

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL - 49th SESSION

Urgent debate on the “Situation of Human Rights in Ukraine Stemming from the Russian Aggression”

3 – 4 March 2022

Background

On 24 February 2022, H.E. Ms. Yevheniia Filipenko, the Permanent Representative of Ukraine, addressed a letter to the President of the Human Rights Council (HRC), requesting the Council to **hold an urgent debate on “the situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression”**. On Day 1 of the Council, 28 February 2022, on the request of Russian Federation, the Council voted on holding the **Urgent Debate**. The results were the following:

In favour: 29 (Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States)
Against: 5 (China, Cuba, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Venezuela)
Abstentions: 13 (Armenia, Cameroon, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan)

The Urgent Debate was scheduled to take place on **3-4 March 2022**, with a **resolution**, tabled by Ukraine, to be adopted at the end of the debate.

Opening Statements

Ms. Michelle Bachelet, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

The attack that began on 24 February 2022 is generating a massive impact on the **human rights of millions of people** across Ukraine. Elevated threat levels for **nuclear weapons** underline the gravity of the risks to all of humanity. Military operations are escalating further, with **military strikes affecting big cities**, including Kyiv, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Lysychansk, Sievierodonetsk, Sumy, Mariupol and Zhytomyr. By 1 March 2022, OHCHR had recorded and confirmed **752 civilian casualties**, including 227 killed – 15 of them children, and at least 525 injured, including 28 children. The **real figures will be far higher** since numerous other casualties are pending confirmation. Most civilian casualties were caused by the use of **heavy artillery, multi-launch rocket systems and air strikes in populated areas**, with concerning reports of use of **cluster munitions** striking civilian targets. **Over 2 million people have been forced to flee their homes**. One million, according to UNHCR, are **internally displaced**. A further **1,040,000 refugees** have sought safety in neighbouring countries. UNHCR estimates that up to 4 million people could leave the country in the coming weeks. The welcome must be extended to all those fleeing conflict, **without discrimination**. The conflict should be **immediately ended** through peaceful means. States must abide by international law. Full access for the delivery of **humanitarian assistance** to civilians across the entire country must be enabled. Protection of civilians and captured soldiers, should be guaranteed. The **ICJ** has been formally seized of proceedings connected to the conflict and **will begin hearings**. The Prosecutor of the **ICC** has announced his decision to immediately proceed with active investigations. The **HRC** has before it an important proposal to **widen accountability avenues** through an **independent international commission of inquiry**. The Office has for eight years monitored the human rights situation in Ukraine with particular focus on the regions of the Donbas, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, occupied by the Russian Federation since 2014. The **40 reports** the Office has published are publicly accessible. OHCHR will **continue to operate** across the country to the full extent of their capacity.

Mr. Victor Madrigal-Borloz, Chair of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures:

The Council should put human rights squarely in the response to the crisis and **contribute to an immediate ceasefire**. On 28 February, 63 human rights experts and the Chairs of 6 Treaty Bodies expressed their **profound outrage and distress** at the aggression of the Russian Federation against the

sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. The **consequences** of the unprovoked military attack will be **profound and long-lasting**. A wide range of **legal standards** apply to armed conflict settings. These systems **coexist** with the aim of protecting human dignity, and ongoing proceedings before the ICJ and the ECHR, as well as the announced opening of an investigation by the Prosecutor of the ICC, show this complementarity. The **HRC** should take a **series of concrete measures**: by committing all efforts necessary to ensure **due accountability** from an evidence-based approach (1); international community should uphold the **principle of non-discrimination** (2); the voices and knowledge of the Ukrainian **civil society and Human Rights Defenders** must be given a fundamental place (3).

The numbers of **refugees and IDPs** will continue to grow. **Women and children** may be disproportionately affected and exposed to the risk of gender-based and sexual violence. **Third country nationals** may be subjected to discriminatory treatment. Barriers faced by **persons with disabilities and older persons** will be amplified. **Businesses** should be called to engage in heightened human rights due diligence. Some 7000 **peaceful anti-war demonstrators** have been arrested in Russia since 24 February and should be released without delay. The **threat posed to the environment** by the armed conflict, with areas reportedly **contaminated by radiation**, is of deep concern. **Special Procedures** mandate holders **urge Russian Federation** to observe international law; end hostilities; stop all human rights violations; enable human rights defenders in Ukraine and Russia to carry out their peaceful work; facilitate the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; restore the ability of the people in Ukraine to exercise their human rights without military or external interference.

Countries Concerned:

Russian Federation: *statement delivered by H.E. Mr. Gennady Gatilov, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the UNOG:* The situation in Ukraine has been monitored by the Council since 2014. During that year a regime came to power in Kiev through an unconstitutional coup, which began to practically eradicate the Russian-speaking population of its country. The population of Donbass did not want to live in never-ending fear and become eventually exterminated. Kiev, in order to achieve peace on its own territory, only needed to fulfil its obligations under the Minsk Agreements. OHCHR has prepared 45 reports based on the materials of the Observation Mission it created. They recorded the suffering of the population of Donbass, thousands of civilians killed by bombs fired by the Ukrainian Armed Forces; spoke about torture and arbitrary arrests, suppression and murder of journalists and opposition figures, hate speech, discrimination, infringement of the rights of national minorities, including Hungarians, Russians, and Gypsies. The EU and the US needed to give these processes an adequate assessment and exert influence on the Kiev authorities. Instead, for all 8 years they ignored the tragedy of the inhabitants of this region and the entire Ukraine. The activities by the EU and the US also claimed hundreds of thousands of human lives in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya or Syria.

Ukraine: *statement delivered by H.E. Ms. Emine Dzhaparova, First Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine (by video message):* President Putin pushed his 140-million



UN Photo / Jean Marc Ferré

country into a hell of crime and violation of justice against Ukraine. Russia's full-scale invasion has entered its second week. Every day we witness both death and life, dignity and dishonour. Millions of Ukrainians are forced to become refugees or IDPs because of the Russian aggression. Russian bombs are destroying the cities and villages, targeting residential areas and critical infrastructure. Ukraine did nothing to provoke it, it just strived to live independently and to build its future the way it, and not its neighbour, wanted it. A group of war criminals with an access to a nuclear button concluded that the Ukrainians were too weak to fight – and that the world would not care. But Ukraine is resisting and its international coalition is

strengthening every day. The overwhelming support in the General Assembly on 2 March 2022 well-demonstrated that. Recent events clearly point to the fact that the Russian troops fighting in Ukraine carry out the most blatant violations and abuses of human rights, systematically engaging in acts that amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. The HRC has a leading role to play in uniting efforts for ensuring accountability of Russia. The resolution to be considered at the end of this Urgent Debate, that would establish an independent international commission of inquiry, can become a next step with concrete practical implementation in the continuation of the GA resolution “Aggression against Ukraine” adopted yesterday. At this extraordinary moment, we must stand together to hold the war criminals accountable. Barbarians should have no seat at the Alliance of Civilizations Room.

List of Speakers:

Members of the Human Rights Council:

Dignitaries: Ministers for Foreign Affairs of *Poland, Lithuania and Finland*.

Joint statements: France (on behalf of the European Union), Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)), Barbados (on behalf of Members of the Caribbean Community in Geneva (CARICOM)¹), Morocco (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States).

WEOG: Germany, France, Luxembourg, United States of America, Netherlands, United Kingdom. **Eastern**

European Group: Montenegro, Poland. **Asia and Pacific Group:** Marshall Islands, Japan, United Arab Emirates, India, Republic of Korea, Libya, China, Indonesia, Nepal, Malaysia. **GRULAC:** Venezuela, Paraguay, Mexico, Honduras, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil. **African Group:** Namibia, Malawi, Eritrea.

Observers:

Dignitaries: Vice President and Chancellor of *Colombia*, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Belgium*, Ministers for Foreign Affairs of *Estonia, Iceland, Slovenia, Norway, Croatia, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, Czech Republic*, Vice Minister for European and International Affairs of *Austria*, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Costa Rica*, Deputy Foreign Ministers of *Bulgaria and Italy*, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of *Slovakia*, State Secretary for global affairs and diplomatic strategies of *Romania*.

WEOG: Monaco, Canada, Australia, Turkey, Andorra, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Switzerland, Denmark, New Zealand, Liechtenstein, Israel, San Marino. **Eastern European Group:** Belarus, Albania, Latvia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. **Asia and the Pacific Group:** Brunei Darussalam, Vanuatu, Maldives, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Cyprus, Thailand, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), Afghanistan, Lebanon, Timor-Leste, Bangladesh. **GRULAC:** Dominican Republic, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica. **African Group:** South Africa. **Other Observers:** Sovereign Order of Malta, International Development Law Organization, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Holy See, UNICEF.

NHRIs and NGOs:

NHRIs: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). **NGOs:** International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH), Article 19, World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, International Bar Association, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23), United Nations Watch (UN Watch), Amnesty International, Caritas Internationalis, Human Rights House Foundation (HRRF), Child Rights Connect (CRC), International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), International-Lawyers.Org, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), Minority Rights Group (MRG), International Humanist and Ethical Union, CIVICUS, Institute for NGO Research, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Access Now, European Union of Jewish Students, Partners For Transparency, World Federation of Ukrainian Women’s Organizations, Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC), Centre for Global Non-Killing.

Summary of the Debate:

The vast majority of the speakers **strongly condemned the military attacks and invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation** and called for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the military presence. The hostilities against Ukraine went **counter to the principles of respect for sovereignty,**

¹ Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica

territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state. Actions by the Russian Federation were a **flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter**. The humanitarian and human rights consequences for the **civilian population**, including vulnerable groups, were already devastating. Hundreds of civilians were killed, injured, displaced. Speakers deeply lamented a tragic loss of human rights including those of children, women and elderly persons. Residential areas, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and other critical civilian infrastructure were damaged and destroyed by Russian bombing. Some speakers expressed concern regarding the use of cluster munitions. A number of countries focused on the importance of guaranteeing of the unhindered delivery of **humanitarian assistance**. The safety of hundreds of thousands of those **fleeing the attacks** had to be guaranteed. The Council must **hold Russia accountable**, said the speakers, and the international community must send a strong message to Russia and provide support and assistance to Ukraine. Some concluded their statements with “*Slava Ukraine*” (glory to Ukraine).

United Kingdom said it was unconscionable to think that a fellow member of the HRC, a nation that fought courageously to defeat fascism, would commit such egregious violations. The **European Union** said they welcomed all refugees, without discrimination. Minister of Foreign Affairs of **Lithuania**, H.E. Mr. Gabrielius Landsbergis, said that the devastating consequences of this aggression – not only for Europe, but globally – could not be overstated. **Germany** echoed by saying it was not only an attack on Ukraine; it was an attack on freedoms and values of all of us, and neutrality was not an option. **Luxembourg** said that was a war of aggression, responsibility for which rested with President Putin alone. **Montenegro** expressed concern that failure to effectively address the situation in Ukraine could exacerbate similar threats of aggression to other states in the region and beyond. A number of speakers, Member States and Observers, supported the establishment of an **Independent Commission of Inquiry (Col)**, including **Finland, France, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom, United States, Luxembourg**, Ministers of Foreign Affairs of **Belgium, Estonia, Slovenia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Slovakia**, and representatives of **Latvia, Georgia, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Ireland, New Zealand, Chile, Republic of Moldova** and **Afghanistan**, among others. **Albania, Vanuatu, Turkey, Guatemala, Singapore**, among others, also supported the draft resolution, with **Singapore** saying that it was “not about taking a side, but about taking a stand”. **China** opposed establishment of the Commission, saying that they were against using human rights issues as a pretext to exert pressure on other countries and did not support any act that may stimulate conflict. The **GCC countries**, the **Group of Arab States** and the **Group of African States**, in joint statements, called upon all parties to implement the accords that had been previously reached between the parties concerned, to de-escalate and exercise self-restraint. Many countries called on all parties to end this crisis through dialogue and diplomatic means.

A number of speakers said that not only the Russian Federation, as the aggressor, but also **its accomplice Belarus** must be held accountable for this war and its consequences. At the same time, several speakers expressed strong support to those in Russia and Belarus who dare to protest against Russia’s aggression in spite of the risks to their life and freedom. “I want it to be perfectly clear”, said the representative of the **United States**, “the Russian people are not our enemy. We applaud those brave Russians that are risking their personal safety by peacefully protesting their government’s terrible mistake and war. More than 6,000 have been detained in the last few days alone”.

Argentina insisted there was no military solution in this matter, message that was echoed by the representative of **Mexico** who said it was only possible to resolve this situation by peaceful means. **Bolivia** said it was paramount to maintain negotiations objectively and without double standards. **Paraguay** urged the parties involved, in particular the aggressor State, to guarantee and protect the human rights, respect international refugee law and IHL. **Brazil** said that reports of heavy shelling in densely populated areas were deeply disturbing, noting at the same time that supplies of weapons,

direct participation of civilians in hostilities and widespread UCMs may only deepen this crisis. **Venezuela** noted that the current escalation originated from the breach of the Minsk Agreements under the encouragement of the United States, while NATO was permanently expanding towards Eastern Europe. It also rejected UCMs against the Russian Federation. **Eritrea** expressed concern that this Urgent Debate would complicate the already sensitive situation and objected its holding, saying it would disassociate itself from the paragraphs of resolution mentioning the establishment of the Col. The **African Group** expressed concern about the reports on the African nationals trying to cross the border and being prevented from doing so. **Malawi** joined the rest of the world in calling for the Russian Federation to withdraw from Ukraine and pursue peace. **Indonesia** insisted on ensuring the safe passage and equal treatment for all civilians and refugees, regardless of their national, ethnic, and racial backgrounds. **Malaysia** recalled that it had also borne the brunt of the conflict when in 2014, its flight MH17 was shot down in Ukraine, and strongly urged both Russia and Ukraine to urgently take steps to de-escalate hostilities. **Pakistan** urged restraint and avoidance of indiscriminate and unproportionate actions. In a strong statement, the representative of **Marshall Islands** reminded that two thirds of the General Assembly may suspend the membership of the HRC Member that commits gross systematic violations. **Japan** condemned in the strongest terms Russia's acts of aggression and said it would provide emergency humanitarian assistance of US\$100 million for Ukrainian people facing hardship. A number of other states also referred to plans of providing humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.

Coming to Observers, a number of states said it was only Russia who could stop the aggression and prevent the escalation. H.E. Mr. Gordan Grlić Radman, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of **Croatia** said he and his compatriots still remembered the horrors of war, the consequences of which last for generations. It was not too late to stop the war from escalating into a complete tragedy, but that would only be possible if Russia agreed to seek solution by peaceful means. H.E. Ms. Marta Lucía Ramírez, Vice President and Chancellor of **Colombia** said it was very regrettable that the President of Russia led the whole of humanity into completely unthinkable, unacceptable and unjustifiable situation which constituted a genuine threat to the human rights in the whole world. "We witness the gravest security challenge and international humanitarian and human rights crisis that Europe has experienced since the Second World War", echoed the representative of **Latvia**. **Republic of Moldova** doubted whether convening this Urgent Debate was enough to make a difference, to stop the loss and irreversible devastation of lives. **South Africa** welcomed the commencement of talks between Ukraine and Russia and expressed hope that this dialogue would lead to a diplomatic solution. H.E. Mr. Peter Launsky-Tieffenthal, Vice Minister for European and International Affairs of **Austria** called the aggression an attack on the aspiration of Ukrainian people and on all European values: freedom, democracy and human rights. "The face of Russia will be tarnished for a very long time. Such disgraceful behaviour is absolutely incompatible with Russia's membership in the UN Human Rights Council," said the representative of **Slovakia**. Some speakers mentioned previous human rights violations of Russia within Ukrainian territory, including years-long aggression.

H.E. Mr. Christian Guillermet Fernández, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of **Costa Rica**, noted with immense dismay the complete absence of safe access to humanitarian support for the civilian population. **Sweden** said that in addition to its extensive humanitarian and financial support, it has taken a decision to support Ukraine with military equipment. **North Macedonia** feared the situation in Ukraine threatened to turn into Europe's largest refugee crisis of this century and was prepared to receive refugees and provide additional humanitarian assistance. **Sovereign Order of Malta** also said it focused on providing emergency assistance, food, shelter, medical care and psychosocial support to the people in need, especially IDPs and refugees. **Spain**, too, had already made a first urgent shipment of 20 tons of humanitarian aid. The **Holy See** renewed the appeal of the Pope to reject war as a means

to settle international disputes. **Israel** said it was willing to contribute to diplomatic efforts if so requested. **Vanuatu** said Russia's decision to attack Ukraine not only reflected the security instability in Europe, but also portrayed how vulnerable and unsafe States were from Superpowers that are striving for their territory expansion. This message was echoed by **Maldives** that also feared the dangers for smaller states. **Greece** regretted that the centuries-old Greek community in Ukraine, numbering around 100.000, was already mourning victims. **Switzerland** said the current situation also had serious repercussions in the Russian Federation itself, and condemned the restrictions imposed on the media and blocking of social media.

Belarus said this debate served to hide the irresponsibility and true goals of the West. Since 2014 both the West and Kiev have done nothing to protect human rights in Ukraine. The almost dead silence of the West in support of the peace talks being organised in Belarus was shocking. **Syrian Arab Republic** said it did not see this session and the politicized draft resolution as a valid basis for a comprehensive and equitable manner in addressing human rights concerns in Ukraine. **Nicaragua** said the situation in Ukraine was due to the violation of Minsk Agreements. There should be no UCMs, threats and sanctions, as those only lead to more conflict. **DPRK** said the root cause of the Ukrainian crisis lied in the hegemonic policy of the United States and the West.

UNDP said they joined the rest of the UN system, under the Flash Appeal, to ensure livelihood support, community and social cohesion, and emergency response. **UNICEF** lamented children being killed, wounded, and profoundly traumatized by the violence around them, and appealed for a suspension of ongoing military actions in Ukraine, which would allow for humanitarian help to reach people.

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights said that as of 2 March 2022, 2100 Ukrainians have died, including 21 children; and called for further adoption of sanctions against Russian Federation. **GANHRI** expressed concern about the work of their colleagues in Ukraine and said that NHRIs must not be the target of reprisals or any kind of intimidation.

The NGOs stood in solidarity with the people of Ukraine in the face of unprovoked acts of war by the Russian Federation. It was an absolute priority to bring about a ceasefire and stop the fighting; evacuation routes needed to be urgently negotiated; humanitarian corridors must be established. The speakers agreed that the Council should urgently counter impunity by creating a Commission of Inquiry as proposed in the draft Resolution, to monitor, investigate and document human rights violations so that perpetrators can be identified and held to account; ensure full resources are available to the UN Monitoring Mission in Ukraine; and address the human rights situation in Russia by considering the establishment of a country mandate. Some organizations called on the Council to request the General Assembly to suspend Russia's membership in this body.

The director of **Amnesty Ukraine** reiterated that the HRC must act with courage and ambition to stand against all these violations and crimes. **ARTICLE 19** said the free flow of information was vital at this time, including respect for a free and independent media and an open internet. **Access Now** drew attention to cyberattacks that compound suffering in Ukraine and threaten human rights. **APG23** said a process of disarmament was urgently needed to guarantee peace, and it was even more urgent to prevent an escalation into a nuclear war and ensure the humanitarian protection of civilians by also activating humanitarian corridors. **FIDH** called for the exclusion of Russia from the HRC, for the establishment of an arms embargo on Russia and Belarus, and for the designation of an international commission of investigation. **OMCT** said they stood in solidarity with all Russians who were speaking up despite the very real risk of being arrested, prosecuted or tortured. **HRW** said the Council should urge all parties to take all measures to avoid using explosive weapons in populated areas and to cease using cluster munitions. **Ingénieurs du Monde** expressed concern that if the dictators around the world see that if Russia succeeds in its wanton aggression, they might draw the lesson—that anything

goes. **UN Watch**, among other proposals, advocated for removing Russia from the HRC immediately and adopting a resolution on the situation of human rights within Russia itself. **HRHF** urged member States to ensure the safety of Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Russian human rights defenders and their families as Russian authorities expand their brutal assault against them. **CRC**, in a joint statement, called for the protection of children, particularly girls and young women, who are at disproportionate risk of sexual violence and gender-based violence during conflicts. **ISHR** said it welcomed the unprecedented coordination, support, sanctions and humanitarian assistance provided by EU and other States, and hoped this becomes the principled benchmark, rather than the selective exception. **International-lawyers.org** said all unlawful uses of force should have the consequence that they are ended and that reparations are made to those who have suffered as is required by international law. **MRG** called for establishment of the Col able to monitor the human rights violations and violence experienced by Roma and other minorities who often face double consequences during the war. **Maat Foundation** welcomed the EU's decision to grant Ukrainian refugees the right to protection and work in the EU countries for a period of three years. **Institute for NGO Research** said that, "just last week, a day before the invasion, OHCHR accepted a \$2 million donation from Russia" and asked whether that donation would be returned. **World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations** said the situation of women and children in Ukraine was particularly fragile.

Action on Draft Resolution:

[A/HRC/49/L.1](#) "**Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression**" (as orally revised)

Presented by Ukraine: the draft resolution has so far received the support of 68 co-sponsors. "Russia attacked not only Ukraine, but every single country in this Room". The present draft, that builds upon the GA resolution "aggression against Ukraine", reaffirms support for sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, condemns Russian aggression and calls for the withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukraine. A number of provisions focus on human rights and humanitarian violations perpetrated by the Russian Federation. Most importantly, the initiative envisages the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry which will investigate all alleged violations and abuses of human rights and violations of IHL and related crimes in the context of the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine, including their root causes.

HRC President: there are 31 additional co-sponsors.

General Comments on the Draft Resolution as orally amended: Russian Federation (asked for a vote), France on behalf of the European Union, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom, Lithuania, United States.

Country Concerned (mentioned in the Draft): Belarus (does not support the draft).

Explanation of Vote Prior to Vote: China, Gambia, Cuba, Venezuela

In favour: 32 (Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States)

Against: 2 (Eritrea, Russian Federation)

Abstentions: 13 (Armenia, Bolivia, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Pakistan, Sudan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela)

Adopted by vote, with 32 votes in favour, 2 against and 13 abstentions.

Explanation of Vote After the Vote: Qatar, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Brazil, Indonesia, Ukraine.

For the full recordings of this session please refer to **UN WebTV: 8th meeting** (3 March 2022, 34min 43sec), **9th meeting** (3 March 2022, 03h 22min 55sec), **10th meeting** (4 March 2022, 01h 54min 36sec)