385. 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.

386. At the same meeting the representatives of Egypt made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation with the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Egypt disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraph 16 (b) of the draft resolution.

387. At the same meeting, the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.34 was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/25).

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

388. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America) and 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/34/L.37, 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, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden. Subsequently, Andorra, Bahrain, Botswana, Croatia, Georgia, Lithuania, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates, joined the sponsors.

389. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and Switzerland, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

390. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned and disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution.

391. 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.

392. At the same meeting the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Paraguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation with the draft resolution.

393. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of China and Cuba, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.37. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia

394. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.37 was adopted by 27 votes to 7, with 13 abstentions (resolution 34/26).

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on human rights, democracy, and rule of law

395. At the 39th meeting, on 15 March 2017, the Co-Chairperson of the first session of the Forum, Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan, Daniyar Mukashev, introduced the report adopted by the Forum on Human Rights, Democracy, and Rule of Law, convened on 21 and 22 November 2016 (A/HRC/34/46).

B. Forum on minority issues

396. At the 39th meeting, on 15 March 2017, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Rita Izsák, introduced the recommendations adopted by the Forum on Minority Issues at its ninth session, convened on 24 and 25 November 2016 (A/HRC/34/68).

C. Social Forum

397. At the 39th meeting, on 15 March 2017, the Officer-in-charge of the Development & Economic & Social Issues Branch, Ayush Bat-Erdene, on behalf of the Co-Chair Rapporteurs of the Forum, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

Office at Geneva, Jorge Lomónaco, and the Deputy Permanent Representative and Chargé d'affaires of New Zealand, introduced the report on the meeting, which was held from 3 to 5 October 2016 (A/HRC/34/69).

D. Special Procedures

398. At the 39th meeting, on 15 March 2017, the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures, Yanghee Lee, presented the report on the twenty-third annual meeting of special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, including updated information on the special procedures, which was held in Geneva from 6 to 10 June 2016 (A/HRC/34/34).

E. General debate on agenda item 5

399. At its 39th meeting, on 15 March 2017, and at its 44th meeting, on 16 March 2017, 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: Belgium, China, Cuba, Hungary (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, 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), Iraq, Latvia, Malta⁴⁵ (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, and Ukraine), Romania⁴⁶ (also on behalf of Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, and Tunisia), Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Republic of Korea, Togo, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Benin, Iran (Islamic republic of), Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, International Development Law Organization, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc.; Amnesty International; ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu); Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Centre for Human Rights

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.

and Peace Advocacy; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Union of Public Relations; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Career Support Association; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Muslim Women's Union; International Service for Human Rights; Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Iraqi Development Organization; Japanese Workers' Committee for Human Rights; Jssor Youth Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Prahar; Save the Children (on behalf Child Rights Connect and International Detention Coalition); Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Tourner la page; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Muslim Congress.

400. At the 39th meeting, on 15 March 2017, the right to reply was exercised by the representative of the Russian Federation.

VI. Universal periodic review

401. 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-sixth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review held from 31 October to 11 November 2016.

402. 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

403. 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.

Togo

404. The review of Togo was held on 31 October 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 Togo in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TGO/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TGO/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TGO/3).

405. At its 40th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Togo (see section C below).

406. The outcome of the review of Togo comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/4), the views of Togo 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/34/4/Add.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

407. The delegation of Togo headed by The Hon. Mr. Kokouvi Agbetomey, Minister of Justice and Relations with the Institutions of the Republic of Togo, presented the position of the authorities on the recommendations received to the Human Rights Council.

408. It was recalled that during the review, Togo had received 195 recommendations and that, on that occasion, it had supported 162 recommendations, 26 of which it considered to have been already implemented. Of the remaining recommendations, 22 had been noted and 11 were to be examined and the responses provided during the adoption of the outcome at the Human Rights Council.

409. With regard to the recommendations that had been deferred, Togo indicated that five had received its support and six had been noted.

410. Accepted recommendations could be grouped under two themes: human trafficking (130.2 and 130.6); and violence against women (130.3, 130.4 and 130.5).

411. Recommendations that had been noted concerned the following themes: ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (130.1); issuing a standing invitation to the Special Procedures (130.7 and 130.8); establishing quotas for women in elected and administrative positions (130.9); introducing a quota system in the employment sector for persons with disabilities (130.11); and organizing a popular referendum on presidential term limits and setting a date for and plan to hold local elections (130.10).

412. Nonetheless, the delegation clarified that the implementation of a roadmap on decentralisation and local elections continued, in line with the five year programme of the Head of State. The Government, having committed itself to making decentralization a key factor in anchoring democracy at the grass roots level and for local development, had mobilised various actors and partners to this end. In this regard, a workshop had been held in December 2016 with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which resulted in a number of recommendations, including that the next local elections be held within 18 months at the latest.

413. The delegation then highlighted that since the presentation of its national report, Togo had launched a participatory process with a view to the adoption of a new National Development Plan (2018-2022), in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

414. This programme contains five main pillars, namely: improving the population's well-being and fulfilment, improving the productivity and competitiveness of the growth sectors, reinforcing the infrastructure to ensure such growth, the sustainable management of the land, the environment and living conditions and the strengthening of governance and consolidation of peace. In this regard, several initiatives were also adopted which would contribute to the improvement of the human rights situation.

415. The Government established in February of 2017 a strategic unit for the follow up of the SDGs and of international agreements on development. This initiative signalled the Government's commitment to implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, as this unit will have the mandate to monitor the progress achieved in the areas prioritized for action by the Government on this issue.

416. The delegation noted, with regard to the area of health, the development of a new National Health Development Plan (2017-2022), in line with the SDGs. This plan has five strategic parts, namely: accelerating the reduction of maternal, neonatal and child-juvenile mortality, and strengthening family planning and adolescent health; strengthening the fight against non-communicable diseases; improving health security and responses to epidemics and other public health emergencies; strengthening the fight against communicable diseases and promoting health; and strengthening the health care system towards universal coverage including at the community level.

417. The delegation added that the campaign against corruption was also a matter of particular attention, noting that the members of the High Authority for the Prevention of Corruption and Similar Offences had been appointed and taken office in February of 2017.

418. Finally, the delegation stressed the Government's commitment to implement its human rights obligations and noted that, as with the drafting of the national report, and as in the first cycle, the accepted recommendations of the second cycle would be implemented through a participatory and inclusive process. After the adoption of the outcome, the Government proposed to organize a series of sectoral workshops to disseminate the

recommendations and receive the observations of all stakeholders with a view to develop a five year action plan for their implementation.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

419. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Togo 16 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁴⁷ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

420. Algeria welcomed the measures taken by Togo to fight against torture and discrimination against women. It welcomed the cooperation of Togo with the UPR and its acceptance of the recommendations made by Algeria, relating to the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the adoption of a specific law, based on prevention of violence against women and related assistance, to combat all violence against women.

421. Angola welcomed Togo's strong engagement with the human rights treaty bodies 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. Angola noted that despite the challenges faced by Togo to consolidate its macroeconomic policy, it had made remarkable progress in the agriculture sector, leading to a reduction in levels of poverty. Angola also noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Togo to improve conditions of detention.

422. Benin deeply appreciated the cooperation and continuous support of Togo to the activities of the Human Rights Council, since its creation. The acceptance by Togo of the majority of the recommendations received proved the openness of the country to international mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. Benin also noted the commendable measures adopted aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in the country, particularly with regards to its legal and institutional framework.

423. Botswana welcomed the measures taken by Togo in relation to the recommendation made on the adoption of a comprehensive legislation to address human trafficking. It commended Togo's public policy reforms and the establishment of institutions such as the High Authority for the Prevention of Corruption. It encouraged Togo to continue to cooperate with human rights mechanisms and development partners in relation to birth registration, health in prisons and implementation of social programmes.

424. Brazil acknowledged Togo's acceptance of its recommendation on freedom of expression and of assembly, as well as on the protection of journalists. While noting that Togo had not supported the recommendation on decriminalization of same-sex relations, Brazil welcomed Togo's frank and open dialogue on the issue. Togo's efforts towards the advancement of human rights, such as the abolition of the death penalty should be encouraged by the international community. Brazil praised Togo for accepting the overwhelming majority of recommendations of both UPR cycles.

425. Burundi congratulated Togo for having made the fight against poverty one of its priorities and for adopting policies and programmes, in particular the national programme on sustainable development. It encouraged Togo to redouble efforts in order to maximize results. Burundi noted with satisfaction the measures taken to eliminate discrimination against women and to reduce gender inequality. It also welcomed Togo's efforts to improve access to health care and education.

426. China appreciated Togo's commitment to effectively implement accepted recommendations. It thanked Togo for accepting its recommendations to effectively implement the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and promote sustainable economic and

⁴⁷ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/34thSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

social development in order to create a solid foundation for the development of its human rights cause and to further lower its maternal and infant mortality rates. China called upon the international community, on the basis of full consultation with Togo, to provide it with technical assistance.

427. Congo noted with satisfaction the significant progress made by Togo since the previous UPR in several areas, in particular through the adoption of a number of important laws. Congo encouraged Togo to continue its efforts towards the harmonization of its domestic legislation with international instruments. It invited Togo's technical and financial partners to continue to provide it with assistance.

428. Cuba acknowledged the work carried out by Togo to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous UPR cycle. Cuba encouraged Togo to continue its efforts to approve national policies and programmes in the field of human rights, particularly those aimed at fighting poverty. It thanked Togo for having accepted the recommendations made by Cuba.

429. Djibouti was pleased to see the commitment made by Togo to improve the human rights situation in the country, by accepting most of the recommendations received during the UPR, including those made by Djibouti. It also welcomed the excellent cooperation of Togo with international and regional human rights mechanisms, particularly with the Special Procedures mandate-holders.

430. Egypt commended Togo for the efforts made to improve economic, cultural and social rights and to promote democracy. Egypt also congratulated Togo for its efforts to implement accepted recommendations and called on the Government to continue to make efforts to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. Egypt also praised Togo for its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

431. Ethiopia commended Togo for the acceptance of a significant number of recommendations including those it had made to continue strengthening the quality of education by building and equipping school facilities, and to further continue the implementation of the National Development Plan for generating resources. Ethiopia commended the accelerated Growth and Employment Creation Strategy for 2013-2017 which focused on combating poverty. It supported the adoption of the UPR outcome of Togo.

432. Gabon welcomed the legislative and institutional measures taken by Togo to improve the enjoyment of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children and persons with disabilities. Gabon took note of the adoption of a new criminal code and of the review of the family code with a view to addressing discrimination against women. In this regard, Gabon welcomed the creation of centres dedicated to fighting gender-based violence, and measures on gender inequality and the participation of women in public affairs.

433. Ghana welcomed measures taken by Togo to consolidate the education system and make education accessible to all, in particular the promotion of inclusive education for persons with disabilities through the supply of textbooks in braille and the introduction of sign language. Ghana applauded the reinforcement of preventive action to combat the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, the provision of free malaria treatment, the creation of an observatory to combat discrimination of persons living with HIV/AIDS and the provision of free vaccinations for women and children.

434. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Togo of the recommendations it made during the last UPR, particularly regarding developing the normative and institutional framework at the national level by integrating all instruments and treaties ratified by Togo in the legislative system of the country and to intensify efforts to achieve equality and non-discrimination in the framework of equality and equity between men and women.

435. Kenya noted with satisfaction that Togo accepted most of the recommendations received during the review, including those made by Kenya on the promotion, protection, respect, and fulfilment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also commended Togo for the ratification of several treaties and for their domestication through various legislations.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

436. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Togo, 7 other stakeholders made statements.

437. The National Human Rights Commission of Togo acknowledged the Government's efforts to protect the rights of the child and indicated that the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure would further attest the country's commitment to grant special attention to this group. It noted that the Criminal Code adopted in 2015 had addressed many of the concerns regarding violence against women. Nonetheless, further reflection could be carried out, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders on certain specific aspects highlighted in some recommendations including the possibility, if necessary, of adopting new specific legislation. Noting that the country had never opposed a visit by any special procedures mandate-holder, it considered that the issuance of a standing invitation would strengthen Togo's cooperation with such mechanisms. While noting efforts made in this regard, it indicated that a law on quotas for women would offer greater guarantees.

438. Amnesty International highlighted concerns regarding excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against peaceful demonstrators and torture and other ill-treatment against arrested or detained persons. It welcomed Togo's acceptance of general recommendations on freedom of expression but indicated that such commitments rang hollow in light of Togo's rejection of more specific recommendations to create an enabling space for human rights defenders. It called on Togo to protect journalists and human rights defenders, including by amending legislation to ensure it protects the right to freedom of expression. It expressed disappointment at Togo's decision to reject all recommendations to protect LGBTI persons and called on the country to end discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, including by revising the Criminal Code.

439. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on violence against women, including domestic violence by the Togolese Government. However, it expressed concern that recommendations on decriminalizing same-sex adult consensual sexual relationships were not accepted. It noted that, in 2013, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders had recommended a framework for a safe working environment to human rights defenders working on the rights of LGBTI persons by amending relevant legislation. It called on the Government to amend legislation in order to ensure that sexual orientation and gender identity and expression are included as prohibited grounds of discrimination and decriminalize same-sex adult sexual relationships.

440. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme congratulated Togo for submitting a mid-term report to the UPR, acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and receiving the visits of several Special Procedures mandate-holders. It remained concerned at the persistence of sexual violence, the maltreatment of girls, sexual harassment, rape in schools, female genital mutilation, child labour, trafficking and the high rates of early and forced marriages. It urged Togo to ensure that the necessary conditions for the respect of freedom of expression were in place, and that it intensified efforts to eliminate corruption in the judiciary, prison overcrowding and ill-treatment of detainees.

441. The World Organisation Against Torture welcomed efforts by the Government to fight against torture, in particular through the adoption of a new Criminal Code which

criminalized torture in compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Nevertheless, it remained concerned with impunity of persons responsible for human rights violations, notably during the presidential elections in 2005. It indicated that in order to fight torture, Togo should rapidly adopt the new Code of Criminal Procedure guaranteeing to individuals the right to a lawyer and doctors at all stages of the legal procedures, as well as the right to information of family members of detainees. It stressed the importance of organizing as soon as possible a meeting with civil society organizations to discuss the implementation of the UPR recommendations.

442. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco welcomed Togo's constructive engagement with the UPR and efforts made to improve the protection of children's rights. It noted the persistence of serious discrimination against vulnerable children, including children affected by HIV/AIDs, children with mental and physical disabilities and children in street situations. It recommended that the Government eradicate all types of discrimination against children by guaranteeing them equal opportunities in access to basic services and that it guarantee access to education to children with disabilities. It encouraged Togo to carry out awareness raising campaigns on the importance of free birth registration for all children, without any discrimination and in all regions of the country.

443. The International Catholic Child Bureau regretted that Togo had not noted the recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It invited Togo to organise a workshop and develop a national plan for the implementation of recommendations, particularly those on children's rights, and to bring the UPR recommendations and outcome to the attention of the relevant authorities. It recommended that Togo better define the areas of competence of the National Committee on the Rights of the Child, take the measures necessary for the appointment of its members and provide it with the necessary resources. Togo should also finalize as soon as possible the process for setting up the National Preventive Mechanism.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

444. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 195 recommendations received, 167 enjoyed the support of Togo and 28 were noted.

445. The delegation indicated that it had taken note of the comments and observations made by all the delegations and members of civil society. It reiterated that the Government was determined to make every effort for the country's development, being aware that the promotion and protection of human rights not only contributed to development but were also essential factors for stability and social peace.

446. The delegation also stated that it would like to be able to count on international cooperation in order to adequately implement accepted recommendations, with the objective of improving the human rights situation in the country. Togo expressed its sincere gratitude to its development partners and to the international community as whole for its willingness to continue supporting it in its efforts to strengthen its capacity to promote and protect the human rights of all.

Syrian Arab Republic

447. The review of Syrian Arab Republic was held on 31 October 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 Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/SYR/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/SYR/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/SYR/3).

448. At its 40th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Syrian Arab Republic (see section C below).

449. The outcome of the review of Syrian Arab Republic comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/5), the views of Syrian Arab Republic 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/34/5/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

450. The delegation of Syria headed by the Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva stressed that in spite of the difficult and exceptional circumstances, Syria has been engaged in an interactive dialogue within the framework of the UPR mechanism, as a global non-discriminatory mechanism under which all countries are reviewed on an equal footing. It stated that Syria provided its report for its second review, and engaged in the dialogue using it, with the firm belief in the interaction with transparent and non-discriminatory human rights mechanisms, in addition to being committed to dialogue and cooperation to promote human rights, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and human rights instruments to which it acceded.

451. Its second periodic report and the ensuing interactive dialogue provided a comprehensive overview of the human rights situation and the available protection mechanisms on the ground. Syria welcomed objective comments and recommendations made during the review in the working group, and worked immediately to study the recommendations.

452. In that regard, the delegation expressed its appreciation to the many constructive recommendations aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights for all which was translated into the acceptance by the Syrian Arab Republic of 158 recommendations out of 231 recommendations, a rate exceeding 68 percent, as reflected in the addendum to the working group report.

453. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the comments and constructive recommendations made by the countries out of their concern to promote human rights in Syria in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, as they acknowledged the legitimate right of the Government to counter terrorism and protect its citizens from crimes and to preserve the national unity of the Syrian people, and the territorial integrity of the country.

454. The delegation confirmed that measures were being taken to establish a human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

455. With regard to the promotion of women's rights and the review of the personal status laws and other relevant laws, in order to remove discriminatory provisions against women, the government confirmed that it was aware of the existence loopholes and was working to overcome them by conducting a review of the law.

456. Regarding the recommendation to enact the Child Rights Act, the Child Rights Act Bill was finalized, in addition to including the relevant paragraphs on the protection of children's rights as contained in the report.

457. Recommendations relating to the political solution to the crisis in Syria and addressing humanitarian needs were considered as already implemented as the Government did not hesitate to cooperate with all initiatives that have sought to preserve the interest of the people. With this understanding Syria was effectively and positively participating in the Astana talks on the cessation of hostilities, and in the Geneva meetings on the political solution to the crisis, based on a Syrian-Syrian dialogue, led by Syrians, without preconditions, to ensure that the Syrian people alone exercise its exclusive rights to draw the future of their country. In parallel, Syria continued its efforts to achieve national reconciliation, which became a national strategy, proved success in many parts of Syria. The Syrian government is also determined to continue the fight against terrorism, a path which will continue, until the elimination of the widespread armed terrorist groups in Syrian and restore the state's authority over its entire territory.

458. The delegation reminded that the Syrian government adopted the approach of dialogue since the beginning of the crisis, and actively participated in all the meetings that were held for this purpose, in Syria, Moscow, Geneva and Astana talks. This approach was accompanied since the beginning of the crisis with a comprehensive reform process. Regarding the humanitarian situation, the government stressed the need to address root causes and the factors that led to the aggravation without politicization or distortion of facts. In this context, they considered that the success of those efforts to combat terrorism and putting an end to external support to it, and the enforcement of relevant Security Council resolutions in addition to the immediate lifting of the unilateral coercive measures is essential to lifting the suffering of the Syrians.

459. With regard to ratification-related recommendations, the delegation indicated the commitment of the country to make every effort to implements accepted recommendations. On the other hand, the delegation expressed its regret that a number of States refused to abide by the principles of universal periodic review as stipulated in the Human Rights Council resolution 5/1. In this context, Syria was compelled to reject the recommendations of those states, as they represented flagrant interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign state.

460. The delegation was also of the view that the recommendations of some states represented more political statements rather than a basis for a genuine interactive dialogue with the Government. Although the Syrian authorities were firmly committed to engage in a constructive dialogue based on the respect of the UN Charter, it felt compelled to reject politically motivated recommendations, in particular as recommending States seemed to overlook the impact on the Syrian people and the enjoyment of their rights of the unilateral coercive measures.

461. As indicated in the addendum, the delegation did not support recommendations made by States which were either parties in the war on the Syrian Arab Republic or which had adopted hostile extreme attitudes against it.

462. The delegation stated that the authorities would continue to defend the rights of the people in the occupied Syrian Golan against Israeli violations until the end of the Israeli occupation and the return of the occupied Syrian Golan to the motherland.

463. Finally, the delegation reaffirmed its firm commitment of the Syrian Arab Republic to respect its international commitments to promote human rights.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

464. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Syrian Arab Republic, 16 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁴⁸ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

465. Maldives acknowledged Syria's engagement with the Human Rights Council and took note of the report of Syria's review during the second cycle of the UPR. The Maldives said that the challenges faced by the Syrian Arab Republic and its people were insurmountable. The Maldives highlighted that the existence of a situation of conflict did not relinquish the State's obligation towards the promotion and protection of the human rights of the people within its borders. It called on all actors in the Syrian conflict to refrain from further violence and commit to a political solution for the security of the Syrian population.

466. Israel deplored Syria's rejection of its UPR recommendations and stated that Syria preferred to hide behind unconvincing excuses instead of committing to immediately stopping the killing it is responsible for. Israel noted that it was not surprised by Syria's rejection of the recommendations on the grounds that it did not recognize Israel. Israel stated that the HR Council should reject the Syrian government's attempt to divert attention from the atrocities it is perpetrating by referring to the Golan, which Israel views as one of the safest regions in the Middle East at a time when the citizens of Syria continue to be tortured, bombarded and poisoned by their own government.

467. Nicaragua welcomed the sovereign commitment that the Syrian Arab Republic took by accepting 158 recommendations made and welcomed the fact that the delegation accepted the recommendations made by Nicaragua in a constructive spirit, particularly to preserve the model of peaceful coexistence of different religious faiths and cultural identities. Nicaragua reiterated its support to the inter-Syrian dialogue and hoped that there would be a peaceful solution to the conflict. Nicaragua hoped that it would establish the basis of Syrian people governed by peace and reconciliation and without foreign interference.

468. Nigeria commended the active participation of Syrian in the UPR process. It noted that despite the challenges Syria was facing, which were caused by internal and external factors that have had a pull on the peace and security as well as the sovereignty of the country, the government reaffirmed its determination to observe the Charter, the principle of international law and international humanitarian instruments. Nigeria considered this as an indication of Syria's strong commitment in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights for all its citizens.

469. Oman expressed appreciation for the presentation by the Syrian delegation during the twenty-sixth session of the UPR working group. Oman appreciated the positive engagement of the Syrian Arab Republic with the UPR mechanism, despite its difficult circumstances. It welcomed the international efforts to restore peace among the conflicting parties, and hoped that these efforts would contribute to realize social peace and reflect positively at the regional level, and help to achieve security and stability.

470. Pakistan welcomed the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic and thanked it for presenting an update on accepted recommendations. It commended the Syrian Government for accepting the majority of the recommendations made during the UPR Working Group Session, including those made by Pakistan, and encouraged it to continue implementing them. Pakistan wished the Syrian Arab Republic every success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

⁴⁸ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/34thSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

471. Russian Federation thanked the Syrian delegation for the information provided and noted that, despite the continuing acute confrontation between the legitimate Syrian Government and people and the terrorists enjoying support from outside, the Syrian Arab Republic accepted most of the recommendations made during the UPR. The Russian Federation welcomed the steps taken by the Syrian authorities to solve the complex humanitarian challenges and improve the situation regarding medical provisions, education and detention of prisoners.

472. Sierra Leone noted with concern the massive loss of human lives, the continued destruction of basic facilities and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Syrians. Sierra Leone encouraged the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the ICPPED; eliminate child, early and forced marriage; modify its penal code to abolish honour killings; and continue cooperating with relevant UN bodies to provide humanitarian relief and ensure respect for international humanitarian laws. It called on the government and all those involved in the war to strengthen efforts aimed at restoring peace, stability and security.

473. Sudan commended the commitment of Syria to the UPR process, in spite of the crisis, which was nearing its seventh year and was concerned that the unilateral coercive measures exacerbated the already bad situation and disrupted the enforcement of the enjoyment of all the fundamental rights of the Syrian people. Sudan urged all parties in Syria to put an end to the violence and encourage the peaceful resolution of the humanitarian crisis. Sudan thanked the delegation to Syria for accepting the three recommendations made by Sudan during the review process.

474. Turkey reaffirmed its commitment to the Universal Periodic Review and was strongly disturbed that a standard UPR session on the Syrian Arab Republic had been held last November, giving ground to the Syrian Government to politicize and exploit this process. Turkey stated that, as the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic entered its seventh year, the suffering of the Syrian people continued and that the Government was the main responsible for the horrific situation in the country. Turkey categorically rejected the baseless allegations made by the Government in its UPR report and reiterated its recommendations.

475. UNHCR urged the government to accept recommendations with relevance to UNHCR and acknowledged the efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic in trying to address the immense protection challenges affecting IDPs and urged it to improve the availability of efficient civil registration/documentation services. UNHCR also encouraged the Government to accede to the 1951 Refugees Convention and adopt comprehensive national asylum legislation. It called for further action to resolve the situation of Maktoumeen who were ineligible to apply for nationality; adopt legislation permitting Syrian women to transmit their nationality to their children; and accede to the Statelessness Conventions. UNHCR reiterated its readiness to provide technical advice and support to the Government.

476. UNICEF stated that grave violations of child rights and laws of armed conflict continued to be documented and highlighted the alarming number of cases of recruitment and use of children in the conflict. It noted that the Syrian Government had long prohibited the recruitment and use of any person under 18 and encouraged it to ensure that all allied forces did the same. It welcomed that a number of armed groups had also expressed their commitment to halt and prevent child recruitment and urged all parties to commit to their obligations under international law to prevent child recruitment and protect children on the ground.

477. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was appalled at the critical humanitarian and human rights situation in Syria and condemned the government's obstruction to the delivery of humanitarian aid. It noted that the freedoms of expression, opinion and peaceful assembly remained severely restricted and that arbitrary detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of civilians continued to occur. It

stated that the Syrian Arab Republic should immediately end violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, fully implement every UPR recommendation it supported and engage constructively in the UN led negotiations.

478. United States of America was appalled by the human rights situation in Syria and referred to the serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, some of which amounted to war crimes, documented by the UN Commission of Inquiry in its report on Aleppo. It urged the Syrian Government and Iran supported and trained militias to cease the use of lethal violence against civilians and implement a political solution to the conflict. It called for unrestricted access for humanitarian assistance, the end of egregious abuses against prisoners, the release of Syrians who have been unlawfully imprisoned and accountability for perpetrators of human rights violations.

479. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) noted that, despite the continued aggression to the country, which seriously affected the life of its people, the Syrian Arab Republic stood firm on its commitment to human rights with its presence in the UPR. It reaffirmed its support to the huge efforts made by the Syrian Government towards national unity and to its fight against terrorism. It reiterated its unwavering support for the capacity of the Syrian people and its government to achieve a political solution to the conflict without foreign interference.

480. Algeria commended Syria's efforts in the field of human rights and its seriousness with the positive engagement with the UPR mechanism through the acceptance of 158 recommendations, among which its three recommendations, including the establishment of a national human rights institution. Algeria noted the adoption of many strategies and plans enhancing the level of development, despite the difficult circumstances for years, with the spread of terrorist groups that spread fear and destruction, and the negative impact of economic sanctions, hoping that these efforts will continue in order to reduce the negative effects of the crisis on the standard of living, and respond to the requirements of a decent living for the Syrian citizen.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

481. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Syrian Arab Republic, 6 other stakeholders made statements. Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme stated that holding review sessions to the Syrian Arab Republic during conditions of war is becoming more complicated in light of the challenges arising from the acts of the armed terrorist groups, backed and financed from outside Syria, which required the duty of the legitimate government to maintain security and the protect the lives of its citizens, to combat terrorist groups, such as the suicide attacks against the judiciary and public and civilian facilities, crowded with civilians, causing death of dozens and hundreds of wounded. It was concerned that the Israeli occupation of the Golan since 1967, creating obstacles to the exercise of the Syrian citizens of their rights, as a result of injustice and discriminatory policies. It was also concerned at the global war targeting the existence of the county.

482. Africa Culture Internationale (ACI) extended its support to the civilians of Aleppo, Idlib and Damascus, particularly the victims of human rights violations. ACI recognized the importance of the support of governments and the freedom of the press in order to denounce human rights and political rights violations in the country. ACI pointed out that not only the international community had fallen short as regards the Syrian civilians, but also it had been ineffective to pursue and prosecute the ones who have committed crimes against humanity and violated the international human rights law. ACI called for peaceful measures to solve the crisis and called on all Member States to implement measures to facilitate the humanitarian assistance to the people in need.

483. Amnesty International (AI) estimated that since 2011 around 17,723 people died as a result of torture or other ill-treatment in detention centers across Syria and 13 thousand individuals had been killed in systematic extrajudicial executions during mass hangings in Saydnaya Military Prison. AI welcomed the recommendations made to Syria to end enforced disappearances, summary executions, torture and sexual violence and bring those responsible to justice. AI was concerned about the use of unfair trials and the practice of trying civilians in military courts. It called on Syria to allow for an independent investigation into human rights violations and to grant independent international monitors unhindered access to all prisoners.

484. International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Co-sponsor: Union of Arab Jurists noted with appreciation the active cooperation of the Syrian authorities with the mechanisms established by the HRC, particularly with the UPR under the current circumstances where Syria was confronted with aggression from terrorist groups such as Daech, Al-Nusra Front and others. IADL noted that the bloody suicide bombing that took place at the High Court in Damascus was an example of the brutality that the State had been facing for years. IADL encouraged the Syrian government to fight against terrorist groups which caused great suffering to civilians and threatened the Middle-East region and the whole world.

485. Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue (CIRID) noted that the review of Syria in the current circumstances represented a victory for the HRC and the UPR, despite the attempts of Israel to sabotage this mechanism through the lack of respect and the deferral of its review. CIRID hoped to interact with this report particularly on the accepted recommendations concerning the rights of children and women, but questioned how can those rights be protected, when the right to life is threatened? CIRID was concerned with the imposition of the blockade, freedom of movement, systematic random shelling's and the deliberate destruction to the infrastructure. CIRID emphasized that the UPR could not operate in isolation from the other mechanisms including the independent mechanism to investigate war crimes committed on Syrian territory by regular forces and by terrorist organizations, Daesh and its supporters.

486. Agence pour les droits de l'homme (ADH) drew attention of the Council to the suffering inflicted to the Syrian people by anti-government armed groups. ADH mentioned that two very highly frequented places, the Justice Palace in Hamidiyeh and a restaurant in Al Raboueh, were the target of the rebels and that the casualty of the two attacks was around 40 people killed, including judges, lawyers and even children. ADH noted that certain media outlets scarcely called these acts "terrorist attacks". ADH called on the Syrian delegation to invite their European counterparts to take part in the investigations of terrorist attacks that were conducted against the Syrian people.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

487. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 231 recommendations received, 156 enjoyed the support of the Syrian Arab Republic, additional clarification was provided on another 2 recommendations indicating which parts of those recommendations were supported and which parts were noted, and 73 were noted.

488. Syria regretted that discussions demonstrated again the continued attempts by some States to violate the regulations of the UPR process, like the UK and the US. The delegation also referred to its letter addressed to the President of the Council on the British misleading defamation campaigns in the Council.

489. The delegation noted that distortion of facts by Israeli occupation authorities was meant to divert the attention from Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan, pretending that it was the most secure area in the Middle-East to cover the Israeli responsibility as an occupier.

These distorting attempts could not deny the responsibility of Israel for supporting terrorist groups in the separation area in the Golan, and for treating Al-Nusra terrorists in its hospitals. Syria called on that delegation to take part in the discussions under Item 7 before lecturing States about respecting the Council.

490. The delegation referred the Turkish representatives to the report of OHCHR on their violations and crimes inside Turkey, while stating that the Turkish support to terrorism and the aggression against Syrian territories would not be acceptable under any circumstances.

491. Concerning the questions from Sierra Leone and UNICEF on children, the delegation reiterated its commitment to make all efforts possible to protect the children under these exceptional circumstances. Child recruitment was illegal under a Presidential Decree, criminalizing the recruitment of children and treating them as victims.

492. Finally, the delegation stated that recruitment of children, forcible and early child marriage can be observed in many refugee camps particularly in Turkey, calling on UNICEF to focus on this issue.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

493. The review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was held on 1 November 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 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/VEN/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/VEN/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/VEN/3).

494. At its 40th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (see section C below).

495. The outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/6), the views of Venezuela 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/34/6/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

496. The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela headed by the Minister of Peoples Power for the Penitentiary Service expressed satisfaction at the successful conclusion of its second consideration under the UPR, both as regards compliance with international obligations, and with the popular participation of its people, together with the responsible state institutions.

497. It highlighted that Venezuela was a country committed irrevocably to social justice, the deepening of democracy and the effective realization of all human rights. The UPR had been a great opportunity to implement, in an ambitious and profound way, the extraordinary political and institutional human rights mechanisms that its Constitution foresaw. Venezuela was advancing in its political, economic, social and cultural democratization, in spite of the

internal and external pressures, expressed in acts of sabotage, destabilizers and actions that were akin bordered on terrorism.

498. Democratization in Venezuela was irreversible. It had changed from the authoritarian and oligarchic State of the past to a democratic and popular State. The transformations towards social justice had been deepened, despite the economic war that internal and foreign factors had unleashed.

499. Only in a State of this nature, instituted in its Constitution as a Social State of Law and Justice, great progress could be achieved in the realization of all human rights. The National Report presented details of the human rights achievements and the High Level Delegation participating in its second UPR presented extensive evidence about them.

500. Since the founding of the 5th Republic by Commander Hugo Chavez with the original constituency process of 1999, Venezuela stood as a pioneer in the promotion and protection of human rights. It had taken great steps to fulfil its obligations to the UN Universal Human Rights System. It reaffirmed its willingness to make further progress in cooperation with its organs and mechanisms, as well as with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. This collaboration was evidenced by the extensive information provided by Venezuela in a timely and systematic manner to the treaty-bodies and other UN human rights mechanisms, including numerous responses to the requests of the Special Procedures.

501. The delegation asserted that Venezuela had accepted the great majority of the recommendations formulated during its second UPR out of which 70% were already being implemented. The accepted recommendations referred to a set of issues that were of primary interest to Venezuela, such as access to justice, gender equality, sexual and reproductive rights, eradication of poverty, political and starring participation in public affairs, among others. These recommendations were implemented within the framework of the social policies contemplated in the first National Human Rights Plan 2016-2019. A total of 517 contributions were made to the United Nations system, which demonstrated the breadth and plurality of opinions that reinforced the legitimacy of the UPR exercise for the Bolivarian people and Government.

502. Venezuela recorded the solid legal bases, guarantees, institutions and good practices it had been developing in the field of human rights, as well as remaining challenges. The government took note of a set of recommendations, reiterating that Venezuela had maintained, maintained and will continue to maintain close cooperation with all UN human rights organs and mechanisms. It emphasized that in Venezuela the full exercise of human rights and democratic freedoms was universally guaranteed. Venezuela had strengthened the policy of gender equality and equity, the protection of children and adolescents; disabled people and the elderly, and action was taken to defend the rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups.

503. In Venezuela, any restriction to the free exercise of fundamental rights that were consubstantial with its democratic life was prohibited. Such was the case of the right to freedom of expression, the right to information, and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, in accordance with the Constitution and laws. All political, civil, economic, social and cultural organizations exercised their rights freely, with no more limitations than those established in the Constitution and laws.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

504. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Venezuela, 15 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁴⁹ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

505. Pakistan commended Venezuela for accepting the majority of UPR recommendations. Pakistan welcomed the incorporation of a human rights approach in all public policies made by Venezuela.

506. The Philippines appreciated Venezuela's determination to strengthen mechanisms for the protection of the human rights of its people. The Philippines hoped that Venezuela would also give due consideration to ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Migrants and Their Families and the ILO Convention 189. It encouraged Venezuela to strengthen its programs and mechanism to promote gender equality and equity and noted with interest the actions taken by Venezuela to combat human trafficking.

507. The Republic of Korea welcomed Venezuela's support to its recommendation. It recommended to Venezuela to conduct a prompt and impartial investigation of allegations on arbitrary detention and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials in response to protests. The Republic of Korea appreciated Venezuela's support for the other recommendation of the Republic of Korea to redouble its efforts to guarantee the autonomy, independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

508. The Russian Federation appreciated the efforts made by Venezuela aimed at enhancing its legal instruments and defending human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights. The Russian Federation underlined the success of Venezuela in ensuring the rights of those deprived of liberty, and in bringing the prison system into compliance with international standards. The Russian Federation took note of the implementation by Venezuela of recommendations of the first UPR cycle.

509. Sierra Leone commended Venezuela on its efforts to promote computer literacy, the efforts to ensure full health care coverage for all its citizens by 2017 and the establishment of the National Human Rights Action Plan. Sierra Leone encouraged Venezuela to ratify the ICRMW and the ICPPED, and to establish more programs to promote the participation of women, including by expediting the adoption of the bill on the rights of women to gender equality and equity.

510. Sudan commended the commitment and positive engagement of Venezuela to the UPR process and appreciated the positive steps taken since the last review in 2011 in the areas of education, poverty reduction and social development, as well as the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. Sudan noted that Venezuela had accepted most of the recommendations presented during the review process including the three recommendations made by Sudan.

511. The Plurinational State of Bolivia appreciated the efforts of Venezuela in the implementation of accepted recommendations and acknowledged the advances in social policy directed at the most vulnerable sectors. It highlighted the role of civil society in the development of public policies and in the establishment of the National Council for Human Rights. Bolivia reiterated its solidarity with the people of Venezuela and with the government of President Maduro.

512. Cuba noted that Venezuela's commitment to the Universal Periodic Review was unquestionable. Cuba noted that despite the political and economic warfare that Venezuela was suffering, the government of President Maduro had done everything in its power to

⁴⁹ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

promote and protect human rights in favour of all Venezuelans. Cuba reiterated its solidarity with the Venezuelan people, the government of President Maduro and the Bolivarian Revolution.

513. UNICEF welcomed the initiative of Venezuela to create the National Council of Human Rights and to elaborate a National Plan of Human Rights. UNICEF recognized that this plan included a great portion of the recommendations issued by the Committee of the Rights of Child in 2014. UNICEF shared the concern of Venezuela about the impact of the current economic crisis on children and adolescent and offered technical support to the Government.

514. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continued to be concerned by developments in Venezuela, particularly the political, economic and security challenges. It urged all sides to engage in constructive dialogue, while respecting the Venezuelan Constitution, democratic liberties and the independence of State powers. It also continued to urge Venezuela to issue an early invitation to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for an official visit.

515. The United States remained troubled by the worsening human rights situation in Venezuela, and called on the Government to respect citizens' constitutional right to elections. It called upon the Government of Venezuela to engage in dialogue with all Venezuelans, to announce an election timetable for elections in 2017, to release all political prisoners, to permit the National Assembly to carry out its constitutionally-mandated functions, and to permit peaceful protests and independent media reporting.

516. Viet Nam noted that Venezuela had accepted most of the recommendations that were made during its second review, as well as its willingness to implement additional voluntary commitments to improve the lives of its people. Viet Nam welcomed Venezuela's acceptance of its recommendations to consolidate and boost effective implementation of Venezuela's commitments to protect and promote human rights. Viet Nam expressed its support to the efforts of Venezuela in pursuing national development.

517. Algeria welcomed the excellent work done by Venezuela to protect and promote human rights; the creation of the National Council of Human Rights; and the development and implementation of policies to guarantee human rights at the local level. Algeria encouraged Venezuela to pursue social programs in favour of people in situations of vulnerability. Algeria welcomed the commitment and cooperation of Venezuela with the Human Rights Council and the UPR mechanism.

518. Angola congratulated the country for having accepted a large number of the recommendations. It noted that despite the economic and social difficulties that Venezuela was facing, the country had reinforced free access to health and education to all. Angola encouraged Venezuela to continue its efforts to reduce socioeconomic inequalities and to protect the human rights of all citizens, particularly rural women and children.

519. Belarus noted that the second UPR cycle had confirmed Venezuela's determination to take comprehensive and concrete measures aimed at improving its national human rights' protection system. Belarus noted the focused efforts to reduce poverty and social inequality in Venezuela, which will open a way to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

520. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Venezuela, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

521. Amnesty International was deeply concerned about Venezuela's rejection of all recommendations about human rights defenders and the need to guarantee their protection,

as they continue to face intimidation and harassment. Although Venezuela accepted most recommendations on freedom of expression, recent events demonstrate continuing challenges. Peaceful protests stemming from the political crisis and scarcity of basic goods had been met with the use of force, leading to violations. It expressed concern that Venezuela rejected recommendations to end arbitrary detention. It welcomed Venezuela's acceptance of recommendations to end impunity for serious human rights violations. It regretted Venezuela's rejection to recommendations to allow access for international human rights monitors and to reverse its decision to denounce the American Convention on Human Rights.

522. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the voluntary commitment adopted by Venezuela during the Panel on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity and Human Rights. It regretted that no recommendations had been made on the decriminalization of abortion, with unsafe abortion being a major cause of maternal mortality, or on comprehensive sexuality education, a key element for a holistic and effective sexual and reproductive health policy. Action Canada stressed the need for measures that reinforce sexual education in the school curriculum at all levels of education and to decriminalize safe abortion. Action Canada urged the Venezuelan government to take the necessary legislative, policy and administrative measures to implement them.

523. International Lesbian and Gay Association stated that although e Venezuela had accepted Canada's first cycle recommendation regarding the consolidation in law and in practice of the rights of people with different sexual orientation and gender identity, , this had not been translated into concrete actions. It regretted that Venezuela had taken note of recommendations regarding the protection of the right to identity of trans persons, the decriminalization of same-sex relations in the armed forces and the recognition of same-sex couples. It stated that the creation of a legal instrument which sanctioned discrimination was needed, as well as a special Office to protect LGBTI people and a campaign against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression in all media.

524. CIVICUS shared concerns by other States about the lack of cooperation of Venezuela with the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as its refusal to invite representatives of Special Procedures. Venezuela justified keeping a State of Emergency which did not comply with its international obligations. Freedoms of association, peaceful protest and expression were severely restricted, while journalists, students, political activists and human rights defenders were stigmatized and criminalized. It highlighted the lack of independence of the Supreme Court; the National Electoral Council, and the Ombudsman's Office that the intelligence service should end operating as a parallel justice system and that military justice should not be applied to civilians. It urged Venezuela to accept international humanitarian cooperation.

525. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers highlighted the results achieved on eradicating illiteracy, access to health, housing and higher education. It congratulated the Government on its new gender policies, democratic guarantees in its electoral system and increase in the minimum salary. It underscored advances thanks to the Bolivarian Missions. It recalled that in 2016 Venezuela had a social investment of 71.4% of the country budget. It also highlighted these achievements were still more impressive considering the continuing attempts to destabilize, both internal and external, of economic war and media harassment. It asked the Government to continue to strengthen its reforms and reinforce its policies to reduce poverty inequality and exclusion.

526. The American Association of Jurists recognized Venezuela's socio-economic achievements since 1998, as well as obstacles to fulfil the political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights. It firmly condemned the attempts to overthrow and create un-governability through foreign interference since 2002 and the internal destabilization of the national institutions. It recommended Venezuela to pursue an inclusive dialogue with the whole society in order to develop strategies leading to political and economic stability; to

prevent and prosecute human rights violations committed by any institution, including transnational corporations and enterprises; and to pursue dialogue, cooperation and solidarity with countries and regional organizations as well as with the good offices of the Vatican.

527. The Indian Council of South America underscored the democratic right to health and food security for indigenous peoples, and to ensure their territory and natural resources and environment. It stated that the consultation with indigenous peoples must also mean free, prior and informed consent with the right to protect their environment. It recommended that Venezuela implement measures to achieve sustainable management of its natural resources and policies for the sound expansion and strengthening of special indigenous jurisdiction. It highlighted the UPR recommendation on continuing implementation mechanisms for prior consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in decision making related processes, underscoring it should be done in connection to self-determination and the right to free, prior and informed consent.

528. ISHR stated that human rights defenders were still subject to stigmatisation and smear campaigns, criminalization, arbitrary detention, excessive use of force and attacks to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. The reiteration of recommendations regarding defenders and civil society in the second cycle demonstrated a lack of progress on the subject. It called on the Government to cease stigmatising defenders, recognise their legitimate role, and adopt a public policy to protect them. It is unacceptable that defenders engaging with the UN were subject to reprisals, and as a Human Rights Council member, Venezuela had a legal and institutional duty to cooperate with its procedures. It urged cooperation with Special Procedures and Office of the High Commissioner.

529. The World Organization Against Torture referred to a pattern of serious violations of human rights, which had increased since the start of the Operation Liberation and Protection of the People (OLP) in July 2015. It urged Venezuela to adopt, in line with accepted recommendations, a strategy to combat organized crime based on: 1) respect for and promotion of human rights; (2) demilitarization of the functions of public order and (3) reform of existing regulations to ensure proportional use of force and firearms. It called on Venezuela to schedule as soon as possible the visits requested by Special procedures and the representative of the High Commissioner, in line with its own voluntary commitments.

530. Human Rights Watch stated that while in 2011 the government had rejected a recommendation to "combat the abuse of power by security forces". In 2014, Venezuelan security forces used brutal force against demonstrators during anti-government protests, held incommunicado detainees and committed abuses against them. The government rejected recommendations to address the lack of judicial independence and stop using the justice system to silence its critics. Since then, it has arbitrarily persecuted opposition leaders, activists, journalists and ordinary citizens who publicly criticize the government. It also took advantage of the control exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice to virtually annul all laws adopted in 2016 by the opposition majority in the National Assembly.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

531. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 274 recommendations received, 193 enjoyed the support of Venezuela and 81 were noted.

532. The delegation of Venezuela indicated that some recommendations regarding health and food, the reactivation of referendum procedure, and alleged political persecutions, were put forward in a politicized manner and with no constructive spirit. These were not accepted by the government, as they were biased and politically motivated. They were part of the permanent siege and constant threats against Venezuelan democracy. Unfounded recommendations made in bad faith opposed the UPR. On situations of losses of life because

of excessive use of force by security forces, the delegation informed that those responsible had been prosecuted and detained, under due process guarantees.

533. The delegation recalled that Venezuela was facing an endless economic, commercial and financial war which affected the full enjoyment of some basic human rights. This blockade and sabotage against the nation was made through hoarding and overcharge of food and medicines, smuggling of extraction and actions of international financial institutions which blocked direct financial transactions of Venezuela to acquire food and medicine.

534. It noted with satisfaction that within the framework of the UPR, Venezuela had assumed 24 voluntary commitments that demonstrated the strong commitment of the country to continue to promote and protect human rights. These voluntary commitments - which were contained in the Addendum to the UPR Report of Venezuela published on the website of the UPR - will strengthen Venezuela's human rights policies. Among them, the delegation highlighted the implementation of 100% of the new Venezuelan penitentiary regime, the implementation of integral public policies of citizen security, the commissioning of a specialized body for the care of victims of violence and the deepening of human rights training for police officers, among others.

535. The delegation expressed its gratitude to those who through their interventions, had confirmed once again that the UPR was the main instrument of the Human Rights Council, in order to move towards the effective promotion and protection of Human rights, through genuine dialogue and cooperation.

536. The delegation finally reiterated the government's determination to implement the 193 accepted recommendations, as well as the 24 voluntary commitments undertaken, a process that had already begun.

Iceland

537. The review of Iceland was held on 1 November 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 Iceland in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/ISL/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/ISL/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/ISL/3).

538. At its 41st meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Iceland (see section C below).

539. The outcome of the review of Iceland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/7), the views of Iceland 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/34/7/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

540. The delegation of Iceland stated that the universal periodic review process – both the preparatory stages in Iceland and the review in Geneva – had highlighted some areas where

improvement was warranted. It had proven very useful for the authorities to hear the views and recommendations of the Icelandic people and the international community.

541. The delegation noted that the review of Iceland, on 1 November 2016, took place only three days after parliamentary elections. A new Government was formed on 11 January 2017. Iceland received 167 recommendations on a variety of issues. The authorities adopted a position right away on the majority of the recommendations but 41 were left for further consideration. Those were dealt with in the addendum to the working group report. In total, Iceland accepted 133 recommendations and noted 34 recommendations. The delegation emphasized that due to the parliamentary elections and the time it took to form a new government, some recommendations have been noted for further consideration at the domestic level.

542. The delegation emphasized that the position of Iceland to note all recommendations relating to the ratification of the optional protocols on communication procedures to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child did not entail its final view on the matter. Rather the question of whether to ratify these protocols deserved a thorough analysis of the domestic and international implications and a discussion, both on the political level and among domestic experts. Such a broad ranging domestic consultation process would be necessary in order to reach a sufficiently well founded position. The same applied to the recommendations concerning the decriminalization of defamation, the exact mandate of a national human rights institution and on the withdrawal of reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

543. Iceland reported that the establishment of the inter-ministerial human rights steering committee was underway. Its task would be to enhance and coordinate the implementation of human rights commitments and follow up on the outcome of this review. It would work on the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the review and oversee the analysis and discussion needed to adopt a position on some of the noted recommendations.

544. The delegation reported that the Icelandic Government had made pronouncements on several of the issues raised during the review of Iceland and contained in the recommendations. For example, on 8 March, International Women's Day, the Government announced its intention to propose a new law that would require larger firms and state institutions to have their equal pay systems certified. This formed part of the commitment of Iceland to bridge the gender pay gap by 2022.

545. The delegation provided information that the Government had placed special emphasis on guaranteeing adequate health care irrespective of economic status, improving health care services for the elderly and increasing flexibility on pension age. The Government intended to focus on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, following its recent ratification.

546. Iceland reported on the high priority accorded to combating violence, particularly domestic and sexual violence, and on the focus to be placed on capacity building and coordination of the relevant domestic authorities. Preparations were also well underway for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention.

547. The delegation highlighted the Government's intention to welcome more refugees and uphold relevant international standards, including through strengthening Iceland's international development cooperation with relevant humanitarian actors and organisations.

548. The delegation reported that the national review process was conducted in an open, inclusive and transparent manner. The Ministry of the Interior had cooperated closely with relevant parts of the central administration. It had also reached out to non-governmental organizations, other stakeholders and the general public, all of which provided comments on the report and input during the preparatory process. The delegation thanked all for their

contributions, which contributed to making the recommendations more relevant and to the point.

549. Iceland stated that the process of implementing and following up on the recommendations would continue in cooperation with relevant domestic stakeholders and through inter-ministerial coordination. Recalling that the universal periodic review was a cyclical process, Iceland was beginning to prepare for the next round.

550. The delegation reiterated that human rights remained at the centre of Icelandic policy, domestically and internationally. Iceland stated that it took seriously the recommendations received during this review and would do its utmost to implement them. Iceland also intended to submit a mid-term report, accounting for the progress made and possibly its position regarding some of the recommendations noted for further consideration.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

551. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iceland, 12 delegations made statements.

552. Albania acknowledged Iceland's acceptance of a considerable number of recommendations, including those made by Albania on making progress towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Albania also referred to its recommendation on widening the scope of international obligations through the ratification of such treaties as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

553. Council of Europe congratulated the Icelandic delegation for the successful examination of its national report. Council of Europe referred to some recommendations made by its monitoring bodies. The absence of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation remained a serious shortcoming in Iceland. Concerning the protection of persons with psycho-social and intellectual disabilities, legislation and practice were currently not fully aligned with international standards. Iceland lacked a national human rights institution which would combat racism and discrimination. Human rights were currently protected through dispersed structures. Improvements could be gained through the swift implementation of a national human rights action plan. Concerning migrants, Iceland's policy in practice needed to fully uphold the right to family reunification and facilitate migrant integration. Furthermore Iceland needed to improve the identification of victims of trafficking among migrant workers and asylum seekers. Council of Europe welcomed the measures already taken by Iceland to address those issues and its commitment to ratifying the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Council of Europe invited Iceland to swiftly ratify the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

554. Egypt expressed concern regarding: the increasing number of hate crimes, xenophobia and discrimination, the gender pay gap and discrimination against persons with disabilities including in respect of housing, education and employment. Egypt welcomed the fact that Iceland accepted five out of the six recommendations it made, on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the creation of a National Human Rights Institution according to the Paris Principles, the adoption of a new programme to deal with gender pay gap and of the law on combating discrimination, in addition to the protection of families. Egypt expressed the hope that its recommendation to ratify the Convention on the rights of migrant workers and their families be considered positively.

555. Estonia welcomed the positive approach taken by Iceland to accept most of the 167 recommendations made on a wide range of issues, including the recommendation to ratify

the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. Estonia commended the commitment of Iceland to continue strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to take further steps for the protection of the rights of the child. Estonia regretted that Iceland had currently noted many recommendations, including on decriminalizing defamation in accordance with international standards. Estonia took note of the response of Iceland that it would thoroughly examine and subsequently decide on that issue.

556. Haiti welcomed Iceland's commitment to the universal periodic review, but regretted that its two recommendations, namely to follow-up on the results of the 2012 referendum and to study the possible introduction of a universal basic income, were only noted by the Government of Iceland. Haiti encouraged the country to continue the constitutional reform process in cooperation with all political parties.

557. Iraq appreciated the acceptance by Iceland of its recommendations on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Iraq also appreciated the acceptance of recommendations on acceding to the Convention against Discrimination in Education and on accelerating the adoption of a national action plan on human rights.

558. Libya commended the acceptance by Iceland of more than 100 recommendations and congratulated Iceland on the holding of successful parliamentary elections and its formation of the new Government.

559. Maldives appreciated the support of Iceland to the three recommendations it made on addressing gender pay disparity through the equal pay standard, improving access to justice for women victims of domestic violence and gender-based violence and on increasing professional and effective working procedures in addressing child sexual abuse cases. Maldives was encouraged by the efforts of Iceland to improve the status and participation of women in society and its dedication in the protection of women's rights

560. Pakistan commended Iceland for accepting the majority of recommendations, including those it made. Pakistan commended the significant progress made by Iceland in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the laws and policies introduced for the protection of refugees, migrants, older persons and persons with disabilities.

561. The Philippines appreciated that Iceland had supported a large number of recommendations of those received. Philippines looked forward to the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles as well as the promulgation of its national human rights action plan. Philippines expressed the hope that Iceland would ratify ILO Convention No. 189.

562. Sierra Leone commended Iceland for its gender mainstreaming efforts, including in all policy and decision-making processes as well as the revision of the Gender Equality Act. Sierra Leone referred to Iceland's commitment to improving human rights standards including for foreigners with new policies, legislation and the 2016 action plan on integration. It commended Iceland for its commitment to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance and its recent ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Sierra Leone encouraged Iceland to develop new strategies and strengthen national policies to combat racism, hate crime and all forms of discrimination.

563. The Sudan commended the legislative developments since the previous review as well as the adoption of the National Action Plan against trafficking in persons and the adoption of measures to address violence and sexual abuse against children and for awareness-raising among children and the training of professionals. Sudan appreciated Iceland for accepting its

recommendations to continue efforts to adopt a national action plan for human rights and establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

564. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iceland, 4 other stakeholders made statements.

565. Center for Global Nonkilling referred to Iceland as a gender champion and to its top ranking in the Global Peace Index. It highlighted the importance of raising the issue of suicide prevention and that it was a target under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 3). Center for Global Nonkilling commented that Iceland had received 251 recommendations under the two universal periodic review cycles but had only made about 85 recommendations to other States. Center for Global Nonkilling hoped that Iceland, as a gender and peace champion, would participate more in the work of the Human Rights Council, and the universal periodic review.

566. Amnesty International welcomed the fact that 19 states had recommended that Iceland ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and that those recommendations enjoyed the support of Iceland. Noting that Iceland had already committed, during its first review in 2012, to consider ratification of the Optional Protocols to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture, Amnesty International urged Iceland to complete the ratification of those instruments without delay. Referring to the global refugee crisis, Amnesty International welcomed Iceland's general pledge to accept a greater number of refugees, including Syrian refugees through the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Amnesty International noted, however, that Iceland had yet to make a more detailed commitment with regard to the number of refugees it planned to accept and called on Iceland to make such a commitment, and consider participating in current efforts to relocate refugees within Europe. Amnesty International welcomed Iceland's efforts to establish a new national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, building on the Icelandic Human Rights Centre and encouraged the Government to expedite those efforts in close consultation with civil society. Amnesty International reported that the Government produced a draft legislative bill in 2016 decriminalizing defamation, after being charged by Parliament in 2010 with strengthening the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression. Amnesty International regretted Iceland's rejection of the recommendation to decriminalize defamation within its Civil Code and encouraged Iceland to reconsider and accept that recommendation.

567. International Humanist and Ethical Union welcomed Iceland's introduction of a bill removing the anti-blasphemy provision of its Criminal Code, as agreed by the Icelandic parliament on 2 August 2015. International Humanist and Ethical Union referred to extensive support for the bill amongst the various organizations consulted by the Parliament, including its campaign partners Sidmennt, and the bishop of Iceland, the Icelandic priesthood, the Association of Publishers, and PEN Iceland. International Humanist and Ethical Union referred to such action as an important step taken by Iceland in guaranteeing the human right to freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression for its citizens and urged other States to follow that good practice. International Humanist and Ethical Union stated that blasphemy laws protected ideas, not people and in so doing threatened the very underpinnings of the human rights framework. International Humanist and Ethical Union encouraged the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in full compliance with the Paris Principles, as recommended by a number of States. International Humanist and Ethical Union highlighted the recommendations made by OSCE/ODIHR issued recently on the creation of such an institution and invited Iceland to use the expertise, experience and network of the Icelandic Human Rights Center in that process.

568. International Lesbian and Gay Association and European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation made a joint statement. They welcomed the first cycle recommendation to Iceland on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC), and commended Iceland for accepting that recommendation. They expressed great concern that medical treatment in Iceland was carried out on intersex infants, who were unable to give consent, to “normalise” their sex characteristics. They stated that such violations were a breach of the rights of children as laid out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They noted that the United Nations Committee against Torture had also issued multiple recommendations to various countries that such practices constituted torture, cruel, degrading or inhumane treatment. They also reported that intersex persons in Iceland had limited access to redress due to a ten-year statute of limitation on reporting medical mistreatment. International Lesbian and Gay Association and European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation reported that legislation in Iceland did not explicitly cover discrimination on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) grounds in the fields of employment, housing, or health. They also called for hate crime and hate speech legislation to include the grounds of sex characteristics so as to protect the vulnerable intersex community. They stated that the Directorate of Immigration of Iceland offered no training to its staff or translators on issues about sexual orientation or gender identity, despite UNHCR guidelines on claims for refugee status covering sexual orientation or gender identity, which the institution reportedly followed. They hoped that Iceland would take decisive actions to rectify such matters before the next universal periodic review cycle.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

569. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 167 recommendations received, 133 enjoyed the support of Iceland and 34 were noted.

570. The delegation expressed its thanks to all for their participation and to the Secretariat and the Troika for their excellent and vital support. It expressed appreciation for the important and unique opportunity provided by the universal periodic review to reflect on the human rights situation in Iceland.

571. In conclusion, the delegation quoted from the statement made by H.E. Mr. Gudlaugur Thor Thordarson, Foreign Minister of Iceland, to the recent High-Level segment, that the universal periodic review had proven a valuable tool as it allowed each member state – even those that might think they were beyond reproach – to listen to the comments and questions of others, to receive criticism and recommendations to improve their human rights record.

Zimbabwe

572. The review of Zimbabwe was held on 2 November 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 Zimbabwe in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/ZWE/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/ZWE/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/ZWE/3).

573. At its 41st meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe (see section C below).

574. The outcome of the review of Zimbabwe comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/8), the views of Zimbabwe 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/34/8/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

575. The delegation of Zimbabwe expressed its profound appreciation to the President and Members of the Human Rights Council, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Troika and the several states that had made interventions during the review in November 2016, as well as the Secretariat.

576. Zimbabwe fully appreciated the importance of the universal periodic review mechanism and will continue to engage with this mechanism.

577. During the review, Zimbabwe received 260 recommendations, 142 of which were immediately supported while 18 were noted. The remaining 100 recommendations were deferred for further consideration, as those recommendations required further consultation at the national level.

578. Nine of the 100 deferred recommendations have since been supported bringing the number of supported recommendations to 151, while 6 recommendations were supported in part. A relevant factor in supporting those recommendations was the capacity of Zimbabwe to implement them before the next universal periodic review. Also, those recommendations were in line with the letter and spirit of the state's national development programmes.

579. The remaining 85 deferred recommendations have been noted, bringing the number of noted recommendations to 103. Most of those recommendations were repetitive and inconsistent with the state's national policies and values. Also, some of those recommendations sought to revisit what had already been addressed in the national laws.

580. Referring to the partially supported recommendations on ensuring the independence of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, the delegation stated that the Commission is independent and enjoys financial autonomy.

581. Referring to the noted recommendation on ensuring that humanitarian agencies can operate in all parts of the country without undue restrictions, the delegation stated that such agencies were guaranteed by law to operate freely, provided that they operated within the confines of that law.

582. Referring to the partially supported recommendation on the provision of free quality health care services for all children; the abolition of corporal punishment in all settings; and the strengthening of child protection systems in full compliance with international human rights obligations including the implementation of national child protection programmes by December 2018, the delegation stated that efforts were already being pursued to ensure that all children were progressively afforded free quality health care. Various child protection programmes in line with international obligations as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child were being implemented. Zimbabwe was, however, unable to support that part of the recommendation concerning corporal punishment as this matter was pending before the Constitutional Court.

583. Referring to those recommendations on the creation of a conducive environment for civil society organisations and on a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the delegation stated that those recommendations were partially supported with that part relating to the extension of an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the

situation of Human Rights Defenders being noted. Also noted were the recommendations on the issuance of a standing invitation to mandate holders of the UN Special Procedures. Such invitations will be extended on a case by case basis.

584. Although the recommendations to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Torture, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment and its Optional Protocol have been noted, the legal national framework prohibits torture and the infliction of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment.

585. Zimbabwe remained committed to strengthening its legal and policy framework as well as those institutions responsible for monitoring human rights situations.

586. Zimbabwe has been affected by the El Nino weather phenomenon which has adversely affected the implementation of social and economic rights, leaving the population vulnerable to famine and related challenges. The negative impact of the 2016 drought has exerted pressure on the Government to redirect resources from national social programmes towards feeding over eight hundred thousand vulnerable households. Zimbabwe was also experiencing the devastating effects of cyclone Dineo which, apart from claiming human lives, was destroying infrastructure, crops and livestock. A state of national disaster has been declared. The delegation appealed to the Human Rights Council to be cognisant of those challenges.

587. The Government remained hopeful that the Special Programme on Maize Production for Import Substitution, coupled with other ongoing initiatives like the Presidential Inputs Support Programme will mitigate those challenges.

588. Zimbabwe continued to be burdened by the debilitating effects of the imposition of economic sanctions by some countries in the west. The sanctions have severely limited the country's fiscal space and constrained economic growth. The sanctions have compounded the difficulties faced by the Government in its effort to mobilise resources for the provision of social services, including education and health provision, particularly in the rural areas. The absence of balance of payment support from international financial institutions has also forced the Government to largely depend on resources mobilised from the domestic market.

589. The Government was cognisant of the need to speed up the alignment of laws with the Constitution in order to implement some of the recommendations that have been supported.

590. On behalf of the Government, and the people of Zimbabwe, the delegation expressed its sincere appreciation to its development partners and to the international community at large for their cooperation, assistance and partnership in its efforts to protect, promote and strengthen human rights.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

591. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe, 17 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁵⁰ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

592. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) recognized the efforts made by Zimbabwe to comply with its human rights commitments. It highlighting the Zim-ASSET programme, and also commended Zimbabwe for its successful social programs, especially its educational policy. Venezuela appreciated the willingness of Zimbabwe to participate in this Review,

⁵⁰ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>

despite the imposition of unjust and unlawful unilateral coercive measures imposed by some countries.

593. Algeria commended Zimbabwe for efforts to protect and promote human rights, including the adoption of the new Constitution. It welcomed measures to combat corruption and to protect children's access to education. Algeria also welcomed the acceptances of recommendations made by Algeria including those relating to children's access to health care and the rights of persons with disabilities.

594. Angola supported Zimbabwe's firm commitment to co-operate with international and regional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. Macroeconomic measures have been put in place to overcome the sanctions imposed by some countries. Those sanctions have had perverse consequences for the people and constituted a violation of economic and social rights. Angola encouraged continued strengthening of socio-economic policies to reduce the adverse effects of drought in order to improve the food security of the most vulnerable groups.

595. Belarus stated that the close study of all of the recommendations by Zimbabwe showed that the Government paid a great deal of attention to the universal periodic review. It noted with satisfaction the acceptance of a significant number of recommendations, which included the recommendations made by Belarus.

596. Belgium appreciated the commitment to establish the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years. It requested to know about the concrete measures envisaged in that respect and the timetable for their implementation. Belgium noted that Zimbabwe had not accepted the recommendation to amend all discriminatory administrative provisions and regulations relating to the family, which had been made by Belgium. Belgium encouraged Zimbabwe to re-evaluate its position. Belgium expressed regret that Zimbabwe had not undertaken measures to abolish the death penalty.

597. Botswana noted that Zimbabwe had prioritised the sustenance of livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable. It commended the country for its resolute efforts to promote and protect human rights. Zimbabwe ratified some key human rights conventions and undertook legislative and institutional reforms aimed at the promotion of human rights.

598. Burundi congratulated Zimbabwe on the efforts and progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights despite the challenges it had faced because of the drought due to climate change. It welcomed the ratification of various international human rights instruments. It noted with satisfaction the various measures adopted to improve the rights of women and the institutional measures to strengthen the judicial system.

599. China thanked Zimbabwe for accepting the recommendations made by China. It commended Zimbabwe for introducing measures to promote sustainable economic social development and to comprehensively eradicate poverty and to enhance food security, strengthen infrastructure development and guarantee people's rights to education, health and housing. China called on the international community to respect the development path chosen by Zimbabwe and provide it with constructive aid in economic and social development.

600. The Republic of the Congo welcomed the commitment of Zimbabwe to its human rights obligations and the value Zimbabwe attached to the Universal Periodic Review mechanism. It noted the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, including those made by the Congo relating to the alignment of legislation to the Constitution and the incorporation of international commitments into law. The Congo encouraged bilateral and multilateral partners in Zimbabwe to support the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

601. Cuba reiterated that Zimbabwe had human rights challenges and emphasised that those challenges were being aggravated by the unilateral coercive measures that the country

suffered. However, Zimbabwe continued to make progress in improving the promotion and protection of the human rights. Cuba was grateful that Zimbabwe had accepted the recommendations made by Cuba, including continuing to work, with the support of the international community, to have the unilateral coercive measures imposed on the country lifted.

602. Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the interactive dialogue with the Zimbabwean delegation during the UPR Working Group last year provided a useful opportunity to get familiarized with Zimbabwe's experiences for the promotion and protection of human rights despite the challenges due to economic sanctions imposed by Western countries. It welcomed the acceptance of many of the recommendations including those made by DPRK.

603. Egypt thanked Zimbabwe for its responses to some the recommendations received, as well as some of the measures that had been taken to promote and protect human rights. It welcomed the acceptance of a large number of recommendations by Zimbabwe, which reflected the sincere efforts made to promote and protect human rights, which were in line with the new Constitution and obligations at the international level.

604. Ethiopia noted that Zimbabwe had accepted the recommendations made by Ethiopia for continuing efforts towards the capacity building of the national human rights institutions and for taking agricultural productivity measures to ensure food security in the country. Ethiopia encouraged Zimbabwe to take all necessary measures to fully implement the accepted recommendations.

605. Ghana encouraged Zimbabwe to put in place a comprehensive strategy to modify or at best eliminate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes that discriminate against women, in particular the persistent wage gap between women and men. It urged Zimbabwe to fully implement its new Constitution and to operationalize the key human rights institutions established by the Constitution.

606. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the steps taken by Zimbabwe to promote and protect human rights, notably the legislative measures that had been taken and other positive developments in the area of human rights. Iran expressed its appreciation for Zimbabwe constructive consideration of the recommendations Iran had made.

607. Iraq thanked Zimbabwe for the comprehensive information presented on the human rights situation in the country and its approach to the recommendation made by Iraq relating to the education system and supporting of vulnerable children to complete their education. Iraq recognised the acceptance of a vast number of recommendations.

608. Kenya noted that Zimbabwe had accepted most of the recommendations it had received, including the four recommendation that had been made by Kenya. It noted that the concrete steps taken including the adoption of a new Constitution in 2013 and the establishment of a National Steering Committee and the ongoing development of a national action plan will assist Zimbabwe to meet its obligations arising from treaties and recommendations.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

609. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

610. The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission noted with appreciation the strides made in the area of human rights. The Commission urged the Government to align the various pieces of legislation with the Constitution within a specified and reasonable time. Some of the recommendations were in line with findings of the Commission, especially the need for the ratification of rights instruments. The Commission urged the establishment,

operationalization and capacitation of independent commission supporting human rights and democracy, as well as further efforts to support some of the recommendations that had been noted.

611. African Culture International acknowledged Zimbabwe's efforts to implement the recommendations contained in the UPR working group report. However, it noted the Government inefficiencies in supporting freedom of expression as well as the ineffectual implementation of the Child Care and Protection Act. It encouraged Zimbabwe to unrestrictedly allow freedom of expression, develop strict rules to protect human rights defenders and journalists and cooperate with other member states to improve the political, economic and social situation.

612. Amnesty International regretted that the harmonisation of domestic laws with international human rights treaties and the 2013 Constitution was not complete. It welcomed Zimbabwe's acceptance of the recommendation to investigate the disappearance of human rights defender Itai Dzamara and ensure that those responsible were brought to justice and called on the Government to make sure that civil society; the media; and political opposition activists were able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.

613. Action Canada for Population and Development in collaboration with the Sexual Rights Initiative and Katswe Sistahood expressed deep concern that recommendations on decriminalisation and prohibition of discrimination against sex workers, women with non-normative sexualities and persons of diverse gender identities did not enjoy the support of Zimbabwe. It urged Zimbabwe to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and services; to review the Termination of Pregnancy Act; to decriminalise sex work; and to take seriously the attacks against women human rights defenders and civil society organisations.

614. CIVICUS (also on behalf of Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum) welcomed Zimbabwe's continued cooperation with the UPR process. However, it was saddened that the human rights situation on the ground remained dire, particularly regarding freedoms of assembly and expression. It urged the Government to fully investigate human rights abuses, in particular the disappearance of human rights activist Itai Dzamara, and to reconsider the Constitutional Amendment Bill No. 1 which, if passed, would weaken independence of the judiciary.

615. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) (also on behalf of Zimbabwe Human Rights Association) was concerned that human rights defenders continued to be harassed, arbitrarily arrested and tortured. FIDH urged Zimbabwe to fully investigate the human rights abuses highlighted during the UPR process, in particular the disappearance of Itai Dzamara. It further noted that the Government, immediately after the review, introduced the Constitution Amendment Bill No. 1, which affects the independence of the judiciary.

616. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droit de l'homme (RADDHO) noted with concern the inadequate resources allocated for the implementation of policies on food and health security and expressed support for the lifting of economic sanctions, which weighed heavily on the civilian population. RADDHO remained concerned about the restrictions on freedom of expression, association and assembly, the increased political motivated violence, and the lack of credible investigations into abuses by law enforcement agents.

617. The International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) (also on behalf of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights) called on Zimbabwe to improve the situation of human rights defenders. It noted that the Government was drafting a Cyber Crimes Bill which, if passed, would further curtail freedom of expression. ISHR urged the authorities to ensure compliance

of all legislation with international obligations; to safeguard the independence of the judiciary; and to invite the SR on human rights defenders.

618. United Nations Watch quoted six paragraphs from Zimbabwe's UPR report that commended or acknowledged Zimbabwe's progresses on human rights issues, to say that the truth was the opposite. It stated that the Government targeted members of the opposition and human rights activists with abductions, torture, arrests, abuse and harassment; restricted freedom of expression, press, assembly, association, and movement; interfered with the judiciary and failed to investigate or prosecute those responsible for violence.

619. Human Rights Watch noted that the Government had not aligned existing laws to the new Constitution; that Government's critics faced harassment, threats, and arbitrary arrest; and that torture and other ill-treatment of detainees remained a serious and systemic human rights problem. It called on the Government to ensure the independence of the judiciary and of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, ensure accountability for past abuses, and immediately provide information on the fate or whereabouts pro-democracy activist Itai Dzamara.

620. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Netherlands together with Sexual Rights Centre and the Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe noted that same sex relations were still criminalized and that the LGBTI community faced discrimination and violence in many aspects of life, including lack of protection by law enforcement and lack of equal access to health care. It called on the Government to adhere to international human rights standards and abandon unfair discrimination.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

621. The President stated that based on the information provided, of the 260 recommendations that had been received, 151 recommendations enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe, additional clarification on 6 recommendations was provided, indicating which part was supported and which one was noted, and 103 recommendations were noted.

622. In response to concerns about early and forced marriages, the delegation stated that the Constitution of Zimbabwe makes provision for a minimum age of 18 years for marriage, which was confirmed by the Constitutional Court. The Government was in the process of harmonizing all marriage-related laws with the Constitution and the harmonised marriages bill was undergoing consultation with stakeholders. With regard to the Judiciary, the delegation stated that the Constitution grants the Judiciary independence.

623. The delegation expressed its gratitude for the interventions by Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and civil society organisations operating within Zimbabwe. The Government will continue to work with the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and civil society organisations as it implements the recommendations that have been supported.

624. The issues of concern raised by States were being treated as matters of great importance. To that end, the Government was already taking action to implement the accepted recommendations and a national plan of action will be developed.

625. The Government also intends to scale up efforts to implement the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio Economic Transformation in order to revive and grow the economy in a sustainable manner with the aim of, inter alia, economically empowering the people of Zimbabwe and eradicating poverty.

626. The delegation, on behalf of the Government, expressed its gratitude to development partners and the United Nations Country Team, for their continued support to the UPR process in Zimbabwe. It stated that the Government will continue to engage with stakeholders and the international community on human rights issues.

Lithuania

627. The review of Lithuania was held on 6 November 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 Lithuania in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/LTU/1 and Corr.1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/LTU/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/LTU/3).

628. At its 41st meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Lithuania (see section C below).

629. The outcome of the review of Lithuania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/9), the views of Lithuania 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/34/9/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

630. The delegation of Lithuania stated that the Government highly valued its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. Recommendations from treaty bodies have proven useful for the promotion and protection of human rights. Lithuania put considerable efforts to implement recommendations from the second cycle of its universal periodic review. Those efforts have already yielded important wins in the realm of human rights. Notably, it gave a new positive impetus to the ongoing dialogue between the Government and civil society, including with the non-governmental organizations representing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. The interactive dialogue of the second review, which was held in November 2016, resulted in the Government committing to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. These inspiring examples have demonstrated the strong commitment of Lithuania to the universal periodic review process. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of the Government to continue to take measures to further improve the human rights situation in Lithuania.

631. During the interactive dialogue of its second review, Lithuania received 172 recommendations. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council that Lithuania submitted its position to all recommendations in a written form after a thorough analysis and active consultations with the relevant stakeholders. The majority of the recommendations proved to be fully in line with the Government's plans, policies, and priorities as well as its assessment of remaining challenges and problematic areas that required urgent attention. Therefore, the Government has supported without difficulty the vast majority (89 per cent) of the recommendations.

632. The delegation reported that out of the recommendations received, the Government supported 153 recommendations and noted 19 recommendations. At the same time, all recommendations - with only one exception clearly indicated in the working group report of the review held in November, 2016 - irrespective of whether they have already been accepted or only noted, would remain under consideration of the Government throughout the reporting

period of the second review in order to further improve the human rights situation and to bring it in line with international obligations of Lithuania.

633. The delegation presented some clarifications and updates concerning several accepted recommendations. The Government had made significant efforts to ensure gender equality in society. Lithuania took measures to raise public awareness, reduce the wage gap between women and men, and to improve its legislation in order to combat domestic violence and violence against women, and to provide assistance to victims and training programs for respective professionals. The delegation highlighted that the amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code were adopted in 2015 to enable police to provide for more efficient response to cases of domestic violence. Victims of violence and women at risk have received a special tool of urgent assistance to use in the event of danger and to call for assistance by pressing a single button. The Government has been discussing with relevant stakeholders, including the civil society, a new draft action plan on non-discrimination for the period of 2017-2019, which includes further initiatives to improve gender equality.

634. Furthermore, Lithuania amended the Law on the Rights of the Child in 2017 to bring it in line with its international human rights obligations in order to combat violence against children. The amendments have included prohibition of all forms of violence against a child, including corporal punishment and a comprehensive definition of violence against a child. In addition, the amendments streamlined a procedure of taking away a child from abusive parents or unsafe environment, which remained subject to judicial authorization. The Government has been taking steps to provide the necessary training for law enforcement officials in order to ensure effective enforcement of these amendments.

635. Regarding the recommendations to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, the delegation explained that the Seimas Ombudsmen Office has been currently discussing the status of the institution with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and that the final solution should be reached shortly.

636. The delegation stated that Lithuania has taken serious steps to fight the trafficking in human beings. During the reporting period, the Government has taken measures to provide victims of human trafficking with support, bring its legislation in line with international obligations, improve national mechanisms for prevention of human trafficking and provide law enforcement officers with the necessary training. The delegation noted an increase in pre-trial investigations and in the number of offenders convicted by courts for crimes related to human trafficking as well as enhanced capacity of law enforcement officers to combat human trafficking. Those achievements were direct results of the Government's efforts made during the reporting period.

637. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Lithuania to further improve its human rights situation in line with its international human rights obligations, as well as in close consultations with civil society, and international partners and institutions. The delegation stated that those achievements made Lithuania a credible candidate for the Human Rights Council for 2022-2024.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

638. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania, 16 delegations made statements.

639. Albania noted with appreciation the constructive engagement of Lithuania during the universal periodic review and the commitment of the Government to promote and protect human rights. Albania noted the efforts of the Government to improve the national legislation and practice in the area of human rights and to implement recommendations from the universal periodic review.

640. Belarus stated that the acceptance of a considerable number of recommendations by Lithuania demonstrated the responsible approach of Lithuania to the improvement of the national human rights mechanisms. It hoped for thorough approach of the Government to implement recommendations from the second review, and in particular those recommendations concerning measures to combat discrimination, intolerance and hate speech.

641. The Council of Europe referred to several recommendations from monitoring bodies of the Council of Europe addressed to Lithuania concerning inadequate legal and policy framework for the protection of persons belonging to minorities, cases of alleged discrimination and of racist hate speech and violence, insufficient protection for persons with disabilities and victims of domestic violence, and the high corruption perception level. It welcomed measures taken by the Government to address those issues and invited Lithuania to ratify the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

642. Egypt commended Lithuania for amendments made to the laws on domestic violence and on gender pay gap. It expressed concerns about the cases of intolerance and xenophobia. Egypt welcomed the acceptance of its five recommendations to establish an independent national human rights institution, ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families; investigate cases of racism, islamophobia and xenophobia, increase and promote tolerance and intercultural understanding; and take effective measures for social integration of refugees.

643. Estonia commended Lithuania for the acceptance of majority of the recommendations made during its second review and for its commitment to strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women, particularly to ratify the Convention on Prevention and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Estonia noted with appreciation that the Government continued its efforts to protect the rights of the child and has accepted a recommendation made by Estonia to adopt legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment of children and to consider awareness-raising activities to increase public knowledge about the issue.

644. Georgia noted with appreciation the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights, including efforts to improve the protection of the right of the child, to combat discrimination against women and to ensure the effective participation of non-governmental organisations in decision-making. Georgia commended Lithuania for its efforts to combat domestic violence. It noted with appreciation that Lithuania had supported the vast majority of recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Georgia.

645. Iraq appreciated the acceptance by Lithuanian of its recommendations to fight poverty and achieve prosperity. Iraq welcomed the acceptance of a recommendation to improve the services in the centres for foreigners and in particular for asylum seekers with special needs. It encouraged Lithuania to reconsider its refusal to accede to the Convention against Discrimination in Education. Iraq commended the acceptance by Lithuania of most of the recommendations that were submitted to Lithuania.

646. Kyrgyzstan noted that Lithuania had supported a majority of recommendations of the second review. It commended Lithuania for supporting the recommendation put forward by Kyrgyzstan to address gender-based violence and to take additional measures to protect children from corporal punishment and sexual crimes. Kyrgyzstan expressed its conviction that the implementation of those recommendations would improve the protection of rights of women and children.

647. Libya noted with a satisfaction the progress made by Lithuania during the reporting period. It noted with appreciation the acceptance by Lithuania the 153 recommendations.

648. Maldives noted with appreciation meaningful participation of Lithuania in the process of universal periodic review and that Lithuania supported the three recommendations made by Maldives. It was encouraged by efforts of Lithuania to ensure gender equality, to combat discrimination against women and to increase the participation of women in all levels of governance.

649. Pakistan commended Lithuania for accepting majority of the recommendations which were made during the universal periodic review. Pakistan welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism to protect and promote human rights. Pakistan commended the development of various national plans to implement the rights to health and education and of women, children and of persons with disabilities.

650. The Philippines noted with appreciation that Lithuania supported the majority of 172 recommendations received during the interactive dialogue of the review. The Philippines thanked Lithuania for accepting its recommendations, namely, to step up efforts towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and to sustain efforts to eradicate domestic violence and gender-based violence. The Philippines hoped for the ratification by Lithuania of ILO Convention 189.

651. Romania noted the commitment of Lithuania to the protection and promotion of human rights at national and international levels. It expressed its appreciation that Lithuania supported the recommendations put forward by Romania during the second review.

652. The Russian Federation noted the acceptance by Lithuania of its recommendations to eliminate discrimination on the basis of language in the areas of education and employment, and to adopt a law on national minorities. It noted with concern that Lithuania did not support several recommendations relevant to a part of its population and a recommendation to put an end to the practice of rewriting and interpreting history based on political interests. The Russian Federation noted that criminal prosecution for expressing views on some historical events different from the Government was not in accordance with Lithuania's international obligations on freedom of expression.

653. Sierra Leone noted that Lithuania supported most of 172 recommendations from the second review. It encouraged Lithuania to accelerate efforts of accreditation of Seimas Ombudsman Office to bring its status in line with the Paris Principles. Sierra Leone noted that further efforts were necessary to address acts of racism and xenophobia, to improve the integration of ethnic minorities and migrants, and increase the legal age for marriage.

654. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) appreciated the efforts made by Lithuania to implement accepted recommendations from the universal periodic review. Venezuela noted that persons with disabilities received free technical means of support or partial subsidies from the 10 regional branches of the Centre for the Technical Medical Support and their municipalities. Venezuela recognized the progress made by Lithuania in the area of human rights and encouraged Lithuania to continue promoting successful social programs for the well-being of the people.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

655. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania, 2 other stakeholders made statements.

656. Action Canada for Population and Development noted with appreciation the acceptance of recommendations on sexual and reproductive rights by Lithuania. It expressed concern about the failure of the Government to fulfil some recommendations received during the first review, in particular a recommendation to make available various family planning methods, including modern and affordable contraceptives. It reported that the Government had failed to undertake any action to improve access to contraception and that the draft law

on sexual and reproductive health was not adopted due to a lack of political will. Action Canada for Population and Development called upon the Government to implement a comprehensive law on women's reproductive rights and to introduce comprehensive sexuality education in schools.

657. International Lesbian and Gay Association jointly with European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation commended Lithuania for accepting almost all recommendations on sexual orientation and gender identity. It was noted in the joint statement that Lithuania has accepted the criticism and has taken concrete actions towards achieving progress. The Government did not support two recommendations to amend and review the Law on Protection of Minors. It was noted in the joint statement that while the Government claimed that this Law was not implemented in a discriminatory manner, it was used to censor public information on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons on three different occasions in 2013. The Government claimed that the law was necessary for the protection of the rights of the child. However, the law violated the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender children to receive objective and scientific information. Therefore, Lithuanian should amend the Law, so that it does not openly stigmatize lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, concluded the joint statement.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

658. The President stated that based on the information provided, out of 172 recommendations received, 153 enjoyed the support of Lithuania, and 19 were noted.

659. The delegation of Lithuania presented some clarifications regarding several statements made by United Nations Member States. Regarding cases of discrimination and hate speech, the delegation explained that the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes have contained provisions to combat various forms of discrimination. The full enforcement of those provisions has remained a challenge. The Government, in cooperation with civil society has been developing a national action plan on non-discrimination for 2017-2019 in order to provide measures to address discrimination in practice.

660. In response of comments on non-ratification of several international human rights instruments by Lithuania, the delegation explained that the current position of Lithuania should not be seen as a refusal to ratify those treaties. Lithuania would not be in a position to ratify them at this stage. However, the issue of ratification of those treaties would remain under the consideration of the Government, similar to all recommendations that were noted. For example, despite the ratification process of the Convention against Discrimination in Education has started, the current position of the Government is that the ratification will be possible only after the Convention itself is updated. While remaining committed to uphold the rights of migrant workers and their families and ensuring legal guarantees for the protection of their rights, Lithuania has not considered a priority the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

661. Regarding comments on corruption rates, the delegation explained that the transparent and wide media coverage of corruption cases, while being welcomed as positive experience, could have created an impression in society that corruption cases has been considerably increasing, which is not based on statistical data. The delegation assured the Human Rights Council that the Government would pursue its efforts to prevent and fight corruption.

662. Lithuania signed the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. The process of the ratification was slightly delayed due to the national elections at the end of 2016, but it has resumed and would be completed in the upcoming Parliamentary session before the month of June, 2017.

663. In conclusion, the delegation of Lithuania reaffirmed the commitment of Lithuania to the universal periodic review and to the follow up of the recommendations from the review.

Uganda

664. The review of Uganda was held on 3 November 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 Uganda in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/UGA/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/UGA/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/UGA/3).

665. At its 42nd meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Uganda (see section C below).

666. The outcome of the review of Uganda comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/10), the views of Uganda 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/34/10/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

667. The delegation of Uganda stated that Uganda accepted a majority of recommendations made during the Universal Periodic Review Working Group and that the Government was in the process of integrating them into the draft National Action Plan (NAP) on Human Rights, as these recommendations constitute an invaluable input from the Human Rights Council, which will enrich the substance of the draft NAP. The delegation also noted that it was the intention of Government to submit the draft NAP to Cabinet for adoption in due course. A number of recommendations were noted mainly because they were either imprecise in formulation or would pose legal and other challenges for Uganda if accepted. This notwithstanding, Uganda will continue engagement on those outstanding issues.

668. The delegation added that at an appropriate time, Uganda will invite the international community to cooperate in order to ensure full and effective implementation of the NAP, according with its Second National Development Plan.

669. The delegation concluded by drawing the attention of the Council on a textual error contained in the Addendum to the UPR WG report related to the recommendation 116.6 namely: International Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) should be substituted with International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED).

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

670. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uganda, 16 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁵¹ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

671. Angola supported Uganda's efforts to improve girls' access to education and to upgrade legislation related to the criminalization of female genital mutilation and domestic violence.

672. Belgium regretted that Uganda did not accept its recommendation to increase access to sexual health services for women and girls and nonetheless hoped that measures will be taken in this regard. Belgium also regretted that Uganda did not support recommendations related to the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

673. Botswana appreciated the adoption of a National Action Plan on Human Rights, and measures taken to implement related protection of vulnerable groups including women and children in Uganda. Botswana noted efforts by Uganda in addressing female genital mutilation, and encouraged Uganda to make a concerted effort, aimed at ending female genital mutilation.

674. Brazil appreciated the balanced intervention by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uganda, addressing several sensitive human rights issues. Brazil welcomed Uganda's acceptance of the vast majority of recommendations received. It noted that even though Brazil's recommendation to decriminalize same-sex relations did not enjoy Uganda's support, the openness on this matter and several other human rights challenges was acknowledged.

675. Burundi welcomed Uganda's efforts for the adoption of a national development plan serving, inter alia, as strategic framework for the implementation of international and regional human rights commitments. Burundi lauded Uganda's efforts to combat violence against women and girls, female genital mutilation (FGM), trafficking in persons and domestic violence, and efforts to promote education for all. Burundi supported the adoption of the UPR WG report on Uganda.

676. China welcomed the constructive participation of Uganda in the UPR and its commitment to implement the accepted recommendations, including those made by China regarding social, economic and sustainable development and the protection of the rights of women. China appreciated the priority given by Uganda to overcome poverty, and its efforts to promote the rule of law. China called upon the international community to provide constructive assistance to Uganda.

677. Congo noted with satisfaction that Uganda supported their recommendation concerning the ratification of international human rights instruments. Congo called the international community to support Uganda in the implementation of the adopted recommendations.

678. Cuba congratulated Uganda for the incorporation of the World Education Human Rights Program in its educational policy; the adoption of new regulations to combat child labour and trafficking in persons; and the steps taken to ensure access to education for all. Cuba thanked Uganda for having accepted its recommendations regarding the implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the fight against corruption.

⁵¹ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/34thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

679. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea appreciated the constructive participation of Uganda in the UPR process. Taking note of the Report of the Working Group, it commended Uganda for its continued commitment to and exertion for human rights. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed Uganda's acceptance of many of the recommendations showing its will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

680. Djibouti underlined that Uganda supported most of the recommendations they received at the second cycle, especially those on the ratification of international and regional treaties.

681. Egypt welcomed the response of Uganda to the first UPR cycle challenges and valued the acceptance by Uganda of the majority of the recommendations received during the second cycle, including its recommendations. Egypt noted the positive cooperation of Uganda with the UPR WG, its efforts aimed to promote and protect human rights and its commitment to international human rights instruments.

682. Ethiopia noted with appreciation Uganda's acceptance of a considerable number of recommendations from the second UPR cycle, including Ethiopia's recommendations on the implementation of the second five-year national development plan and the economic rights of the people. It commended Uganda for taking a meaningful action in finalizing a draft National Action Plan.

683. Ghana commended the positive steps taken by Uganda to prevent and respond to allegations of violence against women and girls, including by adopting laws that criminalize female genital mutilation, domestic violence, and trafficking in persons among others. Ghana was encouraged by Uganda's cooperation with the OHCHR and commended Uganda for instituting progressive legal frameworks on the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.

684. Haiti regretted that Uganda noted the three recommendations it made. The recommendations called for increasing the number of tribunals and legal aid centres, revising the minimum wage and implementing the 2008 draft Bill on Food and Nutrition. India appreciated Uganda for the receptive and constructive manner in which it participated in the UPR. It was encouraging to note that Uganda accepted as many as 148 recommendations. India noted that Uganda had gained much from its participation in the UPR and hoped that the accepted recommendations will be implemented in the coming years.

685. Kenya was pleased to note that Uganda accepted all the four recommendations made by Kenya and encouraged Uganda to continue the momentum of implementing the recommendations received. Kenya noted that Uganda had undertaken policy, legal and administrative reforms which involved the police, the Judiciary and prisons sectors. It stated that the pending National Action Plan on human rights should strengthen Uganda's ability to implement the recommendations.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

686. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uganda, ten other stakeholders made statements.

687. The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) stated that the process of adopting the National Action Plan of Human Rights should be concluded expeditiously and a monitoring and evaluation framework developed to track progress of the priority interventions. The Commission reiterated its call to the Government to ratify and domesticate the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, ILO Convention No. 189, Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment, Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the

Rights of the Child. UHRC urged the Government to address human rights challenges that tend to occur during the electoral cycle and those that are perpetrated due to real or perceived discrimination and or ethnic tension.

688. The International Centre Against Censorship (Article 19) regretted that Uganda failed to fully implement its commitments from the first UPR regarding freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. Article 19 expressed disappointment at the rejection of specific recommendations to amend those laws and was particularly concerned at the crackdown on these rights during the 2016 presidential elections. It urged for prevention, protection and prosecution for attacks and reforms to inter alia the Penal Code, the Press and Journalists Act and the Public Order Management Act.

689. The Advocates for Human Rights called on the Government to reconsider its position on recommendations concerning the death penalty and to make progress toward the abolition of capital punishment by adopting de jure moratorium, and to encourage the adoption of the Law Revision (Penalties in Criminal Matters) Miscellaneous Amendment Bill 2015, aimed at giving effect to the *Kigula* ruling by amending laws that provide for mandatory death sentences and reducing the number of offences that are punishable by death.

690. Action Canada for Population and Development was deeply concerned that Uganda did not support recommendations to combat and prevent discrimination and social stigmatization, which impact persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, and those on the grounds of real or perceived sexual orientation or gender. It urged Uganda to take steps to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights for all people and called on the Government to honour its commitment made in the Abuja Declaration to increase budget allocations for health and health-related services. It also urged Uganda to amend, pass and implement the School Health Policy.

691. The International Humanist and Ethical Union was disappointed by Uganda's rejection of recommendations to amend the Public Order Management Act, the Non-Governmental Organisations Act, to ensure free Assembly and Association in line with international human rights standards and of those specifically relating to access to abortion. It urged Uganda to improve law enforcement, the quality of education and to establish clear principles and priorities for the elimination of child sacrifice and ritual murder, including implementing legislation abolishing child sacrifices.

692. The World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS) expressed concerns over restrictions on freedom of expression during periods of elections, the physical assault on journalists and threats to those who cover the activities of opposition political parties. CIVICUS was also concerned about the recent attacks on freedom of association exemplified by break-ins into the premises of civil society organisations and that recommendations to amend, repeal or improve such legislation, including the sections of the Non-Governmental Organisations Act of 2016 and the Public Order Management Act of 2013 did not get the full support of the Government.

693. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues urged Uganda to consider recommendations that seek to implement the *Kigula* ruling by the Supreme Court to revise legislation that provides for the mandatory death penalty through enactment of the Law Revision (Penalties in Criminal Matters) Miscellaneous Amendments Bill 2015. It further urged Uganda to consider recommendations that seek to protect the rights to liberty and freedom of expression, association and assembly as recognized in the Constitution, by an amendment of the Public Order Management Act or adoption of regulations and cease the harassment of political activists, human rights defenders and journalists.

694. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) deplored the discrimination and social stigmatization, in particular of persons with disabilities, persons with albinism and same-sex relationships between consenting adults. RADDHO urged the

revision of the Public Order Management Act to guarantee an adequate use of force and dismantle the disciplines which allow public authorities to ban peaceful protests. It stressed the need to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and that a formal moratorium on the death penalty with the aim of abolishing capital punishment should be adopted.

695. The Lutheran World Federation noted that it has submitted a parallel report with its partners, outlining some of the challenges refugees face around access to justice, child rights, right to education, rights of persons with disabilities and women rights and was glad to see that related recommendations enjoyed the support of the Government. It further reiterated its support and desire to collaborate with the Government of Uganda to ensure a swift implementation of the recommendations made.

696. Human Rights Watch was of the view that in practice, the Government displayed limited commitment to protecting freedom of expression, association, and assembly. It noted that State violence, including torture and extrajudicial killings occur without investigation and that many abuses were evident during the 2016 elections, where concerns were voiced, that the elections were neither free nor fair. It stated that at least 600 people, including children, have been killed by the military in Kasese, Western Uganda.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

697. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that based on the information provided out of 226 recommendations received, 148 enjoyed the support of Uganda and 78 were noted.

698. In replying to comments, the Head of the delegation of Uganda stated that Uganda's commitment for the implementation of supported recommendations was unequivocal. The Government had already started the process for integrating them in the national plan. Regarding noted recommendations, the delegation indicated that they will be subject to further consultations with stakeholders with a view to possible implementation in line with the Constitution. Moreover, Uganda's commitment for the involvement of all stakeholders in the UPR process, especially with regard to participation in the inter-ministerial committee, which prepared the national report, was unquestionable. Finally, the delegation noted that Uganda has developed one of the best refugee policies that would serve as a model at the upcoming United Nations conference on refugees to be hosted in Uganda. The delegation also noted that the bottom-up consultative mechanism the Government put in place was instrumental in building consensus and ownership of the final outcome, two elements that in turn, will contribute to the implementation of the UPR recommendations.

699. In the same vein, the multi-disciplinary committee coordinated by the Government, facilitated a more structured approach to the whole process. Other partners, including from the United Nations system, played a supportive role though the Government remained the leader of the process. Ultimately, the involvement of various stakeholders in a more consultative manner enhanced the transparency of the process thus ensuring credibility to the final outcome.

700. The delegation encouraged those partners who extended their support all along the UPR process to make sure that their support be directed at areas prioritized by the Government for external support. Any assistance from the international community should be complementary and channelled through those areas specifically identified by the Government. In the view of the delegation, technical assistance was an important factor without which the ultimate objective of the UPR exercise could be hardly achievable by developing countries.

Timor-Leste

701. The review of Timor-Leste was held on 3 November 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 Timor-Leste in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TLS/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TLS/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TLS/3).

702. At its 42nd meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste (see section C below).

703. The outcome of the review of Timor-Leste comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/11), the views of Timor-Leste 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/34/11/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

704. Timor-Leste indicated that it undertook a strong commitment to improving and promoting the human rights of its citizens based on a culture of mutual respect and non-discrimination. It acknowledged the Universal Periodic Review mechanism as an important pillar in the development of human rights in the country, which promotes open and constructive dialogue. In this connection, it expressed its gratitude to the United Nations Human Rights Advisory Team, which supported the preparation of the national report to the second cycle UPR.

705. Timor-Leste highlighted that the consultation process was central to this UPR exercise: the technical team responsible for preparing the national report organized consultations with relevant ministries, civil society, members of the religious community, the National Police, officers of the National Human Rights Institution and various United Nations agencies present in Timor-Leste with a view to gathering a credible and comprehensive set of information that would reflect the situation in the country.

706. Timor-Leste expressed special thanks to the civil society that had been involved in this process from the beginning. In this connection, it recognized the presence of the National Ombudsman for Human Rights during the adoption of the Timor-Leste UPR outcome.

707. Timor-Leste emphasized that despite several challenges, its commitment to the defense of human rights remained unwavering. As Timor-Leste wishes to develop a strong society, it has to guarantee its citizens the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. It firmly believed that the participation in the Universal Periodic Review was an important step to this end.

708. Timor-Leste stated that out of a total of 154 recommendations received, it supported 146 recommendations, and noted 8 recommendations. Timor-Leste added that among the 146 supported recommendations, 14 recommendations had already been implemented, and 118 recommendations were being implemented.

709. Timor-Leste further affirmed that in relation to the recommendations on the rights of women and children, Timor-Leste had already adopted a National Plan on Gender-Based Violence, which was in the second phase of implementation, and a National Action Plan on children. In addition, Timor-Leste was preparing a new Civil Registry Law that would help ensure that all children in Timor-Leste are registered at birth.

710. Timor-Leste also emphasized that it continued to place priority on the protection of the rights of women and that it was committed to highlighting the importance of the role of women in political and national development by investing in their education, and economic and political participation.

711. Timor-Leste reiterated its commitment to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

712. Timor-Leste noted that it would hold the presidential elections on 20 March 2017, and that the legislative elections were scheduled for July this year. For the first time, Timorese nationals residing abroad will be able to exercise their right to vote during these elections in their respective country of residence, which reflects Timor-Leste's effort to involve all its citizens in the democratic political process.

713. Timor-Leste encouraged the visit of all Special Procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council while it recognized that there were some delays in responding to their requests for visit. It was working to improve its channels of communication in this regard.

714. Timor-Leste stated that access to justice was a fundamental right that faces a number of obstacles such as the lack of human and technical resources and lack of knowledge of the available means of access to justice. Timor-Leste believes that it is an obligation of the State to educate its citizens in this important area, which is essential to ensure that all citizens have access to justice and that they are informed of their rights. Timor-Leste is working together with local and international partners to strengthen the judicial system. In this regard, Timor-Leste highlighted the existence of mobile courts and the creation of "Access to Justice Clinics".

2. View expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

715. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste, 18 delegations made statements. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) highlighted the efforts made to advance economic, social and cultural rights towards an adequate standard of living for its people, such as development initiatives that provide adequate housing for the vulnerable persons and their families. It recognized the progress made by Timor-Leste in the implementation of the recommendation from the first cycle universal periodic review.

716. Algeria welcomed the efforts made and the results achieved in the promotion and protection of human rights, *inter alia*, in the fight against torture and ill-treatment, promotion of gender equality, combating child labour and strengthening the protection of children. Algeria welcomed the commitment and cooperation of Timor-Leste with the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review. It noted that Timor-Leste accepted 146 recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Algeria concerning the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of a National Plan of Action on the Rights of Children.

717. Angola appreciated the determination of Timor-Leste to give priority to the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular with regard to the submission of reports, including the initial report on economic, social and cultural rights and the report on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. In this regard, it encouraged Timor-Leste to strengthen justice reform process to ensure registration of births for all citizens, and to continue its policy of social protection for the family, particularly in rural areas, as well as to

continue giving priority to the education of children, especially girls. Angola noted with satisfaction that the current electoral campaign was taking place in a safe and quiet environment. Angola expressed hope that the presidential elections to be held on 20 March 2017 would strengthen stability and the rule of law.

718. Brazil welcomed the acceptance of recommendations, including those formulated by Brazil in favour of persons with disabilities and rights of children. It recognized the commitment of Timor-Leste in the implementation of public policies for the promotion of human rights, especially the right to health. Brazil encouraged Timor-Leste to make efforts to promote gender equality and to overcome discriminatory practices based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Brazil referred to a successful regional cooperation in the framework of the Community of Portuguese Language Speaking Countries (CPLP) together with OHCHR on the exchange of good practices and sharing experiences for national implementation of the universal periodic review.

719. Brunei Darussalam appreciated the commitment of Timor-Leste to the universal periodic review process by accepting the large majority of recommendations, including its recommendations to ensure that people continue to have access to healthcare services, especially in rural areas. It noted with satisfaction efforts, including the use of mobile clinics. It was pleased to note that Timor-Leste accepted its recommendation to ensure vulnerable groups continue to have access to free education. It welcomed the commitment to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

720. Cabo Verde appreciated with satisfaction the progress achieved in the political and development sphere, and in the accession to international human rights instruments and the adoption of crucial legislative measures, as well as thematic action plans and programmes. It congratulated Timor-Leste for accepting about 95% of recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Cabo Verde.

721. China welcomed the constructive participation of Timor-Leste in the universal periodic review, and commended Timor-Leste on the active implementation of the accepted recommendations. China thanked Timor-Leste for having accepted its recommendations: to develop a National Action Plan for Human Rights; to advance judicial reform; and to continue developing its health service. China commended Timor-Leste on efforts to promote its economic and social development and to adopt measures, including housing, education and employment, as well as the progress made in addressing domestic violence and discrimination against women. China urged the international community to provide technical assistance and to support Timor-Leste to protect and promote human rights.

722. Cuba congratulated Timor-Leste for its commitment to promote and protect the human rights of its people. It also welcomed the achievements made in the protection of human rights, particularly in the education and health areas, as well as the adoption of the Law against Domestic Violence and National Action Plan against Gender Violence.

723. Indonesia welcomed Timor-Leste's commitment to promote and protect human rights through the strengthening of the judiciary and structural laws and the implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan for the period of 2011-2030. It welcomed Timor-Leste's effort to further implement the recommendations from the Truth, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission and the Indonesia - Timor-Leste's Commission of Truth and Friendship. Indonesia commended Timor-Leste for accepting all its recommendations, namely to expedite the process of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

724. Iraq valued the acceptance of its recommendations, in particular, the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the accession of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the submission of reports to treaty bodies.

725. Lao People's Democratic Republic was pleased to note the continued efforts and steps taken by Timor-Leste to promote and protect human rights by accepting 146 out of 154 recommendations, including two made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic on enhancing women's empowerment and greater representation of women in decision-making, and ensuring the rights to access to quality of education for vulnerable groups, including women and children. It welcomed the progress made in the promotion of rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities by making necessary efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

726. Malaysia congratulated Timor-Leste for the constructive engagement and acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including its own recommendations. Malaysia was encouraged by Timor-Leste's efforts to continue to take a balanced approach to all aspects of human rights, paying particular attention to those in the most vulnerable situations.

727. The Maldives appreciated that Timor-Leste accepted its two recommendations: to continue its efforts to improve access to health-care services, and to finalize the creation and facilitate the functioning of a national council for persons with disabilities. It welcomes the commitment of Timor-Leste to promote the rights of women, gender equality and to combat gender-based violence through a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach.

728. Nicaragua commended Timor-Leste on the acceptance of 146 recommendations and noted with satisfaction the ongoing implementation of a number of them. Nicaragua encouraged Timor-Leste to continue to promote and protect the human rights of its people, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities.

729. Pakistan welcomed the establishment of the National Directive Commission to develop a national action plan for children. It appreciated legislations such as the Law against Domestic Violence.

730. Philippines thanked Timor-Leste for accepting all its recommendations, namely: the ratification the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, and to provide adequate funding and human resources to its national human rights institution. It commended Timor-Leste for adopting the National Action Plan on Children, the National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence, the National Policy for Inclusion and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the National Mental Health Strategy.

731. The Republic of Korea welcomed Timor-Leste's promotion of gender equality and prevention of domestic violence, and implementation of a National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities. It noted with appreciation the standing invitation issued to all special procedures mandate holders. The Republic of Korea reiterated its support and assistance to Timor-Leste's health programmes and to ensure the political participation of women and youth through the *LEARN* Project, especially in the context of the upcoming elections.

732. Sudan welcomed the important developments since 2011, including the ratification of the core human rights treaties, ILO conventions, and promotion of the right to education. Sudan appreciated the acceptance of 146 recommendations, including its two recommendations, namely, to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to present the report to mandate holders.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

733. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste, 6 other stakeholders made statements.

734. The Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice recognized the efforts made by Timor-Leste to respect and protect the rights for all citizens of Timor-Leste, bearing in mind many challenges faced by it. It noted that too many citizens failed to benefit from development in

Timor-Leste. It also referred to the inequality between rural and urban population, men and women, and rich and poor, which does not correspond to the inclusive and sustainable development potential of Timor-Leste.

735. Amnesty International noted that attempts in previous years to bring to justice those suspected of criminal acts had not been sufficient. It regretted the lack of justice, truth and reparation for women and girls who suffered sexual and gender-based violence by members of the Indonesian security forces and Timorese men. It also pointed out that despite guarantees of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly in the Constitution and domestic law, the police had banned peaceful gatherings concerning demands for accountability for past crimes or corruption by government officials. It was also concerned that the 2014 Media Law could stifle freedom of expression and hamper freelance media workers, student journalists and bloggers from journalistic work.

736. Action Canada for Population and Development, making its statement on behalf of the Sexual Rights Initiative, noted that while Timor-Leste took some positive steps to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-sexual and inter-sex persons, many continued to be subjected to high levels of violence. It urged the Government to conduct sensitization campaigns across the country and enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. It also urged Timor-Leste to amend Article 52 of the Penal Code to include bias based on gender identity and inter-sex status as aggravating factors in the commission of a crime.

737. Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, making its statement in solidarity with the Judicial System Monitoring Programme, regretted the government's explanation that the Media Law was in line with international standards and respected freedom of expression. It noted that this law placed restrictions on foreign journalists and international media outlets. It also noted that provisions in the Penal Code criminalized defamation and had been used against journalists who exposed corruption in government ministries and the judiciary. It further called on Timor-Leste to amend the Media Law in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and fully implement the recommendations of the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation.

738. The American Association for Jurists recommended that Timor-Leste: ratify the international instruments, to which it had not yet acceded; strengthen training on human rights for members of the National Police Forces and of the Armed Forces; implement a children's and human rights National Action Plan; and strengthen the dialogue with the United Nations Human Rights Council mechanisms and treaty bodies.

739. VIDES International, in a joint statement with Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, noted with deep concern that further efforts were required to ensure women's and children's rights. It called attention to recommendations having particular relevance for the rights of women and children as the most vulnerable groups in Timor-Leste, due to discrimination and human rights abuses they are subjected to. It urged the Government to consider inadequate political and social participation, barriers to quality education, unemployment and lack of reasonable payment as the main causes of current inequalities. It also highlighted the fact that corporal punishment was still present, especially in the education system, and that women and girls were often victims of violence in their own families.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

740. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 154 recommendations received, 146 enjoyed the support of Timor-Leste, and 8 were noted.

741. Timor-Leste concluded by stating that it was committed to the universal periodic review process. It recognized the presence of non-governmental organizations that had

ensured that its consultation process was robust and valid. Timor-Leste took pride in the fact that it had strong civil society that helps the Government to protect citizens' rights.

Republic of Moldova

742. The review of the Republic of Moldova was held on 4 November 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 Moldova in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/MDA/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/MDA/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/MDA/3).

743. At its 42nd meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova (see section C below).

744. The outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/12), the views of the Republic of Moldova 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/34/12/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

745. The delegation of the Republic of Moldova headed by His Excellency, Mr. Eduard Serbenco, Deputy Minister of Justice commended the contribution of the Member States of the Human Rights Council for their recommendations which served as a great opportunity for Moldova to scrutinize its progress in protecting and promoting human rights. It added that the 209 recommendations formulated during the 26th session of the UPR Working Group served as an important assessment of the State human rights obligations and commitments at the national level.

746. The delegation referred to the implementation of the second National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) for 2011–2014 and the fact that following the 2nd cycle of the UPR, the Government had launched a large process of drafting and promoting a new general Human Rights policy document dedicated to the implementation of the UPR recommendations as well as those of other international and regional bodies. The draft of the Action Plan was expected to undergo a consultation process and will be submitted to the Government for approval. A Human Rights Secretariat will be created as a unit responsible for coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the National Human Rights Action Plan as well as of other international human rights recommendations.

747. The Republic of Moldova was committed to further strengthen the independence of the Ombudsman, the Council on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Ensuring Equality (or the Equality Council) and to contribute to the consolidation of their institutional capacities.

748. Special attention will be paid to the activity of the National Preventive Mechanism Against Torture to eradicate cases of ill-treatment, ensuring the fulfilment of the criminal legislation purposes and achievement of social equity.

749. The Republic of Moldova was considering the possibility to become Party to other major human rights international treaties. On 6 February 2017 it had signed the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence. The draft of a new strategy on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence for 2017-2021 was currently undergoing public consultation. The Strategy for ensuring equality between women and men in Moldova for 2017-2021, as well as the Action Plan for its implementation had been approved by the Government on the 9th of March, 2017.

750. A new Strategy on social inclusion of people with disabilities for 2017-2021 had been drafted.

751. In the field of inter-ethnic relations and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities the new Strategy for the Consolidation of Interethnic Relations for 2017-2027 had also been approved on December 30, 2016 by the Government Decision No. 1464.

752. The impact of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy for 2011-2016 was assessed by international partners and a new policy document would be promoted to ensure the continuity of justice sector reform to guarantee an accessible, efficient, independent, and professional justice sector with high public accountability in line with European standards. Eliminating corruption and ensuring the rule of law were amongst the priorities of the government.

753. The challenges faced by the Government regarding the current detention conditions will be tackled by the new Prison System Development Strategy for the years 2016-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation had been approved on December 30, 2016.

754. Regarding the recommendations that did not enjoy the support of the Republic of Moldova the Deputy Minister of Justice explained that the Council on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Ensuring Equality had a mandate to supervise all the components of administrative offenses involving discrimination. However having in mind that non-discrimination policies were promoted through all the national strategy documents, the development of a global strategy was considered groundless.

755. Despite the Government commitment to ensure people's protection from torture and forced hospitalization and medication in psychiatric institutions, the enjoyment of rights and freedoms by persons suffering from mental disorders in the psychiatric institutions remained an issue. The national legal framework and the practice will be reviewed in order to fully grant rights and freedom to patients whose hospitalization and forced treatment were required.

756. The Republic of Moldova considered that the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families will not guarantee the legal status of its citizens abroad. The States that had ratified the Convention were not countries of destination for Moldovan nationals going to work abroad.

757. Even if the recommendation to ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages did not enjoy Moldova's support, comprehensive activities were carried out to ratify the treaty. The Charter's ratification was envisaged as a commitment in the draft of the new Human Rights Action Plan 2017-2021.

758. The Republic of Moldova remained committed: to ensure freedom of expression online and offline, as well as to personal data protection; to develop mechanisms for preventing and fighting against all forms of exploitation, abuse and violence against children; to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings by strengthening central and local

capacities on new forms of online trafficking and to identify solutions for the improvement of the human rights situation in the Transnistrian region.

759. The Government appreciated the engagement of the civil society as an active partner in the field of human rights.

760. H.E. Mr Tudor Ulianoschi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova then reiterated the importance of the UPR mechanism as one of the most successful state-driven processes of the United Nations system. He informed that this year the Republic of Moldova would be considered by five treaty monitoring bodies: Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee against Torture.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

761. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Moldova, 17 delegations made statements.

762. The Maldives appreciated Moldova's support to its three recommendations and noted the efforts by Moldova on the protection of the rights of the child. The Maldives was encouraged by Moldova's efforts to strengthen its legislative framework to combat torture and its commitment to create a new national human rights action plan that would strengthen the role of stakeholders in implementing human rights policies.

763. Pakistan commended Moldova for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including Pakistan's recommendations. Pakistan welcomed the ratification of human rights instruments and the adoption of the strategy on inclusive diversity. Pakistan also appreciated the work of the national council for persons with disabilities and for children.

764. Paraguay congratulated Moldova for promoting policies which will reduce the youth unemployment rate, providing opportunities for young people to have access to work and avoid the stigmatization of persons with disabilities, as well as for persons belonging to vulnerable groups. Paraguay recognized the efforts made by Moldova to guarantee freedom of religion and belief without discrimination and without legal preferences. Paraguay welcomed Moldova's commitments to continue to work with the Human Rights Council Special Procedures.

765. The Philippines commended Moldova for its commitment to advance the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights of its people through, among others, promoting and ensuring gender equality and the education of children and young people with disabilities. The Philippines encouraged Moldova to consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families and the ILO Convention 189.

766. Romania noted that the overwhelming majority of the recommendations received enjoyed the support of Moldova and was pleased to see that both its recommendations on the cooperation with human rights non-governmental organisations, in particular those involved in protecting human rights defenders, as well as on the promotion of human rights in the region of Transnistria, were supported by Moldova.

767. Sierra Leone was pleased to note that two of the recommendations made, including the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance enjoyed Moldova's support. Sierra Leone commended the efforts to uphold human rights standards, notably the efforts to combat the trafficking in persons and the establishment of the 2026 Law on the Rehabilitation of the Victims of Crime as well as the national strategies on child protection (2014-2020) and on combating violence against

women and domestic violence. Sierra Leone encouraged Moldova to consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, or to strengthen the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman to this effect.

768. Sudan congratulated Moldova on its development since the first UPR cycle in 2011, particularly on the legislative and institutional level and the development strategy on inclusive diversity (2016-2026). Sudan welcomed the fact that Moldova had accepted the majority of the recommendations, including the four made by Sudan.

769. Venezuela stressed that the national educational system provided education for persons with disabilities at every level, providing specialized assistance to children with disabilities. Venezuela appreciated the efforts made by Moldova in overcoming those obstacles to fully comply with the recommendations it accepted during the first UPR.

770. Albania appreciated that Moldova has accepted Albania's recommendations including the recommendations on establishing an efficient mechanism to investigate and punish hate crimes and racial discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups and on ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Albania recognized Moldova's efforts to continue to give due attention to the issue of the protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families.

771. Bulgaria appreciated the acceptance of its recommendations to further develop the policy in the field of preservation and development of cultural identity of persons belonging to national minorities and ethnic groups, to create mechanisms for preventing and fighting against all forms of exploitation, abuse and violence against children, and to ensure strengthening the freedom of expression online and offline, as well as personal data protection. Bulgaria encouraged Moldova to further promote linguistic rights of minorities and strengthen the unity between various population groups in the country. Bulgaria noted positively the fact that combating violence against women and domestic violence remained a priority for Moldova and encouraged the government to sign the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).

772. Council of Europe stated that more could be done for the functioning of the judicial system, which needed to have its judges shielded from political influence. Council of Europe pointed to some worrying aspects, such as lengthy pre-trial detentions, ineffective investigations and the failure to abide by final judgements. It noted that the discrimination of vulnerable groups was another challenge, marked by the absence of strong anti-discrimination legislation. Council of Europe pointed to other challenges, such as impunity for ill-treatment, torture by law-enforcement officials and poor prison conditions. It hoped that Moldova would soon ratify the Istanbul Convention and invited the Republic of Moldova to ratify the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages.

773. Estonia commended the commitment to strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women, including by accepting recommendations to ratify the Istanbul Convention and to take steps to prevent and prosecute cases of violence against women more effectively. Estonia was delighted to acknowledge that Moldova accepted recommendations to ratify the Agreement on the privileges and immunities of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the ICC. However, Estonia regretted that Moldova did not accept several recommendations to amend the law on equality with the view of widening the list of possible discrimination criteria.

774. Georgia highlighted Moldova noted with appreciation the acceptance of a considerable majority of the recommendations, including Georgia's recommendations, inter alia one related to elaboration of the human rights monitoring mechanism in Transnistrian region, which continues to represent a big gap from the human rights protection perspective.

775. Iraq thanked for accepting its recommendation to continue to strengthen the legal framework for combating torture and asked Moldova to continue to complete the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

776. Kyrgyzstan commended the acceptance of a number of recommendations. Kyrgyzstan highlighted that the implementation of the recommendations would enhance the effectiveness of the protection of women and children's rights as well as the whole spectrum of human rights in general.

777. Libya commended the efforts deployed in the implementation of the recommendations accepted, including those from the Libyan delegation, which meant that Moldova regarded the UPR process in a positive way.

778. Lithuania noted with appreciation the acceptance of a vast amount of recommendations, in particular the recommendation to ratify the most important human rights treaties. Lithuania reiterated its support to further consolidate the rule of law in the Republic of Moldova. Lithuania noted that independence of the judiciary and the freedom of media was a fundamental element of a democratic life. Lithuania stated that enhancing the fight against corruption, independence of the judiciary and the law enforcement agencies were key aspects for a democratic society in accordance with international obligations. Lithuania welcomed the adoption of the Strategy for the Consolidation of Interethnic Relations for 2017-2027.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

779. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Moldova, three other stakeholders made statements.

780. The Advocates for Human Rights and its partner in Moldova, the Women's Law Center, commended the Republic of Moldova for its support of recommendations about addressing the issue of domestic violence. They remained concerned, however, that domestic violence continued to be a systemic problem in Moldova. They called on Moldova to identify specific actions that it would take and the funds that it would commit to implement the supported recommendations. They stated that while signing the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the Republic of Moldova did not establish a timeline by which it would ratify it. The Advocates for Human Rights and Women's Law Center highlighted that the government of Moldova has not yet adopted a comprehensive policy about violence against women that prevents, punishes, and eradicates these issues, especially in rural areas. They called on the government to collaborate with women's organizations to develop a concrete action plan to implement the accepted recommendations and create specialized services for victims of domestic and sexual violence throughout the country.

781. International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the Promo-LEX Association were disappointed that the issue of the extensive use of pre-trial detention was not raised in the UPR recommendations. They pointed out that abusive use of pre-trial detention remained a serious problem and that courts routinely failed to provide relevant and sufficient reasoning to support detention awaiting trial, and limited themselves to abstract and stereotypical restatements of legal grounds of detention. FIDH and Promo-LEX stated that, according to the data of the Ministry of Justice, 1421 people were pending trial out of 7892 detained in the penitentiary system institutions. They highlighted that plans to reform the penitentiary system and modernize prisons should include measures to reduce the excessively high number of pre-trial detentions that would have a direct impact on the detention conditions, especially those related to over-crowding.

782. The Promo-LEX Association stated that there were specific challenges when protecting human rights in conflict zones and that the effective protection of civil society was extremely important when increased pressure on human rights defenders working in conflict zones was undermining human rights monitoring efforts. Promo-LEX stated that there was a need for special, strengthened protection for human rights defenders in such countries at the national level and that national level recognition and protection of human rights defenders was essential for ensuring a safe environment for their work. Promo-LEX further stated that in the Transnistrian region, a breakaway region of Moldova, human rights defenders, journalists, human rights activists and other civil society actors were being subjected to intimidation, harassment, restrictions on freedom of expression, association and movement, and arbitrary detention. It called on Moldova to ask that international partners, mediators and observers in the 5+2 negotiation format on the Transnistrian settlement intervene and request the *de facto* administration to immediately stop all persecution of human rights defenders in the Transnistrian region.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

783. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 209 recommendations received, 190 enjoyed the support of the Republic of Moldova while 15 were noted, additional clarification was provided on 4 recommendations indicating which parts of those recommendations were supported and which parts were noted.

784. His Excellency, Mr. Eduard Serbenco, Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Moldova thanked the delegations who made recommendations and the representatives of the civil society those who took the floor.

Haiti

785. The review of Haiti was held on 7 November 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 Haiti in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/HTI/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/HTI/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/HTI/3).

786. At its 44th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Haiti (see section C below).

787. The outcome of the review of Haiti comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/14), the views of Haiti 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/34/14/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

788. Haiti presented its positions on the recommendations made by 147 States on 9 November 2016. 213 recommendations were made, of which 175 were provisionally supported, 5 were to be examined on return to the country and 33 were noted. A consultation workshop was held in Port-au-Prince on 20 December 2016 to share information and collect

the views of civil society and human rights organisations. As an outcome of this workshop, various suggestions of the participants were taken into account and led to an adjustment of the responses previously provided to certain recommendations. Therefore, Haiti was in a position to support 188 recommendations instead of 175 and to note 25 recommendations instead of 33.

789. The delegation reaffirmed Haiti's commitment to ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights. Regular submission of its reports to the treaty bodies, as well as to human rights mechanisms, such as the UPR attested to this commitment since the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee in 2012. Moreover, the review of Haiti in the framework of the UPR in 2011 and 2016, the submission of Haiti's report to the Human Rights Committee in October 2014 provided further testimony of this commitment. In 2014, Haiti ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the delegation noted that the initial report was currently being drafted.

790. Haiti reported that there were different reasons for noting certain recommendations, some of them were deemed already implemented, while others had legislation foreseen for their implementation.

791. The delegation indicated that the ratification of an international convention often required follow up measures and actions as well as a certain harmonization with Haitian culture, which, in addition to its economic, social and cultural constraints were the reasons why Haiti was not in a position to become party to all international human rights instruments, as had been recommended.

792. Haiti committed to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to protect Haitians living in countries where the death penalty was still in force.

793. With regard to the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Haitian legislation already contained provisions which allow for the prosecution of violations qualified as crimes against humanity and therefore, for the moment, Haiti did not consider it necessary to ratify this instrument.

794. With regard to issuing a standing invitation to special procedures, Haiti was never opposed to visits of mandate-holders and would continue welcoming them.

795. Regarding combatting discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity, Haiti noted that the Constitution guaranteed the unalienable rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, without distinction on the basis of sex, race or culture.

796. Haiti stated that it has made every effort to provide identification documentation to Haitians living in the Dominican Republic, as well as to negotiate conditions of repatriation. On the latter, Haiti requested that the memorandum of understanding with the Dominican Republic on repatriation mechanisms of 1999 be revised.

797. The delegation pointed out that the legislation already sets the minimum age of civil and political majority at 18 years. Article 144 of the Civil Code prohibits that civil registrars marry boys or girls who are not yet 18 without the consent of their parents. The Constitution of 29 March 1987 endorsed this disposition in its article 16.2 holding that "the age of majority is set at 18 years" and in article 17 "from the age of 18 Haitians, without distinction of sex or marital status, can exercise their civil and political rights if they satisfy the other conditions in Constitution and Law".

798. Haiti referred to the recommendation to end all forced evictions from displacement camps and establish an official moratorium on mass eviction until all legal and procedural safeguards compliant with international human rights standards are in place. It highlighted that it did not encourage forced evictions and made constant efforts to prevent them. It has

issued instructions to the 18 Government Commissioners requesting that the execution of judicial decisions of forced evictions be prevented. Owing to its socio-economic difficulties, Haiti was not in a position to guarantee fully the rights of expelled persons from third countries.

799. Regarding the five recommendations on which Haiti had not taken position and based on the consultations with civil society on 20 December 2016, three recommendations were supported: two on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the other on the update of the memorandum of understanding with the Dominican Republic on repatriation mechanisms in accordance with international standards and norms. The two other recommendations on introducing legislation criminalizing the practice of placing children from poor families in domestic services and speeding up the procedure to adopt a law against the high rate of pregnancy among adolescent girls were noted.

800. The delegation highlighted that despite the country's difficult situation following the passage of Hurricane Matthew, which had devastated the Departments South, Grande-Anse and Nippes, and the post-electoral crisis; significant advances in human rights have been made.

801. Haiti reported that the electoral process which started in May 2015 resulted in the holding of free, fair and democratic presidential, legislative and municipal elections. Haiti finally returned to constitutional order with the swearing in on 7 February 2017 of President-elect Jovenel Moïse.

802. Haiti pointed out that contrary to the 49th legislature, in which the Senate did not have any female representative, the current legislature (50th) counts with one female representative in the Senate and three in the National Assembly. Even if minimal, Haiti underlined the importance of this progress.

803. On 29 January 2017, local government elections and the second round of legislative elections were held. Haiti noted that the last local government elections, which should take place every four years, were held in 2006.

804. On 1 February 2017, the Parliament ratified the Paris Agreement, adopted during the 21st conference of parties to the UNFCCC, and it has thus become part of national legislation.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

805. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Haiti, 15 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁵² are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

806. Brazil praised Haiti's commitment to a transparent, fruitful and timely review, even in the face of the tragedy resulting from the passage of Hurricane Matthew. Brazil was confident that Haiti would undertake its best efforts to foster resilience to natural disasters. Brazil praised recent efforts to enhance life conditions among the poorest and the implementation of a comprehensive strategy on social assistance, as well as its respect for the rights of freedom of opinion and expression and peaceful assembly.

807. Burundi welcomed the measures envisaged by Haiti to raise awareness among the population about their rights and duties, the elaboration of its national human rights plan and the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee. Burundi noted the measures adopted to combat corruption, notably the adoption of laws to prevent and punish corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism. Burundi welcomed the

⁵² <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/34thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

development of a national strategic development plan aiming at improving education, access to health and preparedness to natural disasters. Burundi was pleased to note the creation of Legal Affairs Directorate and the establishment of an Office to combat violence against women and girls.

808. Congo congratulated Haiti on the significant institutional and legal progress which will strengthen its cooperation with the Treaty Bodies and consolidate national mechanisms for promotion and protection of human rights. Congo welcomed Haiti's willingness to implement progressively the strategy of development and promotion of human rights. Congo invited the international community to assist Haiti with the implementation of the supported recommendations.

809. Cuba welcomed the efforts made by Haiti to provide effective human rights protection for its people. According to Cuba, Haiti's commitment to the UPR was demonstrated by its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations. Cuba reaffirmed its support to Haiti and invited the international community to provide the necessary assistance to improve the human rights situation, particularly the right to development.

810. Ecuador appreciated that Haiti accepted the recommendations received during the UPR and expressed its conviction that their implementation would have positive effects on the human rights of Haitians. Ecuador acknowledged the challenges faced by Haiti, including due to natural disasters and encouraged the international community, respecting fully Haiti's sovereignty and self-determination, to continue supporting the government and Haitian people in their national efforts.

811. Ghana urged the international community to lend support to the areas outlined in Haiti's national report, namely to increase the size of the police force, reform of the justice system, build new prisons, establish a legal aid system and eradicate illiteracy and gender inequality in education. Ghana stated that technical assistance and capacity building support for Haiti would place the country on a new trajectory to protect and promote human rights and the rule of law.

812. Iraq expressed its appreciation to Haiti for taking part in the UPR and responding positively to the recommendation received by Iraq requesting that it adhere to the Convention against Torture, pursues its efforts to support women's rights and facilitate their participation in decision-making.

813. Madagascar welcomed Haiti's fruitful collaboration with the Human Rights Council mechanisms considering the significant number of recommendations it supported. Madagascar welcomed the Government's concerted efforts to promote and protect human rights despite the natural disasters it has faced in recent years, notably the establishment of a Ministry responsible for human rights and combating discrimination against women and girls.

814. Peru congratulated Haiti on its electoral process resulting in the election of Jovenel Moïse. It took note that Haiti accepted the majority of recommendations received during the UPR but regretted that it did not accept those made by Peru which it had made with the utmost constructive spirit and without infringing on any rules adopted by Member States.

815. Nigeria commended Haiti's continued engagement and cooperation with Treaty Bodies and cooperation with the UPR mechanism despite challenges posed by the need to rebuild after the earthquake. Nigeria acknowledged Haiti's political will to improve its human rights situation and was pleased to note the ratification of many human rights instruments by Haiti with a view to strengthening the already existing institutions to promote and protect human rights and democracy. Nigeria urged technical support to overcome Haiti's current challenges.

816. Pakistan commended Haiti for accepting the majority of the recommendations. It appreciated that Haiti has made efforts to promote and protect the rights of its citizens, including women, children and persons with disabilities. Pakistan wished Haiti success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

817. Paraguay welcomed Haiti's acceptance of the majority of recommendations received by Paraguay, notably those on accession to the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol and the ILO Convention on domestic workers, those relating to the full functioning of national governmental institutions, including electoral and parliamentary systems, as well as the one related to improvement of a gender focus in its legislation. Paraguay stressed the importance of making invitations to different special procedures.

818. Maldives welcomed the measures taken by Haiti towards the protection and promotion of child rights. It particularly commended those measures taken to ensure the provision of free education, which benefitted one million children. Maldives appreciated the efforts made towards disaster risk management. Maldives further appreciated Haiti's support of the three recommendations made by Maldives during its review.

819. Philippines appreciated Haiti's support of a large number of recommendations received, including those made by the Philippines, namely the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and ILO Convention 189. Philippines commended Haiti for enacting reforms in its justice system and implementing measures to tackle corruption, trafficking in persons, violence against women and girls, and child abuse. It welcomed the Strategic Development Plan, addressing among others the area of education, health and housing, providing the population with safe drinking water and sanitation services and improving the management of solid waste during natural disasters.

820. Sierra Leone commended Haiti's efforts to improve literacy nationwide and to put in place free schooling policies to benefit one million children. It also noted the establishment of a second national plan to combat violence against women and girls. Sierra Leone encouraged Haiti to expedite the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan and to accelerate the implementation of the Child Protection Code, as well as to establish legal norms protecting women and girls against sexual exploitation and forced and arranged marriages.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

821. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Haiti, 8 other stakeholders made statements.

822. In reference to recommendations supported by Haiti to cooperate with civil society organisations and to implement a national human rights action plan, Franciscans International, the International Commission of Jurists and the International Federation for Human Rights, in a joint statement, underlined the importance of human rights organisations contributing to the development and implementation of a human rights action plan. In this regard and making reference to Haiti's intention not to support the renewal of the mandate of the independent expert on the human rights situation in Haiti, the joint statement conveyed Haitian civil society organisations' disagreement and dismay at not having been consulted before the Government took such a decision, considered as a fundamental element in any human rights action plan. It called on Haiti to consult Haitian civil society before deciding to withdraw support to the mandate of the independent expert.

823. Amnesty International underlined the significance of Haiti's acceptance of recommendations to ratify UN Conventions on Statelessness and urged Haiti to work closely with the Dominican government to restore Dominican nationality to those arbitrarily deprived of it in 2013. It urged Haiti to adopt and implement the Draft Nationality Law.

Amnesty International welcomed Haiti's acceptance of recommendations to protect human rights defenders, to investigate thoroughly all allegations of harassment, threats and attacks against them and bring those responsible to account. Amnesty International welcomed Haiti's support of a recommendation to investigate and sanction violence based on sexual orientation, but regretted that recommendations to combat gender stereotypes were noted. In the context of the precariousness of the right to adequate housing, Amnesty International regretted that Haiti did not supported recommendations to protect the rights of displaced persons. It called on Haiti to urgently implement the National Policy on Housing and Habitat.

824. The Advocates for Human Rights commended Haiti for supporting recommendations that address women's human rights, such as reforms to promote gender equality and combat stereotypes, assistance for domestic violence victims and increasing women's access to decision-making positions. It also commended Haiti for accepting to expedite the adoption of the Child Protection Code. The Advocates for Human Rights expressed concern that the recommendation to eliminate violence against women was noted. It urged Haiti to continue addressing violence against women and girls, commit to promoting gender equality and increase access to high-quality education opportunities for women and girls, as well as to work with civil society.

825. Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHOH) remained concerned at the mass evictions from IDP camps, food insecurity, the absence of a law criminalizing rape, domestic, sexual and sexist violence, gender-based discrimination, illegal detention, extreme poverty, as well as the situation of disadvantaged children in rural areas or their placement as domestic workers in living conditions tantamount to slavery. RADDHOH urged Haiti to take additional measures to strengthen the law and legal assistance to vulnerable groups, improve conditions of detention, investigate cases of violations of rights of women and girls in IDP camps, as well as to improve access to education, drinking water and sanitation to prevent the spread of disease.

826. Human Rights Watch continued to have deep concerns at the dire public health conditions among the most marginalised and vulnerable individuals and indicated that the Government's commitment to adopting, supporting and enforcing guidelines for water and sanitation in all schools was crucial. With regard to the impacts of the Dominican Republic's migration policies, Human Rights Watch made reference to its visit in September 2016 and the reported high levels of food insecurity. It noted that Haiti should establish information desks to offer advice to stateless persons residing in Haiti. Human Rights Watch made reference to many human rights challenges remaining, including overcrowding and poor health in prisons, insufficient protection of child labourers, women and human rights defenders, the need to secure justice for victims of the Duvalier administration. Human Rights Watch expressed deep concern at indications that Haiti may no longer fully support the mandate of the independent expert on the human rights situation in Haiti and urged full consultation with civil society before any decision in this regard is taken.

827. Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA) noted that, despite Haiti's efforts, there continue to be deficiencies in the education system, such as a lack of training and motivation of teachers, who receive little remuneration, as well as linking the quality of education to the economic situation of families, given that the majority of children are in private schools. IIMA highlighted that very serious discrimination persisted against children with mental or physical disabilities, street children and children called "restavèk". IIMA urged Haiti to intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination against children, guaranteeing them equal opportunities, access to basic services and quality education.

828. The Center for Civil and Political Rights encouraged Haiti to implement the Strategic Development Plan and to establish a national human rights action plan based on UPR recommendations. It noted that Haiti continues to face extreme poverty, which further deteriorated with the passage of Hurricane Matthew. It called on the international community

to respect its commitments and involve all actors, including civil society. The Center for Civil and Political Rights expressed concern at the high incidence of deaths in detention with 42 cases since the beginning of the year. It underlined that in addition to ratifying the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, Haiti should also create detention conditions respecting physical integrity and human dignity, in conformity with the standard minimum rules and the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee. The Center for Civil and Political Rights highlighted that the recommendations should be translated into the local language and widely disseminated and that local authorities should be involved in their implementation.

829. The Centre for Global Nonkilling commended Haiti's decision to support instead of note the recommendations concerning the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It thanked Haiti for its recommendation to Island concerning a universal basic income. It further thanked Haiti for its recommendation to Nepal concerning the prevention and reduction of the number of suicides.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

830. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 213 recommendations received, 188 enjoy the support of Haiti and 25 are noted.

831. Haiti thanked all delegations for commending its efforts to protect and promote human rights. The delegation further highlighted the current Government's commitment to continue engaging fully with the human rights mechanisms, to fully implement the 188 recommendations which enjoy its support and to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the full realization of human rights.

South Sudan

832. The review of South Sudan was held on 7 November 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 South Sudan in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/SSD/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/SSD/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/SSD/3).

833. At its 44th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of South Sudan (see section C below).

834. The outcome of the review of South Sudan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/34/13), the views of South Sudan 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/34/13/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

835. The delegation of South Sudan headed by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs thanked the Human Rights Council, the countries which had made the recommendations, and the Universal Periodic Review Working Group and members of the Troika for facilitating realization of the first review of South Sudan. It stated that South Sudan was aware that the Universal Periodic Review was one of the essential mechanisms for promotion and improvement of human rights, and therefore, that it would endeavour to implement the supported recommendations. It highlighted that South Sudan had been reviewed for the Universal Periodic Review for the first time in November 2016 and received 233 recommendations, out of which, after consultations, 203 enjoyed its support and 30 were noted.

836. With respect to the recommendations on the ratification of core international human rights conventions, the Minister stressed that South Sudan had already acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. South Sudan was committed to continuing to work towards the accession of other major international conventions related to human rights.

837. The Minister indicated that the Government of South Sudan would continue with implementation of the Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict signed in August 2015 by carrying out the necessary institutional reforms stipulated in it, particularly the reforms related to organized forces and law enforcement institutions and criminal justice system. South Sudan would also continue with efforts to harmonize its laws and customs to the international human rights standards, with the aim of empowering women and protecting children.

838. The Minister stated that implementation of the supported recommendations, which included institutional reforms and capacity building of human resources, entailed availability of sufficient resources, for which South Sudan would surely be in need of technical assistance.

839. South Sudan expressed gratitude to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for training two South Sudanese officials in National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow up and hoped that additional trainings would be offered in different mechanisms in all fields of human rights.

840. South Sudan further accepted implementing the recommendation on the rights of all citizens to education by making basic education compulsory and free. For this purpose, it had established an Alternative Educational System, which was to provide basic adult accelerated learning programmes; community girl schools programme; pastoralist education programme and intensive English course to the children demobilized from the army and other armed groups. There was a need for resources in order to continue to meet the goal to provide more education to the citizens.

841. The Minister stated that South Sudan understood and appreciated that freedom of expression was one of the fundamental rights. Therefore, it was endeavouring to improve the enjoyment of this right by the citizens.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

842. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan, 16 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁵³ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

843. The Maldives noted the efforts of South Sudan in promoting and protecting the human rights of vulnerable groups, including women children and persons with special needs. It appreciated the establishment of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the establishment of a framework to mainstream gender issues. It was pleased to note that its own recommendations had been accepted.

844. Nigeria noted the Government's continuous efforts, despite the challenges, in strengthening the legal and security institutions and finding a lasting solution to the security challenges faced by South Sudan. It believed that providing assistance for capacity building in criminal investigation and judicial processes would go a long way in promotion and protection of human rights in South Sudan.

845. Pakistan commended South Sudan for its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, including its own. It welcomed the promulgation of the Transitional Constitution and wished South Sudan success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

846. The Philippines noted that this was the first review of South Sudan as an independent state and appreciated the challenges it faced. It thanked South Sudan for supporting its own recommendation and noted South Sudan's cooperation with the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan. It commended the accession to various regional and international conventions and hoped that South Sudan would consider ratifying others.

847. Sierra Leone was pleased that its recommendation regarding the establishment of the hybrid court and a truth and reconciliation commission had been supported. It urged South Sudan, *inter alia*, to fully cooperate with the African Union and United Nations, in the furtherance of sustainable peace and strengthen efforts to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers.

848. South Africa considered that South Sudan should be afforded the space and technical support and capacity-building assistance to give effect to its obligations under the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. It encouraged South Sudan to carefully and correctly sequence the various components of the peace agreement, according to the domestic imperatives, while maintaining its cooperation with the Human Rights Council Special Procedures.

849. The Sudan appreciated the commitments of South Sudan to the UPR and the ratification of many regional and international human rights core convention such as the two covenants, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted that South Sudan had accepted most of the recommendations presented during the review process including its own three recommendations.

850. Togo welcomed the enactment of laws by South Sudan, since the independence, which had incorporated the provisions of 11 regional instruments into domestic legislation as well as the accession to numerous international instruments. It called on the international community to intensify its cooperation and support to South Sudan in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

⁵³ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/34thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

851. UNICEF considered that following South Sudan's accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Child Act should be reviewed and the rights of children be realised through implementation of the provisions of the Convention. It reported that the legislation to govern birth registration remained pending in parliament and was concerned at the high levels of grave child rights violations committed by parties to conflict. UNICEF continued to advocate, inter alia, the Government's implementation of its commitments to the action plan to stop recruitment of child soldiers.

852. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed developments, including the steps toward establishment of a Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing. It urged that the national dialogue process be inclusive. It remained concerned by the levels of sexual and ethnic violence committed by all sides and called for accountability for these crimes. It was concerned at threats to freedom of expression and increased harassment and detention of journalists.

853. The United States of America welcomed the acceptance of its recommendation to fulfil its obligation to cooperate fully in establishing the hybrid court for South Sudan and underscored the importance of accountability. It was concerned that South Sudan's obstruction of the Regional Protection Force continued. It hoped that, in the future, South Sudan would establish an open consultative process for drafting and ratifying a new constitution.

854. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the country's efforts in cooperating with the Universal Periodic Review and implementing the accepted recommendations. It highlighted that, despite the conflict, the Government had managed to distribute a thousand tractors, as well as other equipment and animals, and had provided training to farmers. It recognized the efforts of South Sudan towards the fulfilment of its human rights commitments.

855. Albania encouraged South Sudan to further strengthen its cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan. It appreciated the acceptance of its recommendations, but noted that South Sudan was still considering its recommendation to complete the ratification process for the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

856. Algeria welcomed measures such as the promulgation of a transitional constitution and the establishment of a Transitional Government of National Unity. It reiterated its call on all parties to work together to find a political solution to the crisis and to support the related efforts of the United Nations and the African Union. It noted the acceptance of most of the recommendations, including its own recommendations.

857. Angola invited the Human Rights Council to continue to provide South Sudan with all necessary assistance towards implementation of the recommendations. It encouraged South Sudan to continue its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. It supported South Sudan's commitments to protect girls in the fight against sexual exploitation.

858. Botswana commended South Sudan's cooperation with the Commission on South Sudan, despite the challenging political situation and welcomed its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

859. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan, eight other stakeholders made statements. The statements of the stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁵⁴ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if uploaded.

860. Article 19 stated that, since December 2013, many journalists had been murdered, abducted, tortured and forcibly disappeared. It was seriously concerned at the findings of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan that many of these violations had been at the hands of State security agencies. It regretted the recommendation to notify UNESCO of the status of judicial inquiries into the murder of journalists was not supported. More than seven media outlets had been forcibly closed, with only two reopening and many had their publications confiscated. It was concerned that the Directorate of Information regularly interfered with editorial independence. It welcomed commitments to ratify ICCPR and to harmonize national legislation with the international obligations of the Government, which required the reform of the National Security Services (NSS) Act. It was also encouraged at commitments to ensure civil society space but indicated that this would require the authorities to desist in harassing NGOs and also to reform the 2015 Non- Governmental Organisations Act. It also noted that reforms to the Broadcasting Corporation Act and the Media Authority Law were necessary.

861. The Advocate for Human Rights was disappointed that South Sudan had not supported important recommendations relating to the death penalty. It noted that, despite accepting a recommendation from Italy in 2011 to implement a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, South Sudan had not implemented the moratorium. It urged the UN Members States that had made recommendations concerning the death penalty and denial of fair trial and due process rights to continue to monitor these issues and to press South Sudan to institute reforms in capital cases. It called on South Sudan to reconsider its position on the recommendations concerning the death penalty and to immediately institute and maintain a moratorium on all executions; provide access to qualified counsel in all capital cases; and increase public information and transparency about policies and practices related to the use of the death penalty; provide notification when executions were set to occur; and make publicly available all judicial decisions regarding death sentences and decisions by the President to confirm or commute death sentences.

862. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project and CIVICUS, in their joint statement, stated that they had very little to welcome in South Sudan's UPR process. Out of 33 recommendations made to improve the catastrophic human rights situation, only four had been accepted. They were dismayed that, for the first time since the creation of the UPR process, no local civil society organizations had been able to participate in the UPR Pre-Session. South Sudanese human rights defenders had been intimidated in the corridors of the Palais des Nations, prevented from boarding a flight to Geneva at gunpoint, threatened after meeting with the UN Security Council in Juba, and regularly prevented from cooperating with international mechanisms. The UPR process was meant to create an opportunity for dialogue and collaboration between civil society, however, South Sudan was demonstrating persistent non-cooperation with this important mechanism. They reiterated their deepest concern that South Sudanese human rights defenders faced intimidation, torture, death, or exile for working on transitional justice and human rights.

863. Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue appreciated that South Sudan had accepted the recommendations 126.4-19 on the resolution of the armed conflict, ending of the war, and the consolidation of the necessary measures to implement the peace process. It also welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations related to the

⁵⁴ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/34thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

creation of the hybrid court to combat impunity for human rights violations. However, it requested clarification of position on recommendations related to the ratification of human rights treaties, namely 126.1, 128.6 and 129.1. It also expressed concern about South Sudan's conditional support for recommendations related to the recruitment of children, crimes of rape, violence against women, and war crimes, stating that what South Sudan required was a political will, not technical assistance. It requested South Sudan to review position on noted recommendations, particularly 128.40-41 and 128.43-44. It recommended that South Sudan create a national follow-up system for monitoring these recommendations; have civil society in such a national follow-up system; and present an interim report after one year at the 37th session of the Human Rights Council.

864. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme stated that it had little to say regarding the human rights situation in South Sudan, given that everyone knew what was happening in the country, a country that had been plunged, by its leaders, into a climate of genocidal civil strife, impunity and the weaponisation of gender-based violence. Its conclusion was that there were no guarantees as to how the accepted recommendations would be implemented. It urged the leaders of South Sudan to comprehensively and effectively engage in national reconciliation to assure durable peace in the country while drawing on the lessons of the tragedy of Darfur. It equally called on the moral duty of the international community to concretely engage in putting an end to the deadly violence in South Sudan as soon as possible.

865. International Service for Human Rights noted that South Sudan received four specific and critical recommendations for the protection of human rights defenders. Journalists and political opposition were threatened and attacked for criticising the Government, and this concern was reflected in five recommendations concerning freedom of expression and seven calling for the protection of journalists. It was also deeply concerned about the lack of progress in establishing the hybrid court, despite ten recommendations calling for its immediate establishment. It also expressed concern about the attempt to condition the acceptance of some recommendations. The obligation to respect and protect the rights to life and to liberty and security of the person was not an obligation that was resource contingent or subject to progressive realization. It urged States that had highlighted protection of human rights defenders and civil society space in South Sudan's review to support a resolution which renewed and strengthened the mandate of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, including the identification of alleged human rights perpetrators, with a particular focus on attacks or reprisals against human rights defenders.

866. Lutheran World Federation reiterated its support and desire to collaborate with South Sudan to ensure the implementation of recommendations. It looked forward to working with South Sudan in providing immediate assistance to refugees and the internally displaced persons and expediting the implementation of the transitional justice and reconciliation provision of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. It would, together with its partners, continue to provide platforms for key government and non-governmental stakeholders to come together and collectively devise strategies to amicably and tangibly address these issues and promote dialogue as a means to overcome political difference. It called upon South Sudan to continue working closely with all national stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the recommendations; provide support and cooperation in its facilitation of humanitarian assistance towards the internally displaced persons and refugees; and ease bureaucratic obstacles and guarantee safety and security for civilians and humanitarian workers. It also called upon the international community to provide necessary support and resources for South Sudan in order to realize human rights for its citizens.

867. Human Rights Watch stated that, five years after independence, South Sudan was mired in a highly abusive and increasingly complex civil. The Government continued to

allow its forces to carry out serious abuses across the country. Both sides blocked humanitarian assistance to people in need, and the United Nations declared famine in parts of Unity state in February. Armed soldiers attacked humanitarian sites, including UN protection sites, refugee camps, and international aid compounds. It recommended that the Government of South Sudan stop all unlawful attacks on civilians and investigate and prosecute all alleged violations, particularly with respect to sexual violence, as a matter of great urgency; and accept recommendations that it had made to end the abuses and create conditions conducive for return of displaced people. It also recommended that South Sudan proactively support the establishment of the hybrid court and show concrete progress in holding its own abusive forces to account; end its repressive practices, releasing detainees and ordering security officials to cease all harassment of independent civil society; and implement recommendations to review and reform key laws and abusive institutions, such as the National Security Service.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

868. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 233 recommendations received, 203 enjoy the support of South Sudan, and 30 are noted.

869. The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs stated that he had noted the concerns expressed by the speakers about the insecurity of children, especially by UNICEF, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He indicated that the Government was aware of the situation and endeavouring to make children safe under the difficult circumstances that the country was experiencing.

870. Regarding the hybrid court for South Sudan, the Minister reiterated that it should be initiated by the African Union which should appoint the judges and prosecutors and issue a memorandum of understanding, South Sudan was expected to domesticate the memorandum of understanding. He indicated that South Sudan had not yet received an official written communication from the African Union nor a memorandum of understanding.

871. The Minister confirmed that South Sudan had accepted the establishment of a Regional Protection Force which will be composed of 4,000 military and which arrival in the country was being facilitated by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). He noted that an advance group was already in Juba.

872. The Minister indicated that, all recommendations had been thoroughly considered by his authorities who welcomed the spirit in which they were made and which allowed them to indicate the measures taken in the field of promotion and protection of human rights. . Although South Sudan had not accepted all the recommendations, the Minister stressed that this should not be taken as a lack of political will or commitment to human rights, but rather as a reflection of the current national situation and context.

873. The Minister stressed that South Sudan considered improvement of human rights seriously and, therefore, would engage with all stakeholders, including the civil society. Improvement of human rights was an ongoing process and his government was fully committed to cooperating with the international community and all human rights mechanisms established by the Human Rights Council. South Sudan was aware that the recommendations made under this constructive dialogue mechanism would contribute positively to the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

874. At the 45th meeting, on 17 March 2017, 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: Belgium, China, Cuba (on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe), Georgia, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malta⁵⁵ (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), Switzerland, Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands, Ukraine, Uruguay, and Zambia), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc., Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Association des étudiants tamouls de France, CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc., International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Iraqi Development Organization, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Tourner la page, United Nations Watch, UPR Info, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Muslim Congress.

875. At the same meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Brazil.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Togo

876. At the 40th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/101 without a vote.

Syrian Arab Republic

877. At the 40th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/102 without a vote.

Venezuela

878. At the 40th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/103 without a vote.

⁵⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Iceland

879. At the 41st meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/104 without a vote.

Zimbabwe

880. At the 41st meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/105 without a vote.

Lithuania

881. At the 41st meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/106 without a vote.

Uganda

882. At the 42nd meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/107 without a vote.

Timor-Leste

883. At the 42nd meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/108 without a vote.

Republic of Moldova

884. At the 42nd meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/109 without a vote.

Haiti

885. At the 44th meeting, on 17 March 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/110 without a vote.

South Sudan

886. At the 44th meeting, on 17 March 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 34/111 without a vote.

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

887. At the 46th meeting, on 20 March 2017 the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Michael Lynk, presented his report (A/HRC/34/70) (by video statement).

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

889. 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, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Pakistan⁵⁶ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tunisia (also on behalf of the States Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Norwegian Refugee Council, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, Touro Law Center The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust, United Nations Watch, World Jewish Congress.

890. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made final remarks as the State concerned.

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

891. At the 46th meeting, on 20 March 2017, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolutions S-9/1 and S-12/1, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights introduced his ninth periodic report on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in relation to East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip (A/HRC/34/36).

892. The High Commissioner also presented the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 31/34 on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/34/38), the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/34/37), and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 31/36 on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/34/39). Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/35, the High Commissioner gave an oral update on the progress of the comprehensive review on the status of recommendations addressed to all parties since 2009.

C. General debate on agenda item 7

893. At its 46th and 47th meeting, on 20 March 2017, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain⁵⁷ (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nicaragua⁵⁸ (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Zimbabwe), Pakistan⁵⁹ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar,

⁵⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Tunisia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Chile, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Yemen;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, American Association of Jurists, Amuta for NGO Responsibility, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP), Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO), European Union of Jewish Students, Human Rights Watch, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Norwegian Refugee Council, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress;

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan

894. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.11, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation), and co-sponsored by Cuba, Maldives, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Angola, Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Chile, Ecuador, and Thailand joined the sponsors.

895. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.11.

896. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements as the States concerned.

897. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany (also on behalf of the European Union) and Paraguay, made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/34/L.11.

898. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.11. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India,

Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Congo, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Switzerland

899. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.11 was adopted by 26 votes to 3, with 18 abstentions (resolution 34/27).

Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

890. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.38, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and the State of Palestine, and co-sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Maldives, Namibia, Nicaragua, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, and State of Palestine. Subsequently, Angola, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, and Sweden joined the sponsors.

891. At the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.38.

892. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.

893. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (also on behalf of Germany) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/34/L.38.

894. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.38. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Togo, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

895. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.38 was adopted by 30 votes to 2, with 15 abstentions (resolution 34/28).

Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

896. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.39, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and the State of Palestine, and co-sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Maldives, Namibia, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Angola, Austria, Belarus, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

897. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.39. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Togo, United States of America

Abstaining:

Panama, Paraguay

898. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.39 was adopted by 43 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 34/29).

Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

899. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.40, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and the State of Palestine, and co-sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Maldives, Namibia, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Angola, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, and Sweden joined the sponsors.

900. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany (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/34/L.40.

901. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.40. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Togo, United States of America

Abstaining:

Congo, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda

902. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.40 was adopted by 41 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions (resolution 34/30).

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan

903. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.41/Rev.1, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and the State of Palestine, and co-sponsored by Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Maldives, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Angola, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, joined the sponsors.

904. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally revised the draft resolution.

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

906. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands (also on behalf of Germany) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/34/L.41/Rev.1, as orally revised.

907. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.41/Rev.1, as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Togo, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland]

908. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.41/Rev.1, as orally revised was adopted by 36 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions (resolution 34/31).

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. General debate on agenda item 8

909. At its 47th and 48th meetings, on 20 March 2017, 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: Algeria⁶⁰ (also on behalf of Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, South Africa, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Zimbabwe), Belgium (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Namibia, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay), Canada⁶¹ (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, the United States of America, and Uruguay), Chile⁶² (also on behalf of Denmark, Ecuador, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, and Uruguay), China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe), India, Italy⁶³ (on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Fiji, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Portugal, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Timor Leste, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Malta⁶⁴ (on behalf of the European Union), Netherlands, Pakistan⁶⁵ (also on behalf of the

⁶⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Morocco, Russian Federation, Sudan;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists (on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers); Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amuta for NGO Responsibility; ANAJA (L'Éternel a Repondu); Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Center for Inquiry; Center for Organisation Research and Education Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero (also on behalf of Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos; Asociación Civil; International Volunteerism Organization for Women; Education and Development – VIDES; International Catholic Child Bureau; Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund; Teresian Association, and World Organisation Against Torture); Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD); European Union of Public Relations; France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Buddhist Relief Organisation; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Service for Human Rights; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie Liberation; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Inc.; Organisation Internationale pour le Développement Intégral de la Femme; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Prahar; Stichting International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research & Service; Tourner la page; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Muslim Congress

910. At the meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Brazil.

IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Debate on racial profiling and incitement to hatred

911. At the 43rd meeting, on 17 March 2017, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71/181, the Human Rights Council held a debate on the state of racial discrimination worldwide, at the occasion of the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

912. The Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, made an opening statement for the debate. The Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Anastasia Crickley, moderated the debate.

913. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Journalist and Filmmaker, Rokhaya Diallo; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mutuma Ruteere; the Senior Advisor on ethnic profiling and police reform, Open Society Justice Initiative, Rachel Neild; the Senior Programme Manager for Social Research, Equality and Citizens' Rights Department at the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Miltos Pavlou. The Council divided the debate into two slots.

914. During the ensuing 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: Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), India, Pakistan⁶⁶ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), United Arab Emirates;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Thailand;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

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

916. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Portugal, South Africa, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Benin, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Libya, Malaysia, Namibia, Pakistan;

⁶⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 9

918. At the 48th meeting, on 20 March 2017, the Chief of the Anti-Racial Discrimination Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, on behalf of the High Commissioner, the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the action plan outlined in Council resolution 31/26, on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief (A/HRC/34/35).

919. At the same meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Taonga Mushayavanhu, presented his report on its eighth session, held from 17 to 28 October 2016 (A/HRC/34/71).

920. At the 48th meeting, on 20 March 2017, and 49th meeting, on 21 March 2017, 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: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malta (on behalf of the European Union), Nigeria, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation (also on behalf of a Belarus, Cuba, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Turkey, Ukraine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amuta for NGO Responsibility; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Auspice Stella; Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Center for Inquiry; Center for Organisation Research and Education; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD); European Union of Jewish Students; European Union of Public Relations; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Educational Development; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM); International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International-Lawyers.Org; International Youth and Student

Movement for the United Nations (on behalf of African Development Association; Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; Association Dunenyó; Servas International; and Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples); Iraqi Development Organization, Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Meezaan Center for Human Rights; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation; Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Society for Threatened Peoples; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

921. At the 48th meeting, on 20 March 2017, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief

922. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.10, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation). Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Canada, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

923. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and Germany (on behalf of the European Union) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.10.

924. 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.

925. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.10 as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/32).

Establishment of a forum on people of African descent

926. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.28/Rev.1, sponsored by Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Haiti, South Africa. Subsequently, Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua joined the sponsors.

927. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay) and Germany (on behalf of the European Union) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.28/Rev.1.

928. 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.

929. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.28/Rev.1 as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/33).

Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

930. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.29/Rev.1, sponsored by Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Belgium, Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Nicaragua, and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

931. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.29/Rev.1.

932. 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.

933. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.3.

934. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.29/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

United States of America

935. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.29/Rev.1 was adopted by 46 votes to 1, with 0 abstentions (resolution 34/34).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance

936. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.30, sponsored by Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), and co-sponsored by Cuba, Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

937. 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.

938. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.30. In its statement, the representative of the United States of America disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the resolution.

939. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.30 was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/35).

Elaboration of complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

940. At the 58th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.31/Rev.1, sponsored by Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Philippines, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Chile, and Indonesia joined the sponsors.

941. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Uruguay), South Africa, and the United States of America made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.31/Rev.1.

942. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.31/Rev.1.

943. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.31/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, India, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia

944. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.31/Rev.1 was adopted by 31 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions (resolution 34/36).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

945. At the 52nd meeting, on 22 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/29, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

946. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

947. Also at the same meeting, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement.

948. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, 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: Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Minority Rights Group, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

B. Interactive dialogue on strengthening technical cooperation and advisory services for Guinea

950. At the 52nd meeting, on 22 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/29, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights and the activities of OHCHR in Guinea (A/HRC/34/43).

951. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Minister of State, Cheick Sako and the Minister of National Unity and Citizenship, Kalifa Gassama Diaby, made a statement as the State concerned.

952. Also at the same meeting, President of the Association des Victimes, Parents et Amis du 28 septembre 2009 (APIVA), Asmaou Diallo, made a statement.

953. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, the 52nd meeting and 53rd meeting, on 22 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General questions:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Egypt, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Benin, Chad, France, Mali, Morocco;
- (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

954. At the 53rd meeting, on 22 March 2017, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

955. At the 53rd meeting, on 22 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/29, the Council.

956. At the same meeting, the following made a statement: the Assistant-Secretary General for Human Rights; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Maman Sambo Sidikou; and the member of LUCHA - the Struggle for Change, Fred Bauma.

957. At the same meeting, the Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marie Ange Mushobekwa, made a statement as the State concerned.

958. During the ensuing discussion, also at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Botswana, Congo, Egypt, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Angola, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechia, France, Ireland, Mozambique, Sudan;
- (c) Observer for a United Nations, entities, specialized agencies and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund;
- (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;
- (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Advocates 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), Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (also on behalf of International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), Espace Afrique International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, World Evangelical Alliance.

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

D. Interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

960. At the 51st meeting, on 21 March 2017, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/27, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Libya, including on the effectiveness of technical assistance and capacity-building measures received by the Government of Libya (A/HRC/34/42).

961. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Togo, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Estonia, France, Greece, Italy, Mali, Malta, Morocco Spain, Sudan, Turkey;

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

(d) Observer for the sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies-CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); Human Rights Watch; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

E. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

964. At the 49th meeting, on 21 March 2017, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, presented an oral update to the Human Rights Council.

965. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

966. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Benin, France, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme World Evangelical Alliance (on behalf of Caritas Internationalis).

967. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti

968. At the 50th meeting, on 21 March 2017, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, Gustavo Gallón, presented his report (A/HRC/34/73).

969. At the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the State concerned.

970. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Chile, France, Mexico, Peru, Spain;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; Franciscans International; Human Rights Watch; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL).

971. At the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made final remarks as the State concerned.

972. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali

973. At the 49th meeting, on 21 March 2017, Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali, Suliman Baldo, presented his report (A/HRC/34/72).

974. At the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.

975. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at 49th meeting and 50th meeting, on 21 March 2017, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Netherlands, Togo, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Spain, Sudan;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Catholic Child Bureau (on behalf of Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

976. At the 50th meeting, on 21 March 2017, the representative of Mali made final remarks as the State concerned.

977. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

F. General debate on agenda item 10

978. At the 55th meeting, on 23 March 2017, the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights introduced country-specific updates and reports of the High Commissioner submitted under agenda item 10 (A/HRC/34/41).

979. At the same meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, and Yemen made statements as the States concerned.

980. During the ensuing general debate, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain⁶⁷ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, India, Iraq, Malta (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco⁶⁸ (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Netherlands (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Pakistan⁶⁹ (on behalf of Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Peru (also on behalf of Algeria, Ecuador, Italy, Romania, and Thailand), Saudi Arabia, Sudan⁷⁰ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, South Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and the State of Palestine), Switzerland, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sudan, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United States of America), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bhutan (also on behalf of Cabo Verde, Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federate State of), Myanmar, Papua New

⁶⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Guinea, Senegal, Timor- Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago), Cambodia, Canada, Chad, France, Jordan, Maldives, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu); Association Bharathi Centre; Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Center for Organisation Research and Education; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue) (also on behalf of OCAPROCE Internationale); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD); Human Rights Watch; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous, People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Buddhist Relief Organisation; International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Iraqi Development Organization; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Maat for Peace; Development and Human Rights Association; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Save the Children International (also on behalf of Action Against Hunger; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Cooperazione Internazionale; Defence for Children International (DCI); Mercy Corps; and Norwegian Refugee Council; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Tourner la page; United Nations Watch.

981. At the 55th meeting, on 23 March 2017, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representatives of Afghanistan, China, and Pakistan.

982. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Pakistan.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with Georgia

983. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Georgia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.13, sponsored by Georgia, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, and Ukraine. Subsequently, Albania, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, joined the sponsors.

984. At the same meeting, the representative of Albania made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.13.

985. At the same meeting, the representatives of Latvia, Paraguay, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

986. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on draft A/HRC/34/L.13. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay,⁷¹ Portugal, Slovenia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Brazil, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates

987. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.13 was adopted by 18 votes to 5, with 24 abstentions (resolution 34/37).

Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

988. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.18, sponsored by Libya and Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), and co-sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, and Thailand joined the sponsors.

999. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.18.

1000. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1001. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme.

1002. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.18 was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/38).

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights

1003. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.19, sponsored by Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Czechia,

⁷¹ The representative of Paraguay subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to abstain.

Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, and Turkey joined the sponsors.

1004. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia orally revised the draft resolution.

1005. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.19, as orally revised.

1006. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.

1007. 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.

1008. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.19 was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/39).

Promoting the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council

1009. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the representative of Maldives (also on behalf of Barbados, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Switzerland, and Turkey) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.35, sponsored by Barbados, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Switzerland, and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu. Subsequently, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Japan, Kiribati, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, and the State of Palestine, joined the sponsors.

1110. At the same meeting, the representative of Maldives orally revised the draft resolution.

1111. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mongolia, Netherlands, and Paraguay made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.35, as orally revised.

1112. 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.

1113. Draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.35, as orally revised, and was adopted without a vote (resolution 34/40).

Situation of human rights in Haiti

1114. At the 59th meeting, on 24 March 2017, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft President's statement A/HRC/34/L.53.

1115. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/34/L.53.

1116. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the State concerned.

1117. 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 President's statement.

1118. Also at the same meeting, the draft President's statement was adopted by the Council (PRST 34/1).

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Albania	Ethiopia	Philippines
Bangladesh	Georgia	Portugal
Belgium	Germany	Qatar
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Ghana	Republic of Korea
Botswana	Hungary	Rwanda
Brazil	India	Saudi Arabia
Burundi	Indonesia	Slovenia
China	Iraq	South Africa
Congo	Japan	Switzerland
Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya	Togo
Croatia	Kyrgyzstan	Tunisia
Cuba	Latvia	United Arab Emirates
Ecuador	Mongolia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Egypt	Netherlands	United States of America
El Salvador	Nigeria	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
	Panama	
	Paraguay	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan	Colombia	Israel
Algeria	Costa Rica	Italy
Andorra	Cyprus	Jamaica
Angola	Czechia	Jordan
Argentina	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kazakhstan
Armenia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kuwait
Australia	Denmark	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Austria	Djibouti	Lebanon
Azerbaijan	Equatorial Guinea	Libya
Bahamas	Eritrea	Liechtenstein
Bahrain	Estonia	Lithuania
Belarus	Fiji	Luxembourg
Benin	Finland	Madagascar
Bhutan	France	Malawi
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gabon	Malaysia
Brunei Darussalam	Greece	Maldives
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Mali
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Malta
Cabo Verde	Haiti	Marshall Islands
Cambodia	Honduras	Mauritania
Cameroon	Iceland	Mexico
Canada	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Central African Republic	Ireland	Monaco
Chad		Montenegro
Chile		Morocco

Mozambique	Serbia	Tonga
Myanmar	Sierra Leone	Trinidad and Tobago
Namibia	Singapore	Turkey
Nepal	Slovakia	Turkmenistan
New Zealand	Somalia	Tuvalu
Nicaragua	South Sudan	Uganda
Norway	Spain	Ukraine
Oman	Sri Lanka	United Republic of Tanzania
Pakistan	Sudan	Uruguay
Papua New Guinea	Swaziland	Uzbekistan
Peru	Sweden	Vanuatu
Poland	Syrian Arab Republic	Viet Nam
Republic of Moldova	Thailand	Yemen
Russian Federation	The former Yugoslav	Zimbabwe
Romania	Republic of Macedonia	
Senegal	Timor-Leste	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Children's Emergency
Fund
United Nations Development
Programme
United Nations Economic Commission
for Europe

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Institute for Training and
Research
United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Organization for Migration
International Telecommunication Union

World Economic Forum
World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

Commonwealth
Council of Europe
European Union
Cooperation Council for
Arab States of the Gulf
International
Development Law
Organization

International Organization of la
Francophonie
International Union for Conservation
of Nature
League of Arab States
Organization of Islamic Cooperation
Organization for Security and Co-
operation in Europe

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross

Sovereign Military Order of Malta

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
Australian Human Rights Commission (video statement)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Commission nationale independante des droits de l'homme - Burundi
Commissioner on Human Rights in the Russian Federation
Conseil national des droits de l'homme Maroc
Danish Institute for Human Rights
Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain (video statement)
German Institute for Human Rights
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) (videostatement)
Human Rights Commission of Zimbabwe
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

Ombudsman's Office of the Republic of Latvia
Ombudswoman of the Republic of Croatia
National Council for Human Rights – Egypt
National Human Rights Commission of Togo
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice – Timor Leste
Office of Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia
Provedor de Justiça Portugal
Scottish Human Rights Commission
Uganda Human Rights Commission
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Non-governmental organizations

Action Canada for Population and Development
Action contre la faim
Action for the Protection of Human Rights in Mauritania
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Action on Disability and Development
Advocates for Human Rights
Africa Culture Internationale
African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
African Commission of Health and Human Right Promoters
African Development Association
African Regional Agricultural Credit Association
Agence Internationale pour le Développement
Agence pour les droits de l'homme
Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights
Al-Hakim Foundation
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
Al-khoei Foundation
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance Defending Freedom
Allied Rainbow Communities International
All-Russian Public Organization "Russian Public Institute of Electoral Law"
Alsalam Foundation
Alulbayt Foundation
American Association of Jurists
American Civil Liberties Union
Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International
Amuta for NGO Responsibility
ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu)

Anti-Slavery International
 Arab Organization for Human Rights
 Arigatou International
 Article 19 – The International Centre
 against Censorship
 Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
 Asian Forum for Human Rights and
 Development
 Asian Legal Resource Centre
 Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas
 (Cuban United Nations Association)
 Asociatia Obsteasca "Promo-LEX"
 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 des étudiants tamouls de
 France
 Association Dunenyó
 Association for Defending Victims of
 Terrorism
 Association for Integration and sustainable
 Development in Burundi
 Association for Progressive
 Communications (APC)
 Association for the Development and
 Promotion of Humans Right
 Association for the Prevention of Torture
 Association for the Protection of Women
 and Children's Rights (APWCR)
 Association for Women's Rights in
 Development (AWID)
 Association Internationale pour l'égalité des
 femmes
 Association mauritanienne pour la
 promotion des droits de l'homme
 Association Mauritanienne pour la
 promotion du droit
 Association Miraisme International
 Association of Citizens Civil Rights
 Protection "Manshour-e Parseh"
 Association of World Citizens
 Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la
 Contrainte et l'injustice
 Association Panafrica
 Association pour les victimes du monde
 Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni
 XXIII
 Auspice Stella
 Badil Resource Center for Palestinian
 Residency and Resource Rights
 Baha'i International Community
 Bangwe et Dialogue
 Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research
 Center
 Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V.
 B'nai B'rith
 Cairo Institute for Human
 Rights Studies
 Cameroon Youths and
 Students Forum for Peace
 Canners International Permanent
 Committee
 Caritas Internationalis (International
 Confederation of Catholic Charities)
 Center for Global Nonkilling
 Center for Inquiry
 Center for International Environmental
 Law (CIEL)
 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
 Center for Organisation Research and
 Education
 Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques
 – Centre CCPR
 Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales
 Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y
 Justicia de Género
 Chant du Guépard dans le Désert
 Charitable Institute for Protecting Social
 Victims
 Child Development Foundation
 Child Foundation
 Child Rights Connect
 China Association for Preservation and
 Development of Tibetan Culture
 (CAPDTC)
 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

<p>Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil</p> <p>Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)</p> <p>Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches</p> <p>Commission to Study the Organization of Peace</p> <p>Conectas Direitos Humanos</p> <p>Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle</p> <p>(COJEP)</p> <p>Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations</p> <p>Corporacion para la Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos Reiniciar</p> <p>Corporate Accountability International</p> <p>"Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P- C.E.N.S)</p> <p>Covenant House</p> <p>Defence for Children International</p> <p>Democracy Coalition Project</p> <p>Disability Association of Tavana</p> <p>Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers</p> <p>DRCNet Foundation, Inc.</p> <p>Drepavie</p> <p>Earthjustice</p> <p>East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project</p> <p>Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD)</p> <p>Edmund Rice International Limited</p> <p>Elizka Relief Foundation</p> <p>Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort</p> <p>Equitas centre international d'éducation aux droits humains</p> <p>Espace Afrique International</p> <p>European Centre for Law and Justice, The/ Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme</p> <p>European Disability Forum</p> <p>European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People</p> <p>European Union of Jewish Students</p> <p>European Union of Public Relations</p> <p>European Youth Forum</p> <p>Family Health Association of Iran</p> <p>Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit</p> <p>COC Nederland</p>	<p>FIAN International e.V.</p> <p>Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement</p> <p>Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS</p> <p>Foundation for GAIA</p> <p>France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand</p> <p>Franciscans International</p> <p>Freedom Now</p> <p>Freemuse – The World Forum on Music and Censorship</p> <p>Friedrich Ebert Foundation</p> <p>Friends of the Earth International</p> <p>Friends World Committee for Consultation</p> <p>Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social Fundalatin</p> <p>Geneva for Human Rights – Global Training</p> <p>Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)</p> <p>Global Eco-Village Network, The</p> <p>Global Helping to Advance Women and Children</p> <p>Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>Graduate Women International (GWI)</p> <p>Habitat International Coalition</p> <p>Hazrat Javad-al-Aemeh Cultural Charity Institute</p> <p>Health and Environment Program (HEP)</p> <p>Helios Life Association</p> <p>Help4help</p> <p>Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights</p> <p>Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation</p> <p>Human Rights Advocates, Inc.</p> <p>Human Rights Commission of Pakistan</p> <p>Human Rights House Foundation</p> <p>Human Rights Information and Training Center</p> <p>Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa</p> <p>Human Rights Network (HURINET)</p> <p>Human Rights Now</p> <p>Human Rights Watch</p> <p>IDPC Consortium</p> <p>Il Cenacolo</p> <p>Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society</p> <p>Indian Council of Education</p> <p>Indian Council of South America (CISA)</p> <p>Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru</p>
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Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee
 Initiative d'opposition contre les discours extrémistes
 Initiatives of Change International
 Institute for Planetary Synthesis
 Institute for Policy Studies
 Institute for Women's Studies and Research
 International Association for Democracy in Africa
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
 International Bar Association
 International Bridges to Justice, Inc.
 International Buddhist Relief Organisation
 International Career Support Association
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Catholic Center of Geneva
 International Catholic Migration Commission
 International Commission of Jurists
 International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)
 International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
 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 Acat (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA)
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation
 International HIV/AIDS Alliance
 International Human Rights Association of American Minorities
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
 International Institute for Peace, Justice and Human Rights IIPJHR
 International-Lawyers.Org
 International Lesbian and Gay Association
 International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)
 International Movement ATD Fourth World
 International Muslim Women's Union
 International Office for Human Rights – Action on Colombia, Oidhaco
 International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
 International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEI)
 International Pen
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Service for Human Rights
 International Solidarity for Africa
 International Studies Association
 International Union of Lawyers
 International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES
 International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
 Iranian Elite Research Center
 Iraqi Development Organization
 Islamic Human Rights Commission
 Islamic Women's Institute of Iran
 Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
 IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association Iuventum e.v.
 Japanese Workers' Committee for Human Rights
 Jssor Youth Organization
 Jubilee Campaign
 Kham Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
 Kirkon Ulkomaanavun Säätiö
 Kiyana Karaj Group
 La Brique
 Lawyers for Lawyers
 Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
 Leadership Watch
 Liberal International (World Liberal Union) Liberation
 L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie
 Lutheran World Federation
 Maarj Foundation for Peace and Development
 Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association
 Make Mothers Matter International
 Martial Arts Academy
 Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
 Médecins du Monde
 Médecins sans Frontières (International)

Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)	Rencontre africain pour la défense des droits de l'homme
Meezaan Center for Human Rights	Reporters sans frontières international
Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Inc. Education Fund	Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)
Minority Rights Group	Save a Child's Heart in Memory of Dr. Ami Cohen
New Humanity	Save the Children International
Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty	Servas International
Nord-Sud XXI	Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany
Norwegian Refugee Council	Society for Development and Community Empowerment
ONG Hope International	Society for Threatened Peoples
Open Society Institute	Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment
Organisation Internationale pour le Développement	Soka Gakkai International
Intégral de la Femme	Solidarité pour un Monde Meilleur
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale	Suomen YK-liitto Ry
OCAPROCE Internationale	Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Orphan Charity Foundation	Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL
Palestinian Return Centre	Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Pan African Union for Science and Technology	Terre des Hommes Fédération Internationale
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation	The Society for Recovery Support
Pax Christi International	Tourner la Page
Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)	Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust
Peace Brigades International Switzerland	Track Impunity Always - TRIAL / Association Suisse contre l'impunité
Peivande Gole Narges Organization	Union of Arab Jurists
People for Successful Corean Reunification	United Nations Watch
People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy	United Schools International
Plan International, Inc.	UPR Info
Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc.	Universal Peace Federation
Prahar	Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
Presse Emblème Campagne	Victorious Youths Movement
Prevention Association of Social Harms (PASH)	Villages Unis (United Villages)
Privacy International	VIVAT International
Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES	Women's Federation for World Peace International
Public Services International	Women's Human Rights International Association
Regroupement des Jeunes Africains pour la Démocratie et le Développement - Section Togo	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
	Women's World Summit Foundation
	World Barua Organization

World Council of Arameans (Syriacs)
World Environment and Resources Council
(WERC)
World Evangelical Alliance
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's
Organizations
World Jewish Congress
World Medical Association
World Muslim Congress
World Organization against Torture
World Russian People's Council
World Vision International
World Wide Fund for Nature International
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-fourth session*Documents issued in the general series*

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/1	1	Agenda and annotations for the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/34/1/Corr.1	1	Corrigendum of Agenda and annotations for the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/34/2		Report of the Human Rights Council on its thirty-fourth session
A/HRC/34/3	2	Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/3/Add.1	2	Addendum - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of his office in Guatemala
A/HRC/34/3/Add.2	2	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Honduras
A/HRC/34/3/Add.3	2	Addendum - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Colombia
A/HRC/34/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Togo
A/HRC/34/4/Add.1	6	Addendum - Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/34/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	6	Addendum of Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/34/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
A/HRC/34/6/Add.1	6	Addendum of Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
A/HRC/34/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Iceland

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<i>Symbol</i>		<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/34/7/Add.1	6	Addendum - Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/34/8	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Zimbabwe
A/HRC/34/8/Add.1	6	Addendum of Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Zimbabwe
A/HRC/34/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Lithuania
A/HRC/34/9/Add.1	6	Addendum - Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/34/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Uganda
A/HRC/34/10/Add.1	6	Addendum of the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Uganda
A/HRC/34/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Timor-Leste
A/HRC/34/11/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/34/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Republic of Moldova
A/HRC/34/12/Add.1	6	Addendum - Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/34/13	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - South Sudan
A/HRC/34/13/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/34/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Haiti
A/HRC/34/14/Add.1	6	Addendum of Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Haiti
A/HRC/34/15	2	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the question of human rights in Cyprus
A/HRC/34/16	2	Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/17	2	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture - Report of the Secretary-General

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/18	2	Conclusions and recommendations of special procedures - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/19	2	Measures taken to implement Human Rights Council resolution 9/8 and obstacles to its implementation, including recommendations for further improving the effectiveness of, harmonizing and reforming the treaty body system - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/20	2	Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Sri Lanka
A/HRC/34/21	2,3	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities - Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/21/Corr.1	2,3	Corrigendum
A/HRC/34/22	2,3	Report of the Secretary-General on missing persons - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/23	2,3	Workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/24	2,10	Summary of the panel discussion on promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems and processes - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/25	2,3	Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/26	2,3	Equality and non-discrimination under article 5 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/27	2,3	Protection of the rights of the child in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/28	2,3	Activities and programmes of the United Nations system that contribute to the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/34/29	2,3	Realization of the right to work- Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/30	2,3	Report on negative effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/31	2,3	Principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/32	2,3	Mental health and human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/33	2,10	Summary of the workshop on ensuring effective and inclusive mechanisms and methodologies to mainstream human rights in the formulation and implementation of public policies - Report of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/34	2,5	Report on the twenty-third annual meeting of special rapporteurs/representatives, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (6-10 June 2016), including updated information on the special procedures
A/HRC/34/34/Add.1	2,5	Addendum - Facts and figures with regard to the special procedures in 2016
A/HRC/34/34/Corr.1	2,5	Corrigendum
A/HRC/34/35	2,9	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/36	2,7	Implementation of Human Rights Council resolutions S-9/1 and S-12/1 - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/37	2,7	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/37/Corr.1	2,7	Corrigendum
A/HRC/34/38	2,7	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/39	2,7	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the

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		occupied Syrian Golan - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/40	2	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran - Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/41	2,10	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan and the achievements of technical assistance in the field of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/42	2,10	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Libya, including on the effectiveness of technical assistance and capacity-building measures received by the Government of Libya
A/HRC/34/43	2,10	Situation of human rights and the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Guinea - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/34/44	2,3	Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
A/HRC/34/45	3	Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
A/HRC/34/46	3,5	Report of the Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law on its first session
A/HRC/34/47	3	Report on the second session of the open-ended intergovernmental Working Group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights
A/HRC/34/48	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food
A/HRC/34/48/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Poland
A/HRC/34/48/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Paraguay
A/HRC/34/48/Add.3	3	Addendum
A/HRC/34/49	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
A/HRC/34/49/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Madagascar
A/HRC/34/50	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
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A/HRC/34/51	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
A/HRC/34/51/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to India
A/HRC/34/51/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Portugal
A/HRC/34/51/Add.3	3	Addendum - Comments by India
A/HRC/34/52	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
A/HRC/34/52/Add.1	3	Addendum - Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received
A/HRC/34/52/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Hungary
A/HRC/34/52/Add.3	3	Addendum - Mission to Azerbaijan
A/HRC/34/52/Add.4	3	Addendum - Comments by Hungary
A/HRC/34/52/Add.5	3	Addendum - Comments by Azerbaijan
A/HRC/34/53	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues
A/HRC/34/53/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Iraq
A/HRC/34/53/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to the Republic of Moldova
A/HRC/34/53/Add.3	3	Addendum - Mission to Sri Lanka
A/HRC/34/53/Add.4	3	Addendum - Comments by the Republic of Moldova
A/HRC/34/54	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of punishment
A/HRC/34/54/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Mauritania
A/HRC/34/54/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Sri Lanka
A/HRC/34/54/Add.3	3	Addendum - Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received
A/HRC/34/54/Add.4	3	Addendum - Follow-up report - Mexico
A/HRC/34/54/Add.5	3	Addendum - Comments by Mexico
A/HRC/34/55	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
A/HRC/34/55/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Georgia

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A/HRC/34/56	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
A/HRC/34/56/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Cyprus
A/HRC/34/56/Add.2	3	Addendum - Comments by Cyprus
A/HRC/34/57	3	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
A/HRC/34/57/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to the European Union
A/HRC/34/58	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
A/HRC/34/58/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Paraguay
A/HRC/34/58/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Zambia
A/HRC/34/59	3	Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism
A/HRC/34/59/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Malawi
A/HRC/34/59/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Mozambique
A/HRC/34/60	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy
A/HRC/34/61	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism
A/HRC/34/62	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
A/HRC/34/62/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
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A/HRC/34/63	4	Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan
A/HRC/34/64	4	Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/34/65	4	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

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A/HRC/34/66/Add.1	4	Report of the group of independent experts on accountability
A/HRC/34/67	4	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
A/HRC/34/67/Add.1	4	Addendum - General Observations of Myanmar on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
A/HRC/34/68	5	Recommendations of the Forum on Minority Issues at its ninth session
A/HRC/34/69	5	Report of the 2016 Social Forum (Geneva, 3-5 October 2016)
A/HRC/34/70	7	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
A/HRC/34/71	9	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards on the eighth session
A/HRC/34/72	10	Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali
A/HRC/34/73	10	Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti
A/HRC/34/74	10	Report of the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights
A/HRC/34/75	3,4,7,9,10	Communications report of Special Procedures
A/HRC/34/76	1	Election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee - Note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/77	7	Database of all business enterprises involved in the activities detailed in paragraph 96 of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights - Note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/34/78	9	Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban

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Symbol

Agenda item

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fourteenth session -Note by the Secretariat

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A/HRC/34/L.2	3	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity
A/HRC/34/L.3	3	Mandate of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
A/HRC/34/L.4 and Rev.1	3	Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights
A/HRC/34/L.5	3	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
A/HRC/34/L.6	3	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues
A/HRC/34/L.7 and Rev.1	3	The right to privacy in the digital age
A/HRC/34/L.8 and Rev.1	4	Situation of human rights in Myanmar
A/HRC/34/L.9	3	Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights
A/HRC/34/L.10	9	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief
A/HRC/34/L.11	7	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan
A/HRC/34/L.12	3	Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context
A/HRC/34/L.13	10	Cooperation with Georgia
A/HRC/34/L.14	3	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
A/HRC/34/L.15	3	Freedom of religion or belief
A/HRC/34/L.16 and Rev.1	3	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation
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A/HRC/34/NGO/127	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/128	7	Written statement submitted by the Amuta for NGO Responsibility, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/129	4	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/NGO/130	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/131	3	Written statement submitted by the Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/132	4	Written statement submitted by the Nazra for Feminist Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/133	3	Written statement submitted by the Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/134	4	Written statement submitted by the Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/135	3	Written statement submitted by the Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/136	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/137	10	Written statement submitted by the Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/138	6	Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/139	6	Written statement submitted by CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/140	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/NGO/141	2	Written statement submitted by the Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/142	3	Written statement submitted by the IDPC Consortium, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/143	4	Written statement submitted by the Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/144	2	Written statement submitted by the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/145	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Association Miraisme International, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/34/NGO/146	4	Written statement submitted by the ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/147	2	Written statement submitted by the Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/148	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/149	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Drepavie, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/34/NGO/150	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/151	2	Written statement submitted by the Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/152	4	Written statement submitted by the Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, a non-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/153	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Catholic Child Bureau, Association Points-Coeur, 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, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/154	3	Written statement submitted by the Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/155	4	Joint written statement submitted by the World Organisation Against Torture, ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/156	2	Written statement submitted by the Make Mothers Matter - MMM, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/157	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/158	4	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/159	33	Written statement submitted by the Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status Written statement submitted by the Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/160	3	Written statement submitted by the Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, a non-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/161	10	Written statement submitted by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/162	4	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/163	3	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/164	3	Written statement submitted by the Habitat International Coalition, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/165	4	Written statement submitted by the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/166	3	Written statement submitted by the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/167	2	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/34/NGO/168	8	Written statement submitted by the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/169	6	Exposición escrita presentada por la Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/34/NGO/170	5	Exposición escrita presentada por la Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/NGO/171	10	Written statement submitted by the Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/172	3	Written statement submitted by the Disability Association of Tavana, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/173	4	Written statement submitted by the Agence pour les droits de l'homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/174	3	Written statement submitted by the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/175	9	Written statement submitted by the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/31/NGO/176	3	Written statement submitted by submitted by The Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/177	3	Written statement submitted by the Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/178	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/34/NGO/179	3	Written statement submitted by the Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/180	7	Written statement submitted by the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/181	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Women's Human Rights International Association,

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		Edmund Rice International Limited, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/182	3	Exposición conjunta escrita presentada por la Asociación Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/34/NGO/183	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tourner la page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/184	3	Written statement submitted by the Conectas Direitos Humanos, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/185	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/186	3	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/187	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/188	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/189	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/190	2	Joint written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/191	7	Written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/192	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Conectas Direitos Humanos, the Center for Economic and Social Rights, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/193	2	Joint written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tourner la page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/194	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/195	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/196	9	Written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/197	2	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		l'Enfance, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tourner la page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/198	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/199	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/200	2	Written statement submitted by the Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/201	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/202	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/203	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/31/NGO/204	6	Exposé écrit présenté par l'Observatoire Mauritanien pour les Droits de l'Homme et la Démocratie, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif special
A/HRC/34/NGO/205	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/206	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/207	1	Written statement submitted by the Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/208	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/209	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/210	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/211	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/212	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/213	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/214	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/215	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/216	3	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/217	3	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/NGO/218	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/219	2	Joint written statement submitted by Tourner la page, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/220	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/221	4	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights League of Horn of Africa, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/222	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/223	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/31/NGO/224	2	Written statement submitted by Tourner la page, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/225	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/226	3	Written statement submitted by the American Association of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/227	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/228	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/34/NGO/229	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/31/NGO/230	4	Written statement submitted by the Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/231	7	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", InternationalLawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, 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/34/NGO/232	7	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", InternationalLawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/233	7	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", InternationalLawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/234	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", InternationalLawyers.Org, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/235	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/236	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", InternationalLawyers.Org, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/237	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/238	9	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru",

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		InternationalLawyers.Org, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/34/NGO/240	4	Joint written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tourner la page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/241	7	Written statement submitted by the Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/242	10	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/243	9	Exposición escrita presentada por la Auspice Stella, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/34/NGO/244	5	Written statement submitted by the World Wide Fund for Nature International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/245	3	Written statement submitted by the Prahar, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/246	2	Written statement* submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-
A/HRC/34/NGO/247	4	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/248	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/249	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/250	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/251	2	Written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/252	3	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/253	2	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/34/NGO/254	3	Written statement submitted by All-Russian public organization "Russian Public Institute of Electoral Law", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/255	4	Written statement submitted by the Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/256	3	Written statement submitted by the All-Russian public organization "Russian Public Institute of Electoral Law", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/34/NGO/257	6	Exposé écrit présenté par le Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/34/NGO/258	5	Written statement submitted by the European Youth Forum, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/NGO/259	5	Written statement submitted by Action contre la faim, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/34/NI/1	3	Written submission by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/2	3	Written submission by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/3	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/4	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/5	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/6	3	Written submission by the Azerbaijan: Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/7	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/8	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/9	3	Written submission by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/10	3	Written submission by the Azerbaijan: Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/11	3	Guatemala: Office of the Human Rights Advocate - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/34/NI/12	7	Written submission by the Independent Commission for Human Rights of Palestine. The Impact of Israeli Settlements and Settlement Expansion on the Status of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory
A/HRC/34/NI/13	2	Colombia: Ombudsman's Office - Note by the Secretariat

Annex IV

Special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (member from the Arctic)

Laila Susanne Vars (Norway)

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (member from Asia)

Edtami Mansayagan (The Philippines)

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (member from North America)

Kristen Carpenter (The United States of America)

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (member from the Pacific)

Megan Davis (Australia)

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

Saad Alfarargi (Egypt)

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

Annalisa Ciampi (Italy)

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (member from Latin American and Caribbean States)

Luciano Hazan (Argentina)