

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 53rd SESSION

ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

(12-14 July 2023)



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Photo credits: General view of the 52nd session of the Human Rights Council. Palais des Nations, room XX, Geneva, Switzerland. September 12, 2022. UN Photo by Pierre Albouy

Abbreviations:

DDPA: Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
High Commissioner: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
HRC, Council: Human Rights Council
IHL: International Humanitarian Law
GA, Assembly: General Assembly
NHRIs: National Human Rights Institutions

NGOs: Non-governmental organizations
OHCHR, the Office: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIC: Organization of Islamic Cooperation
PBIs: Project Budget Implications
UN: United Nations

Draft Text	Main Sponsors	Text of the Draft	Action on the Draft
Item 1 - Organizational and procedural matters			
<p>A/HRC/53/L.23 Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors¹:</i> Pakistan * and State of Palestine *</p>	<p>Noting with deep concern the rising incidents of desecration of sacred books and places of worship as well as religious symbols, which could constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;</p> <p>Recalling that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are manifested on the grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, and that victims can suffer from multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as sex, language, religion, disability, political or other opinion, social origin, property, birth or other status;</p> <p>Condemns and strongly rejects any advocacy and manifestation of religious hatred, including the recent public and premeditated acts of desecration of the Holy Qur'an, and underscores the need for holding those responsible to account in a manner consistent with obligations of States arising from international human rights law; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Pakistan</p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 441 300 USD total requirements</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Adopted with 28 in favor.</p> <div data-bbox="1563 488 2078 916" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 28 Argentina, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 7 Benin, Chile, Mexico, Georgia, Honduras, Nepal, Paraguay</p> <p>Against: 12 Belgium, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Montenegro, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Germany, Romania, UK, US.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1563 975 2078 1023" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
Item 2 – Annual report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General			
<p>A/HRC/53/L.21 Situation of human rights in Eritrea</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Spain (on behalf of the European Union)</p>	<p>Expressing grave concern at the ongoing human rights violations and abuses, [...] including those involving arbitrary arrest and incommunicado detention, enforced disappearance and torture, violation of the rights to</p>	<p>Introduced by: Spain</p> <p><i>6 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Somalia, France.</p> <p>Country concerned: none.</p>

¹ Here and later, the Co-sponsors are noted as listed in the draft text

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council

	<p><i>Co-sponsors:</i>² <i>Albania, * Andorra, * Austria, * Belgium, Bulgaria, * Canada, * Croatia, * Cyprus, * Czechia, Denmark, * Estonia, * Finland, France, Germany, Greece, * Hungary, * Iceland, * Ireland, * Israel, * Italy, * Latvia, * Liechtenstein, * Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, * Marshall Islands, * Montenegro, Netherlands, * North Macedonia, * Norway, * Poland, * Portugal, * Romania, San Marino, * Slovakia, * Slovenia, * Spain, * Sweden, * Switzerland, * Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</i></p>	<p>freedom of expression, freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association; Further expressing grave concern at the lack of transparency and accountability to date by the Government of Eritrea regarding reported violations and abuses committed by Eritrean military forces; Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea for a further period of one year; Calls upon the Government of Eritrea to cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur, including by granting him access to the country and committing to making progress on the recommendations included in his reports and on the benchmarks and associated indicators proposed in 2019, namely: [...] (c) Extended efforts to respect, protect and fulfil the rights to freedom of religion or belief, peaceful assembly, association, opinion and expression, including for members of the press, and extended efforts to end religious and ethnic discrimination; (d) A demonstrated commitment to addressing all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and to promoting the rights of women and girls, and gender equality. [...].</p>	<p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 441 300 USD total requirements Explanations of votes before the vote: China, Cuba Adopted with 18 in favor.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 18 Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Abstain: 21 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Against: 7 China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Somalia, and Sudan.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/47/2: 21-13-13</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><u>A/HRC/53/L.24/Rev.1</u> Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Ecuador, * Pakistan, South Africa and the State of Palestine*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as stated in the Charter and as elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable instruments, Reaffirming also that Human Rights Council mandates should be implemented and adequately funded without interference of any kind, Requests the Secretary-General to allocate the financial and human resources and expertise necessary to enhance</p>	<p>Introduced by: Pakistan. <i>2 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: US. Country concerned: Israel, State of Palestine. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 296 800 USD Total recurrent requirements Explanations of votes before the vote: Czechia, China Adopted with 31 in favor.</p>

² As of 14 July, not available

		<p>the capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that the mandate given by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 31/36 is fully implemented, and requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that the yearly updates of the database include addition and removal of companies, and to present the database on an annual basis to the Council starting from its fifty-seventh session.</p>	<p>For: 31 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 13 Benin, Cameroun, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Malawi, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania and Ukraine.</p> <p>Against: 3 Czechia, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/31/36: 32-15-0</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.30/Rev.1 Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Pakistan *, State of Palestine *</p>	<p>[...] Condemning strongly the gross human rights violations and abuses perpetrated by the security and armed forces of Myanmar against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, as evidenced by the findings of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, and regretting the lack of tangible progress in Myanmar in creating conducive conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims from Bangladesh to Myanmar; [...];</p> <p>Noting the ongoing processes to ensure justice and accountability in respect of alleged crimes committed against Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities in Myanmar; [...]</p> <p>Calls for engagement in a constructive and peaceful dialogue and reconciliation, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities; [...]</p> <p>Calls upon Myanmar to effectively address the root causes of human rights violations and abuses against ethnic</p>	<p>Introduced by: Pakistan. <i>1 Additional co-sponsor</i></p> <p>General Comments: China, Bangladesh.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 452 000 USD Total additional requirements</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: US, Belgium, UK.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/47/1: adopted without a vote</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		minorities , including the Rohingya, in Rakhine State and to create the conditions necessary for the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of all refugees, [...].	
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Item 3 – Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development			
<p>A/HRC/53/L.2 Business and human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Argentina</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Ghana,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Russian Federation,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* State of Palestine,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Türkiye,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</p>	<p>Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to work in the area of business and human rights, including accountability and remedy, and to convene a yearly consultation, involving representatives of States and other stakeholders, regarding challenges, good practices and the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and to submit a report thereon to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-second session;</p> <p>Decides that the Working Group shall continue to guide the work of the Forum on Business and Human Rights and to prepare its annual meetings, and invites the Working Group to chair the Forum on Business and Human Rights and to submit a report on the proceedings and thematic recommendations of the Forum to the Human Rights Council for its consideration; [...].</p> <p>Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Working Group with all the resources and assistance necessary to fulfil its mandate effectively, including its role in guiding the work of the Forum on Business and Human Rights; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Argentina <i>7 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of EU), Chile, UK, Mexico, France.</p> <p>PBIs: 493 700 USD total requirements</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/47/23: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.3/Rev.1 Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Netherlands, Argentina, Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Uruguay</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,*</p>	<p>Recognizing further that a forced marriage involves the inability of at least one of the parties to freely choose a spouse and enter into marriage with their full, free and informed consent, and could also involve a marriage in which one of the parties wants to end or leave it, but is not able to, and that as such the practice is a violation, abuse or impairment of human rights,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Netherlands, Uruguay. <i>10 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Amendments: Nigeria and Saudi Arabia introduced L.31: reformulation of the UN GA language regarding sexual and reproductive health information and education of children. Russian Federation introduced L.32: non-consensus terminologies. It threatens the rights of the child. Participation in all aspects of life and</p> </div>

	<p> <i>Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Honduras, Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Mongolia,* Montenegro, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, San Marino,* Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay*</i> </p>	<p> Deeply concerned that, in some cases, guardians have the legal authority to consent to marriage for women and girls, [...], Deeply concerned also by reports of forced religious conversion and by forced marriage imposed by armed groups, strongly condemning attacks on and abductions of women and girls, including terrorist attacks, [...], Expressing concern at institutional, systemic and structural discrimination against women and girls [...], Urges States to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of all women and girls, including those subjected to child, early and forced marriage, which includes the right to education and the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including the right to sexual and reproductive health, to promote equality in all aspects of marriage and its dissolution, to guarantee equal access for every girl and woman to quality education, [...]; Urges States to take comprehensive, multisectoral and human rights-based measures to prevent and eliminate forced marriage, and to address structural and underlying causes and risk factors [...]; Calls upon States to promote and protect the right of all women and girls to education [...]. </p>	<p> in the decision-making process. Egypt introduced L.41 and 42 on PP12 and OP7; OP5 language. Iran and Saudi Arabia introduced L.45 ‘divorce’ language. Replacing ‘sexual and reproductive rights’ because is not UN language: permits abortion. Explanation of vote before the vote: Argentina did not accept the proposed amendments, called for a vote, and invited the Council to vote against them. Montenegro and Chile (before L.31); UK and Czech (before L.32); Paraguay and UK (before L.41); Argentina and Luxembourg (before L.42); Argentina and Finland (before L.45). Voting on Amendments: L.31: <i>rejected by vote: 15-21-10; L.32: Rejected by vote: 10-21-14; L.41: Rejected by vote: 13-21-11; L.42: Rejected by vote: 10-22-14; and L.45: Rejected by vote: 11-23-12.</i> General Comments: Chile, Germany, Costa Rica, Georgia, US, France, Mexico, China. PBIs: Yes, 525 200 USD for an additional total. Explanation of vote before the vote: Pakistan, Morocco. Adopted without a vote. </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/48/L.7/Rev.1: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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<p>A/HRC/53/L.4 Mandate of Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Sweden, Finland</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</p>	<p>Welcoming the universal ratification of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which alongside human rights law provide an important framework of accountability in relation to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;</p> <p>Convinced of the need for both effective action and remedies for victims and their families in order to prevent, combat and eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represent a flagrant violation of the inherent right to life;</p> <p>Dismayed that, in a number of countries, impunity, the negation of justice, continues to prevail and often remains the main cause of the continued occurrence of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,</p> <p>Strongly condemns once again all extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, in all their forms, that continue to take place throughout the world;</p> <p>Demands that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions is brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms;</p> <p>Requests the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out the mandate: (f) to apply a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Finland. <i>6 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: China. PBIs: Yes, 777 000 USD total mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/44/5: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.5/Rev.1 Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in criminal justice detention</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Canada</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Honduras, Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,*</p>	<p>Greatly concerned that some women, such as migrant women, refugees and women in detention, as well as those in situations to which the four Geneva Conventions would apply, might be more vulnerable to violence, [...]</p> <p>Acknowledging that sexual and gender-based violence in criminal justice detention may amount to torture and that States have an obligation to prevent acts of torture, [...]</p> <p>Concerned about the disproportionate incarceration of women and girls for crimes related to poverty, such as theft, fraud, inability to pay debts and other offences related to homelessness or poor living conditions, and the discriminatory application of public order offences, such as loitering, vagrancy, public nuisance and public indecency,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Canada</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Amendments: Russian Federation introduced L.33; Iraq introduced L.40; Egypt introduced L.43.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Mexico rejected amendments and called for a vote; Chile, Luxembourg, and UK (on L.33); Mexico, and Germany (on L.40); Argentina and Finland (on L.43).</p> <p><i>Voting on Amendments: L.33 Rejected by vote: 11-21-13; L.40 Rejected by vote: 13-22-11; L.43 Rejected by vote: 16-22-8.</i></p> </div>

	<p><i>Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>which are often applied to women and girls experiencing poverty, [...]; Deeply concerned that women and girls do not receive adequate or any gender- and age-responsive and trauma-informed rehabilitation programmes in criminal justice detention or pre- and post-release reintegration programmes, [...]; Expresses deep concern that all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls impair or nullify the full enjoyment by women and girls of their human rights and fundamental freedoms [...]; Calls upon States to take immediate and effective action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in criminal justice detention [...].</p>	<p><i>15 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Chile, Costa Rica, Belgium, France, Georgia, UK, US, Mexico. PBIs: Yes, 147 200 USD additional total (non-recurrent) Explanation of vote before the vote: China, Pakistan. Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.6 Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Hungary, Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico, Thailand</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Botswana,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Timor-Leste,* Ukraine, United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>Convinced that an independent and impartial judiciary, an independent legal profession, an objective and impartial prosecution able to perform its functions accordingly, and the integrity of the judicial system are essential prerequisites for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the application of the rule of law and for ensuring fair trials without any discrimination, Condemning the increasingly frequent attacks on the independence of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and court officials, in particular threats, intimidation and interference in the discharge of their professional functions, Commends the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers for the important work undertaken in the discharge of the mandate; Urges all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her tasks, to provide all necessary information requested by him or her, to respond to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur without undue delay, to consider responding favourably to his or her requests for visits and to consider implementing his or her recommendations; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Hungary. <i>9 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Chile, India, China, Lithuania, US. PBIs: Yes, 777 000 for the total mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: none. Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"> <p>Voting history: 44/L.8 (2020): Adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

<p>A/HRC/53/L.7 Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cuba</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Algeria, Belarus,* Bolivia, China, Colombia,* Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,* Malaysia, Namibia,* Nicaragua,* Pakistan, Paraguay, South Africa, State of Palestine,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Tunisia,* Venezuela* and Yemen*3</i></p>	<p>Underlining the fact that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, Emphasizing the importance of international solidarity and cooperation for effectively addressing the challenges of the current international situation, Requests all States, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations to mainstream the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity into their activities, to cooperate with the Independent Expert in his mandate, and to supply all necessary information requested by him, and requests States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Independent Expert to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate effectively; Also requests the Independent Expert to continue to examine in his reports ways and means of overcoming existing and emerging obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, including the challenges of international cooperation, and to seek the views and contributions of Governments, United Nations agencies and other relevant international organizations in this regard; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cuba. <i>3 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: none. PBIs: Yes. 1 294 200 USD total mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: US, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Chile, Mexico. Adopted with 31 in favor.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 31 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. Abstain: 3 Mexico, Marocco, and Somalia. Against: 13 Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/44/11: 31-1-15</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.9 Human rights and climate change</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Philippines, Bangladesh, Viet Nam</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Bangladesh, Bhutan,* Chile, Colombia,* Ecuador,* Guatemala,* Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Somalia, State of Palestine,* Timor-Leste,* Tunisia,* Uruguay,* Vanuatu,* Viet Nam and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...] Recalling that the Paris Agreement acknowledges that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations with regard to human rights, including the right to food, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, peasants, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, including people living in small island developing States and least developed countries, and in conditions of water scarcity, desertification, land degradation and drought, and</p>	<p>Introduced by: Philippines. <i>18 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, India, Chile, Mexico, China, Belgium. PBIs: 210 400 USD Additional total Explanation of vote before the vote: US. Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/50/9: adopted without a vote</p> </div>

		<p>the right to development, as well as gender equality, the empowerment of women and intergenerational equity; [...]</p> <p>Affirming that prioritizing equity, climate justice, social justice, inclusion and just transition processes can enable adaptation and ambitious mitigation actions and climate-resilient development,</p> <p>Expresses grave concern that climate change has contributed and continues to contribute to the increased frequency and intensity of both sudden-onset natural disasters and slow-onset events, and that these adversely affect the full enjoyment of all human rights;</p> <p>[...] Calls upon States to consider, among other aspects, human rights within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;</p> <p>Urges States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Paris Agreement to do so; [...];</p> <p>Encourages relevant special procedure mandate holders to continue to consider the issue of climate change and human rights, including the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights, particularly the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, within their respective mandates; [...].</p>	<p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.10</p> <p>The right to education</p>	<p><u>Submitted by:</u> Portugal</p> <p><u>Co-sponsors:</u> <i>Albania,* Angola,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Cabo Verde,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands,* North Macedonia,*</i></p>	<p>Urges all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, complying with their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to education, and to expand quality educational opportunities for all, by all appropriate means and without discrimination of any kind, including by:</p> <p>(a) Implementing targeted programmes to address inequalities and their root causes, including barriers to accessibility, in particular for persons with disabilities, and discrimination against women and girls in education; [...];</p> <p>Also calls upon States to take all measures necessary, including by making education a priority in their national budgets by granting sufficient budgetary allocations to education, to ensure accessible, inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education to all at all levels, and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, paying</p>	<p>Introduced by: Portugal. <i>16 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Finland, Chile.</p> <p>PBIs: 777 000 USD Total mandate period</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: UK.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/47/6: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

	<p>Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</p>	<p>particular attention to women and girls, children in the most vulnerable and marginalized situations, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, Indigenous Peoples and all persons in vulnerable and marginalized situations, including those affected by humanitarian emergencies and conflict situations;</p> <p>Calls upon States to accelerate efforts to eliminate gender-based discrimination, harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, and all forms of violence, abuse and harassment, including sexual harassment, the sale and sexual exploitation and abuse of children, school-related sexual and gender-based violence, and bullying in schools and other educational settings both online and offline, in particular against those persons who are most vulnerable, discriminated against and marginalized, and to guarantee gender equality and the right to education for all; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/53/L.11 Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Japan, Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Portugal</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Algeria, Andorra,* Angola,* Brazil,* Colombia,* Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Ethiopia,* Fiji,* France, Georgia, Greece,* Honduras, India, Italy,* Japan,* Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mongolia,* Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua,* Paraguay, Portugal,* San Marino,* Somalia, Spain,* Thailand,* Tunisia,* Uruguay* and Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Reaffirming that persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members, including women, children and older persons, should be treated with dignity and are entitled to the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms under international law, including relevant conventions, and national constitutions and laws, Recognizing that persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members still face multiple forms of prejudice and discrimination stemming from misinformation about and misunderstandings of the disease throughout the world,</p> <p>Recognizing also that specific attention is needed to address all forms of discrimination and violence against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members, [...];</p> <p>Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, under the title Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy</p>	<p>Introduced by: Japan. <i>15 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: India. PBIs: Yes, 1 883 700 USD for the total mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/29/5: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		(Hansen's disease) and their family members, for a period of three years, with the following mandate: [...]; Calls upon all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the discharge of the mandate, including by providing all information requested, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and to consider implementing the recommendations made in the reports of the mandate holder; [...].	
A/HRC/53/L.12 Trafficking in persons , especially women and children	<i>Submitted by:</i> Philippines, Argentina, Germany, Jordan <i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Albania, * Argentina, Armenia, * Australia, * Austria, * Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, * Bulgaria, * Canada, * Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, * Cyprus, * Ecuador, * Estonia, * Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, * Guatemala, * Honduras, Iceland, * Ireland, * Israel, * Jordan, * Latvia, * Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, * Marshall Islands, * Montenegro, Netherlands, * North Macedonia, * Norway, * Paraguay, Peru, * Philippines, * Portugal, * Romania, Slovakia, * Spain, * Sweden, * Switzerland, * Thailand, * Ukraine and Uruguay*</i>	Urges States to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of victims of trafficking through enhanced protection and empowerment of and support and assistance for victims, including survivors, of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including in high-risk sectors for trafficking in persons such as the agriculture sector, [...]; Also urges States to prevent and to fight trafficking in persons, especially women and children , for the purpose of all forms of exploitation, and to address labour exploitation, [...]; Calls upon States to further prevent and to fight trafficking in persons, to address the root causes of trafficking and to promote the social inclusion of victims of trafficking by ensuring their right to an effective remedy, by, inter alia: [...].	Introduced by: Philippines. <i>14 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, Argentina, Germany. PBIs: Yes, 837 800 USD for the total mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: UK. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: A/HRC/44/L.2: adopted without a vote Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
A/HRC/53/L.13 (as orally revised) Civil society space	<i>Submitted by:</i> Ireland, Chile, Japan, Sierra Leone, Tunisia <i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Albania, * Andorra, * Armenia, * Australia, * Austria, * Belgium, Bulgaria, * Canada, * Chile, Colombia, * Costa Rica, Croatia, * Cyprus, * Czechia,</i>	[...], Reiterating that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and should be promoted and implemented in a fair and equitable manner, without prejudice to the implementation of each of those rights and freedoms, Recognizing the important role of civil society at the local, national, regional and international levels , that civil society	Introduced by: Ireland, Tunisia. The Council did not take action on the amendment L.39 proposed by the Russian Federation. <i>7 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Lithuania, Costa Rica, France, US, China, Paraguay, Ukraine, and Mexico.

	<p>Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* State of Palestine,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Tunisia,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</p>	<p>facilitates the achievement of the purposes and principles of the Charter, [...];</p> <p>Gravely concerned that, in many countries, persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms frequently face threats, harassment, discrimination, attacks and unlawful or arbitrary surveillance, both online and offline, and suffer insecurity as a result of those activities, including through restrictions on freedom of association or expression or the right to peaceful assembly, arbitrary arrests and detention, abuse of criminal or civil proceedings or deplorable acts of intimidation and reprisal intended to hinder and prevent their cooperation with the United Nations and other international and regional bodies in the field of human rights, and strongly condemning all such violations and abuses, [...];</p> <p>Reaffirms that creating and maintaining a safe and enabling environment, both online and offline, in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity, assists States in fulfilling their existing international human rights obligations and commitments, without which equality, accountability and the rule of law are severely weakened, with implications at the national, regional and international levels, [...];</p> <p>Urges States to recognize and promote the important role of a diverse and pluralistic civil society and to acknowledge the important contribution of civil society, including grass-roots organizations, human rights defenders, journalists and media workers, to the promotion of human rights, including the principle of non-discrimination, and to ensure a safe and enabling environment for their work, both online and offline; [...].</p>	<p>PBIs: Yes, 72 000 USD Total requirements Explanation of vote before the vote: none. Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.15 Extreme poverty and human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> France, Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Romania</p>	<p>Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and manifestations are particularly severe in developing countries;</p>	<p>Introduced by: France. <i>16 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Mexico. PBIs: Yes, 1 294 200 USD Total mandate period</p>

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Tunisia,* Türkiye,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>Deeply concerned also that progress towards ending extreme poverty has been reversed, [...];</p> <p>Recognizing that those living in extreme poverty and in situations of vulnerability were the hardest hit by the pandemic and that the impact of the crisis has reversed hard-won development gains and hampered progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,</p> <p>Acknowledging that social protection floors facilitate the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights to education, social security, work, including just and favourable conditions of work, the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and safe drinking water and sanitation, in accordance with the human rights obligations of States, [...];</p> <p>Calls upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his or her tasks, to supply all necessary information requested by the mandate holder and to respond favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable the effective fulfilment of the mandate; [...].</p>	<p>Explanation of vote before the vote: none. Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/44/13: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.17 Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> New Zealand, Mexico</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal,</i></p>	<p>Reaffirms the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities and to respect, protect and fulfil their human rights;</p> <p>Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities for a further period of three years, with the following mandate, [...];</p> <p>To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with States and other relevant sources, including persons with disabilities and their representative organizations and other civil society organizations, on violations and abuses of the rights of persons with disabilities;</p> <p>[...] To conduct, facilitate and support the provision of advisory services, technical assistance, capacity-building</p>	<p>Introduced by: New Zealand. <i>12 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rica, Chile, China, US, Finland.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 2 434 800 USD for the total mandate period</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: none. Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/44/10: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

	<p><i>Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, Samoa,* San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Somalia, South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Tunisia,* Türkiye,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>and international cooperation in support of national efforts for the effective realization of the rights of persons with disabilities;</p> <p>To integrate a cross-disability, age and gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate and to address the multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/53/L.18 Human rights of migrants: prevention and accountability for human rights violations in transit</p>	<p><u>Submitted by:</u> Mexico</p> <p><u>Co-sponsors:</u> <i>Argentina, Armenia,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Ecuador,* Guatemala,* Ireland,* Luxembuorg, Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Türkiye* and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>Deeply concerned about the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, including children who are unaccompanied or are separated from their parents, who have lost their lives, have been injured or have gone missing in their attempt to cross international borders, including at sea,</p> <p>Expressing concern at the loss of life, disappearances, sexual and gender-based violence, and all other forms of violence, including, violence based on religion or belief, and violence based on race, exploitation, torture and other human rights violations and abuses suffered by migrants undertaking perilous journeys, and in this regard stressing the need to strengthen efforts to enhance and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, [...];</p> <p>Encourages States to establish and strengthen comprehensive legal frameworks that safeguard the human rights of migrants in transit, including measures to prevent pushbacks and collective expulsions, and to provide access to fair and efficient asylum procedures and to other forms of regular stay for migrants in vulnerable situations, in line with international law [...];</p> <p>Further urges States to put an end to arbitrary arrest and detention, and encourages States to pursue alternatives to detention, noting the measures that have been successfully implemented by some States, and to work towards ending the detention of migrant children; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Mexico. <i>10 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Lithuania, US.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 137 600 Additional Total</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div data-bbox="1570 783 2085 823" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

<p>A/HRC/53/L.19 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Azerbaijan*, Paraguay and State of Palestine*</p>	<p>Deeply concerned about the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on States' implementation of their human rights obligations and commitments, including the unprecedented challenges and inequalities in access to public services in many parts of the world;</p> <p>Stressing the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of all in every country, including in particular in least developed and developing countries, [...];</p> <p>Calls upon the international community to maximize the benefits of globalization through, inter alia, the strengthening and enhancement of international cooperation and global communications for the promotion of understanding and respect for cultural diversity; [...];</p> <p>Also emphasizes the need for a cooperative and constructive approach on the part of all stakeholders to resolving human rights issues in international forums; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Azerbaijan. <i>0 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: none.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 924 900 Additional Total</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Mexico, US, China.</p> <p>Adopted with 33 in favor.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 33 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 1 Mexico.</p> <p>Against: 13 Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/23/3: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.22 (as orally revised) Impact of arms transfers on human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Ecuador, Peru</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Chile, Colombia, *Cyprus, *Ecuador, *Greece, *Ireland, *Liechtenstein, *Luxembourg, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, *South Africa, State of Palestine, *Switzerland* and Uruguay*</p>	<p>[...] Recognizing with concern that the diversion of arms and unregulated or illicit arms transfers have negative humanitarian, development and socioeconomic consequences, exacerbate armed conflicts and violence and have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, including through the commission and facilitation of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, violations of the rights of children and youth and other types of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law; [...];</p> <p>Stressing the importance of preventing, mitigating and addressing the negative human rights impacts of the</p>	<p>Introduced by: Ecuador. <i>5 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: India.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 226 600 USD Additional Total</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: US.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/47/17: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		<p>diversion of arms and unregulated or illicit arms transfers, [...];</p> <p>Expresses its deep concern at the fact that the diversion of arms and unregulated or illicit arms transfers continue to contribute to seriously undermining the human rights of individuals, especially women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable, marginalized, conflict or crime-related situations;</p> <p>Urges all States to refrain from transferring arms when they assess, in accordance with applicable domestic laws, regulations and procedures, international obligations and other commitments [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/53/L.26</p> <p>The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> China</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Algeria, Angola,* Antigua and Barbuda,* Bangladesh, Belarus,* Bolivia, Burundi,* Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,* Egypt,* Eritrea, Ethiopia,* Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Kazakhstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic,* Malaysia, Mauritius,* Nepal, Nicaragua,* Nigeria,* Pakistan, Russian Federation,* Sierra Leone,* South Sudan,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Tajikistan,* Venezuela,* Viet Nam, Yemen* and Zimbabwe*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,</p> <p>Emphasizing the important role of inclusive and sustainable development in promoting and protecting human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, and stressing the importance of development cooperation and the promotion and protection of human rights in ensuring that no one is left behind, [...];</p> <p>Recognizes that development and the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;</p> <p>Calls upon all States to promote sustainable development to enable better enjoyment of human rights, to achieve gender equality and to promote equality of opportunity for development; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: China <i>19 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Honduras.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 1 327 700 USD Additional Total Recurrent</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Paraguay, UK, Belgium, India, US, Costa Rica, Chile.</p> <p>Adopted with 30 in favor.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 30 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, China, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 5 Chile, Costa Rica, Georgia, India and Paraguay.</p> <p>Against: 12 Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> </div>

			<p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/47/11 (2021): 31-2-14</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.27/Rev.1 New and emerging digital technologies and human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Republic of Korea, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco, Singapore</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Armenia,* Austria,* Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Portugal,* Republic of Korea,* Romania, Singapore,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</p>	<p>Mindful that the impacts, opportunities and challenges of rapid technological change with regard to the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights and the integrity of democratic institutions, including in cases where changes may occur at an exponential pace, are not fully understood, and of the need to further analyse them in a holistic, inclusive and comprehensive manner in order to leverage the full potential of new and emerging digital technologies to support human progress and development for all,</p> <p>Noting that uses of new and emerging digital technologies that have an impact on the enjoyment of human rights may lack adequate regulation, and recognizing the need for effective measures to prevent, mitigate and remedy adverse human rights impacts of such technologies in line with the obligations of States under international human rights law and the responsibilities of business enterprises under the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, [...]</p> <p>Reaffirms the importance of a holistic, inclusive and comprehensive approach and the need for all stakeholders to collaborate in a more concerted way in addressing the possible impacts, opportunities and challenges of new and emerging digital technologies with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights;</p> <p>Highlights the importance of the need to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, in recognition of the inherent dignity of the human person, throughout the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems and, towards this end, the need to pay particular attention to [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Republic of Korea <i>11 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, UK, China, Belgium, Chile, India, Lithuania, Pakistan. PBIs: Yes, 1 327 700 USD Additional Total Recurrent Explanation of vote before the vote: US.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/41/11: adopted without a vote</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.28/Rev.1 (as orally revised)</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> United States of America, Australia, Colombia, Mexico, Slovakia</p>	<p>Recognizing that discrimination against all women and girls in nationality laws persists in almost all regions of the world, and remains a significant cause of statelessness, gender-based violence and other human rights violations</p>	<p>Introduced by: US. <i>7 additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica.</p>

<p>The right to a nationality: equality in nationality rights in law and in practice</p>	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Germany, Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Ukraine, United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>and abuses, and can have far-reaching consequences for affected persons and their family members, including lack of documentation, which increases vulnerability to human rights violations and abuses, arbitrary arrest and detention, inability to work and marry legally, lack of freedom of movement, the worst forms of child labour, child, early and forced marriage, denial of property and land ownership, family separation, diminished access to education and health care, economic hardship, trafficking in persons and social and political marginalization, and contributes to multiple forms of gender-based violence,</p> <p>Noting that, among displaced migrant, refugee and asylum-seeker populations, gender inequality in nationality laws may leave children born in woman-headed households, including those headed by Indigenous women, at risk of statelessness and may pose a barrier to children’s eventual voluntary return to the country of their parents’ residence, [...] Recognizes that it is up to each State to determine by law who its nationals are, provided that such determination is consistent with its obligations under international law, including with respect to non-discrimination;</p> <p>Calls upon all States to adopt and implement nationality legislation, consistent with their obligations under international law, including with respect to the elimination of all forms of discrimination, with a view to preventing and reducing statelessness; [...]</p> <p>Further calls upon States to review their laws, policies and practices that may cause statelessness, and directly engage with affected individuals to identify challenges and find solutions; [...].</p>	<p>PBIs: Yes Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.29 The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Morocco, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Poland, United Kingdom</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Argentina, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Chile,</i></p>	<p>Recognizing that corruption is even more damaging in times of crisis, has the potential to seriously undermine good governance around the world, erodes public trust in government and constitutes an obstacle to work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,</p> <p>Highlighting that national human rights institutions could play an important role in raising awareness and promoting</p>	<p>Introduced by: Morocco. <i>14 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rica, Mexico. PBIs: Yes, 193 900 USD Additional Total Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p>

	<p><i>Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Ethiopia,* Finland, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Indonesia,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>educational and training activities regarding the impact of corruption on human rights through their complaint procedures, investigations and analysis, [...]; Urges States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to consider doing so [...]; Recognizes the negative impact of widespread corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, including by reducing the resources available for all sectors, thereby hampering the realization of all human rights; [...]; Encourages national anti-corruption authorities and national human rights institutions, where they exist, to cooperate through the exchange of information, where appropriate, and the development of joint strategies and plans of action to fight corruption and its negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights [...].</p>	<p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/41/9: adopted without a vote</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 3)

- **Nepal**, noting the resolutions adopted without a vote and those with votes in favor, focused on national legislation to tackle violations against women and girls’ rights.
- **China** expressed regret on countries who voted against (or abstain) to resolutions China sponsored. Development of Human Rights are mutually reinforcing, in line with the Vienna Declaration.
- **Honduras** sponsored 15 (out of 20) resolutions that reflect commitments of the Government. High priority on elimination of violations based on gender. Promotion of multilateral dialogue to ensure progress and the effective realization of all human rights, including the right to development.
- **Sudan** affirmed that some resolutions and languages were not in line with the national legislations and dissociated with them.
- **Bolivia** stressed that resolutions under Item 3 were also priority themes for the Country (sponsored and voted in favor). Did not support some of the amendments that undermine resolutions.
- **US** supported a number of resolutions under Item 3.
- **UK** expressed the position on L.18. It is not in line with some elements in the resolution.
- **Eritrea** expressed the position L.5/Rev.1, supporting the amendment.

[Link to the meeting on UN WebTV](#)

Item 4 – Human rights situations that require the Council’s attention

<p>A/HRC/53/L.16</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy,</p>	<p>Condemning the grave situation of human rights across the Syrian Arab Republic, and demanding that the Syrian regime meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to</p>	<p>Introduced by: United Kingdom. <i>7 additional co-sponsors</i></p>
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<p>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</p>	<p>Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey, United States of America</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Croatia,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Qatar, Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Türkiye,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</i></p>	<p>respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families, Noting with deep concern the findings by the Commission of Inquiry that sexual and gender-based violence against women, girls, men and boys has been persistent and underreported in the Syrian Arab Republic since 2011 and continues to be perpetrated, and that the legal framework fails to effectively protect victims, including survivors, and constitutes a barrier to accountability, [...];</p> <p>Condemns the targeting of women and girls and discriminatory laws or practices on the basis of gender by any parties to the conflict, predominantly the Syrian regime;</p> <p>Calls upon the Syrian authorities to protect returning refugees and internally displaced persons, in particular women and children, from human rights violations and abuses and to help create the conditions necessary for the return of refugees [...];</p> <p>Reaffirms the need to end impunity through the prosecution of perpetrators of crimes under national and international law, including sexual and gender-based violence, [...].</p>	<p>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), US, France.</p> <p>Country concerned: Syrian Arab Republic.</p> <p>PBIs: No.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Cuba, China.</p> <p>Adopted with 24 in favour.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 24 Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czechia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Abstain: 18 Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Against: 4 Bolivia, China, Cuba and Eritrea.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/48/15 (2021): 23-17-7</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.20</p> <p>Situation of human rights in Belarus</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Spain (on behalf of the EU)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro,</i></p>	<p>Expresses deep concern about the continuing systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Belarus, in particular the ongoing oppressive restrictions on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, association and expression, both online and offline [...];</p> <p>Strongly condemns the widespread and systematic violations of international human rights law reported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur, including arbitrary deprivation of the right to life and to liberty, and the continued systematic and widespread torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment of and sexual and gender-based violence against individuals, including children and youth [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: Spain.</p> <p><i>4 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: US, Lithuania, UK, Ukraine.</p> <p>Country concerned: Belarus.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 427 300 USD Total requirements for the mandate period</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: China, Cuba.</p> <p>Adopted with 20 in favour.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 20 Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi,</p> </div>

	<p><i>Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Expresses deep concern about the reported repression of persons exercising their right to freedom of expression and opinion by speaking out against the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the support of Belarus for that aggression [...];</p> <p>Deplores the continuing discrimination affecting women and girls and individuals in vulnerable situations, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex persons, persons with disabilities, and persons belonging to national or ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities, while noting the amendment to the Constitution on the rights of persons with disabilities; [...].</p>	<p>Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Abstain: 21 Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Georgia, Honduras, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan and Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Against: 6 Bolivia, China, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Viet Nam, and Eritrea.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/52/29 (2023): 21-21-5</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argentina: the situation of human rights in Syrian Arab Republic continues to be serious and presents many challenges of human rights, humanitarian and international laws. Women, children and economic, political and social rights. Poverty. Impact of sanctions. Specific mechanism body. PP14. <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>			

<p>Item 5 – Human rights bodies and mechanisms</p>			
<p>A/HRC/53/L.8 The Social Forum</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Cuba</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Algeria, Belarus,* Bolivia, Chile, Colombia,* Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* Greece,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua,* Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Spain,* State of Palestine,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Tunisia,* Venezuela* and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, [...];</p> <p>Stresses the need for the increased and sustained participation and contribution of civil society and all other relevant actors to the promotion and effective realization of the right to development;</p> <p>Decides that the Social Forum will remain open to the participation of representatives of States Members of the United Nations and all other interested stakeholders, such as intergovernmental organizations [...];</p> <p>Decides also that the Social Forum will be open to other non-governmental organizations whose aims and purposes are in</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cuba. <i>9 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: US.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 41 300 USD change in requirements for 2024</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/44/22: adopted without a vote</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations [...].	
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Item 9 – Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance: follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action			
<p>A/HRC/53/L.14 The incompatibility between democracy and racism</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Angola, * Argentina, Australia, * Belgium, Brazil, * Chile, Colombia, * Costa Rica, Ecuador, * Finland, Germany, Guatemala, * Honduras, Ireland, * Italy, * Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, * Paraguay, Peru, * Portugal, * Spain, * Switzerland, * Türkiye, * United States of America and Uruguay*</p>	<p>Bearing in mind all relevant reports of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with regard to the incompatibility between democracy and racism, [...];</p> <p>Acknowledging the linkage and complementarity of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with the long-term construction of a democratic, non-discriminatory and multicultural society based on the recognition, respect and promotion of cultural, ethnic and religious diversity, [...];</p> <p>Condemning political platforms and organizations based on racism, xenophobia or doctrines of racial superiority and related discrimination, and legislation and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance, [...];</p> <p>Reaffirms that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance condoned by governmental policies, legislative frameworks and judicial decisions violate human rights, as established in the relevant international and regional human rights instruments, and are incompatible with democracy, the rule of law and transparent and accountable governance; [...];</p> <p>Condemns hate speech, both online and offline, against all persons, including women and children, and those belonging to groups vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and urges States to take measures to address it; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Brazil. <i>10 additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Argentina, Costa Rica, US, Bolivia.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 134 400 USD Additional total</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/38/19: adopted without a vote</p> </div>

[Link](#) to the meeting on UN WebTV

Item 10 – Technical assistance and capacity-building			
<p>A/HRC/53/L.1 Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Ukraine</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Türkiye,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</p>	<p>Supporting the increased commitment by Ukraine to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within its jurisdiction and its cooperation with human rights treaty bodies and international institutions, [...]</p> <p>Acknowledging that the Human Rights Council shall, inter alia, contribute, through dialogue and cooperation, towards the prevention of human rights violations and abuses, and respond promptly to human rights emergencies, [...];</p> <p>Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to present an oral update on the findings of each of the reports of the Office of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Ukraine to the Human Rights Council at each of its sessions, until its fifty-ninth session, and before the end of 2023 and 2024, each to be followed by an interactive dialogue.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Ukraine</p> <p>4 additional co-sponsors</p> <p>General Comments: US, Georgia, Eritrea, Belgium, France, UK, Germany.</p> <p>PBIs: None.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: China, Argentina, Cameroon.</p> <p>Adopted with 28 in favour.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 28 Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czechia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Abstain: 16 Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Against: 3 China, Cuba and Eritrea.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/32/29: 22-19-6</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p> </div>
<p>A/HRC/53/L.25/Rev.1 Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Colombia</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* France, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,*</p>	<p>Stressing that the primary responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil human rights lies with States,</p> <p>Stressing also the importance of continuing processes of recognition of responsibility before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, which are vital for accountability and the fight against impunity and guaranteeing victims' rights and non-repetition,</p> <p>Requests, for a renewable period of two years, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide and step up its technical assistance and capacity-</p>	<p>Introduced by: Colombia.</p> <p>9 additional co-sponsors</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Amendments: Pakistan (on behalf of OIC) – replace SOGI with persons in vulnerable situation. Ongoing discrimination and violation in Colombia.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, US, Honduras, France, UK, Argentina, Germany – rejected and requested the vote of the amendment.</p> </div>

<p>the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition</p>	<p><i>Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Montenegro, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Norway,* Paraguay, Portugal,* Romania, Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</i></p>	<p>building to national and local authorities and other relevant actors with dedicated additional resources to assist Colombia with the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition, [...];</p> <p>Also requests the High Commissioner to appoint without delay an international human rights expert tasked with identifying and verifying the obstacles to the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement [...].</p>	<div data-bbox="1547 193 2063 300" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>Voting on Amendments:</i> <i>rejected by a vote with 20 in favour, 22 against, and 4 abstentions.</i></p> </div> <p>General Comments: South Africa, US, Costa Rica, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), UK, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 4 410 800 USD total requirements for the mandate period.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Pakistan, Chile.</p> <p><u>Adopted with 28 in favour.</u></p> <div data-bbox="1547 579 2063 994" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 28 Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 19 Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Against: 0.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1547 1038 2063 1078" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV: Part 1 and 2</p>
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