

## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 54th SESSION

### Universal Periodic Review Outcomes

29 September – 04 October 2023

#### FRANCE

**HE Jérôme Bonnafont, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations in Geneva**, shared with the Council that on the occasion of the 4th Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review France received 355 Recommendations from 125 States.

**France accepted 274, out of 355 recommendations; noted 47, and accepted in part 34.** This is either because the country cannot endorse the recommendation in its entirety; either because the recommendation, contrary to what its wording indicates, is already implemented; or because legal or constitutional reasons prevent full implementation of the recommendation.

In conclusion, he emphasized that France aims to be exemplary in terms of accountability. France has ratified the main international human rights instruments. It recognizes the competence of the Committees responsible for ensuring compliance with the treaties it has ratified to receive individual complaints. France attaches all the more importance to this exemplarity as it is a member of the Human Rights Council and a candidate for a new mandate for the period 2024-2026.

France has published its voluntary commitments. It is committed to continuing its action against the **death penalty, impunity, and against discrimination. She is also committed to continuing her mobilization in favor of the rights of women and girls, the rights of LGBT people, and rights defenders.** France will pursue, with all its partners, a strong ambition: that of building fairer, freer and more equitable societies.

#### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (16 country delegations):

*China, Djibouti, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines.*

#### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (12):

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Iranian Thalassaemia Society, European Centre for Law and Justice, Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Institute for Protection of Women's Rights, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Iranian Elite Research Centre, and Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

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## TONGA

**H.E Hon. Titilupe Fanetupouvava'u Tuita, High Commissioner of the Kingdom of Tonga to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, affirmed that Tonga received a total of 173 recommendations from 59 Member States altogether. A majority of these recommendations were made towards the ratification and accession to international human rights instruments, cooperation with human rights mechanisms, and requests for technical assistance.

**Out of the 173 recommendations received, 110 recommendations enjoyed the support of the Kingdom of Tonga, and 63 recommendations were noted.**

He stressed that the universal periodic review process remains an integral peer review mechanism for it is an opportunity to tell human rights stories and review the work and progress of human rights in Tonga.

Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (11 country delegations):

*New Zealand, Russian Federation, Samoa, Tunisia, Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Bahamas, China, India and Maldives.*

NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (1):

Centre for Global Non-Killing.

To watch the full meeting refer to [UN Web TV](#).

## BOTSWANA

**Her Excellency Dr. Athaliah L. Molokomme, Permanent Representative of The Republic of Botswana to The United Nations and Other International Organisations in Geneva**, expressed gratitude to the 105 Member States who participated in the review of Botswana during the 43rd Session of UPR Working Group.

**Out of the 296 recommendations received, 206 enjoy Botswana's support; 5 are partly supported while 85 recommendations have been noted.**

Recommendations supported by Botswana included the national human rights institution, combating sexual and gender-based violence, improving the quality of health and education, strengthening protection of vulnerable people including victims of human trafficking and refugees, as well as continuing to implement comprehensive social development and poverty reduction programmes.

Botswana like many countries around the world, encounters challenges in the area of promotion and protection of human rights. The technical support from development partners mitigates these challenges.

As the conclusive remarks, Dr. Athaliah L. Molokomme affirmed that cognisant of the critical role of non-state actors in the promotion and protection of human rights, the Government of Botswana undertakes to continue to implement, as well as to report the progress in implementing the recommendations which enjoy her support, in a consultative and inclusive manner.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (15 country delegations):

*Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (6):

Centre for Global Nonkilling, Action Canada for Population and Development, Interfaith International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, and Advocates for Human Rights.

International Organizations: United Nations Population Fund

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## ROMANIA

**Mr. Traian Hristea, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, Head of the Romanian Delegation**, reported that 85 States participated in our review, offering their comments and recommendations. Out of 251 recommendations, 208 recommendations were supported in full, 14 were partially supported, and 29 recommendations were noted.

He reported that national institutions took into account the existing domestic initiatives, or the actions and programs already implemented or under implementation when grounding their proposal to support or note a recommendation; the existence of legal, practical or political challenges that may affect the future implementation of a recommendation were also weighted in; and the necessity to not unduly influence ongoing consultative or deliberative processes was also taken into consideration.

One of the themes that received significant attention in the recommendations was the respect for the rule of law and the independence and impartiality of the judiciary. The legislative process offers some positive developments as well.

Preventing and combating trafficking in persons is also a theme that gathered a significant amount of recommendations and a topic we are very dedicated to. The past two years have been fundamental in shaping a new and robust institutional architecture against trafficking in human beings, steered by strategic leadership, driven by effective coordination, and equipped with the necessary tools to respond to the complex realities on the ground.

In the conclusive remarks, Mr Hristea affirmed that in 2021, the Romanian Government formally adopted the **National Strategy for Preventing and combating antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalization, and Hate Speech and its Action Plan**. This aim was to equip Romanian authorities and society as a whole with the necessary tools for preventing and sanctioning the facts associated with anti-Semitism, xenophobia, radicalization, and hate speech. Romania recently set up a new Committee that will be tasked with drafting the **new National Strategy for preventing and combating antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalization, and hate speech** for 2024-2027. In 2023 it adopted new laws for **undergraduate and higher education**.

**Health education** is an important topic, covered also within the mandatory curricula, as well as within extracurricular activities. Equal access to education is guaranteed for girls and boys, including for pregnant students and young parents, who are entitled to protection from stigmatization and discrimination and will benefit from an educational program adapted to their needs.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (18 country delegations):

*India, Indonesia, Maldives, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Algeria, Angola, China, Ethiopia.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (4):

Humanists International, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Human Rights Watch.

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## MALI

**The Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Mr. Mamoudou Kassogué**, affirmed that two hundred and seventy-five (275) recommendations grouped around the following themes have been formulated: Peace and national reconciliation; Ratification of international legal instruments; The adoption of new national texts; Respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; The fight against terrorism; Necessary due diligence following investigations into alleged human rights violations; The invitation of special procedures mandate holders; Respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens; Gender-based violence; Protection of LGBTQ+ people; Capacity building of the National Directorate of Human Rights, etc. **Out of the 275 recommendations received, 219 enjoyed the support of Mali and 52 were noted.**

The Government of Mali has undertaken various activities aimed at their appropriation by the various stakeholders, notably institutional actors, and civil society organizations, following their restitution, then the organization of a table round which analyzed all of the recommendations and proposed a position for each recommendation. Several recommendations were noted because of certain social and cultural realities in the country. Gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage, fell under the work of Government organizations, civil society organizations, and partners of the United Nations system that handled prevention. There was also a one-stop centre that comprehensively engaged in this work. Regarding the death penalty, no sentence has been carried out since 1980. Mali had subscribed to the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the moratorium on the death penalty since 2008.

In conclusion, the minister stressed that the lack of security was the main factor behind human rights violations in Mali. Therefore, it is important to intensify stabilization efforts, to promote a return to peace and an end to human rights violations. Mali remained committed, despite the challenges, to the return to constitutional order and to the proper organization of the next general elections, which would be free, fair, transparent, and inclusive.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (15 country delegations):

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Algeria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Chad, Gabon, RDP Lao, Libya.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (8):

Anti-slavery International, Advocates for Human Rights, Elizka Relief Foundation, UN Watch, Interfaith International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, International Trade for Development, Commission Nationale des Droits de l'homme du Mali.

International organizations: UN Women, UNHSP, UNPF.

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## MONTENEGRO

**Ms Slavica Milačić, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the UN and other international organizations**, presented views and positions of Montenegro on recommendations received in the 4th Cycle of UPR. Out of **247 recommendations received, Montenegro accepted 226 recommendations, and 7 were noted** for further consideration. The decision to accept or take note of the recommendations was made by considering whether measures in this regard have already been taken or implemented or whether they can be carried out in clear time frames. We left behind (did not support) a very minor batch of recommendations that we viewed as not relevant to our context or already covered by a sound normative and policy framework in force.

The vast majority of recommendations that it has accepted are either in the process of implementation or have already been implemented. The several recommendations that Montenegro did not support are related to the protection of the rights of migrants and members of their families; addressing human trafficking more effectively and more broadly; reducing greenhouse gas emissions. On these matters, the competent authorities have been making significant efforts for many years, including the development of a sound normative and institutional framework.

In general, Montenegro will continue its efforts to fully implement judicial reform to ensure independence, integrity, accountability, and impartiality of the judiciary; to combat corruption and organized crime; to strengthen the anti-discrimination legislation and policies; to effectively address gender-based violence and to enhance gender equality; to combat human trafficking; to protect and promote children's rights; as well as the rights of vulnerable and marginalized, including persons with disabilities, minorities, older people, and LGBTIQ+ persons. The significant efforts will be further invested in eradicating gender-based violence, by advocating and upholding the principle of "zero tolerance" towards violence against women and domestic violence. In addition, strengthening the protection system and promoting civil and political rights remains a top priority, with special emphasis on freedom of expression, association, and assembly.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (18 country delegations):

*Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukraine, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Albania, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Croatia, Venezuela.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (3):

Alliance Defence Freedoms, World Jurist Congress, Advocates for Human Rights.

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## BAHAMAS

**H.E. Patricia A. Hermanns, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva**, shared that out of 233 recommendations, from 76 States during the Fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR), The Bahamas was able to support, either in whole or in part, 164 of these. The recommendations may be divided into 26 thematic clusters.

With respect to **Gender Discrimination and Domestic Violence**, including marital rape, the Government continues its efforts to implement the National Strategic Plan to address Gender-Based Violence (GBV), with the most recent achievement being the implementation of the Family Island Coordination Councils to address GBV. She affirmed that the Government of The Bahamas is aware that the eradication of discrimination cannot be achieved overnight and that, in addition to any formal legal changes, there must also be commensurate changes in attitudes and perceptions. Nowhere is this more evident than in the case of gender discrimination. The Government believes that public awareness and education is one of the fundamental building blocks for assuring meaningful attitudinal changes toward gender discrimination. Regarding **Vulnerable Groups**, The Bahamas continues to give special attention to vulnerable groups within its boundaries, and the National Committee and Taskforce for Trafficking in Persons continues to take action to promote awareness, bring offenders to justice, and protect victims.

Considering the thematic areas in which recommendations were noted, she listed **the moratorium on executions and/or the abolition of the death penalty; and the sexual orientation**. The imposition of the death penalty on a discretionary basis continues to be recognized as lawful and there is no international consensus on the abolition of the death penalty, The Bahamas therefore has no immediate intention to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International CCPR. Moreover, she repeated that there have been no reported cases in The Bahamas where anyone has alleged discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The Bahamas has decriminalized same-sex conduct and it should be observed that persons who are in a same-sex relationship are able to avail themselves of the protection and remedies available under the Law in respect of violence or assault or property rights.

In conclusion, she reaffirmed its commitment to the full implementation of those recommendations that enjoy our support as well as to the work of the Human Rights Council and all of its mechanisms. However, as a Small Island Developing State, The Bahamas continues to face challenges including the existential threat of climate change, climate change-induced extreme weather events, and limited resources, which constrain our best efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by those in our territory.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (16 country delegations):

*Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, India, Jamaica, Maldives, Nepal, Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Nigeria.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (4):

Centre of a Global non-Killing, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Advocates for Human Rights, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

International Organizations: UN Women, UNFP.

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## BURUNDI

**S.E Madame Imelde Sabushimiike, Ministre de la Solidarité Nationale, des Affaires Sociales, des Droits de la Personne Humaine**, reported that out of 287 recommendations received the country has accepted more than 70% of these recommendations.

She stated that almost all accepted recommendations are already implemented and that some of them are being implemented through the promotion of socio-economic and political rights that better fit with the 2040 vision of Burundi's emerging country and 2060 Burundi, a developed country.

These include, among others, recommendations related to the **promotion of socio-economic development, the protection of the rights of children and people with disabilities, and the elderly, the promotion of health services, basic education for all including inclusive education, disaster mitigation, and the fight against sexual and gender-based violence, measures to reduce prison overcrowding and combat human trafficking, etc.**

The decision not to accept certain recommendations is based on aspects contrary to our beliefs, morals, and customs.

In conclusion, several reforms have been undertaken in particular with the aim of promoting the **independence of the judicial system, curbing the phenomenon of human trafficking, and corruption, fighting against impunity, and above all, decongesting prisons**. In order to relieve prison congestion, Burundi has initiated the application of the community service sentence instead of the custodial sentence for certain minor offenses. 7. The fight against human trafficking is a reality, as demonstrated by the various legal and regulatory measures taken. She reiterated the country's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to open dialogue and constructive cooperation.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (12 country delegations):

*Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Algeria.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (9):

Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'homme (CNIDH) du Burundi, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Federatie van Nederlandse verenigingen tot integratie van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, International Service for Human Rights, Lutheran World Federation, United Nations Watch.

International organizations: Independent National Commission of Human Rights, UN Women, UNHSP, UNFPA.

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## LUXEMBOURG

**HE Marc Bichler, Permanent Representative of Luxembourg**, informed that during the 4th cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, 94 States intervened. The Mechanism constitutes an essential instrument for sharing best practices in human rights around the world. It is an essential tool for promoting continuous improvement in respect for human rights on the ground and its universal application is a major key to its effectiveness and credibility.

**Out of 254 recommendations, 232 were accepted.**

He recognized that many recommendations address important issues on the protection of the physical and mental integrity of people and focus on concerns known to the authorities and civil society. Regarding the **International Convention on the protection and realization of the human rights of migrants**, there are major legal obstacles to its ratification. Regarding the recommendation to introduce legislation explicitly banning conversion **therapy for LGBTIQ+ people**. He reported a lack of the existence of such cases on its national territory and therefore does not intend to legislate on this subject.

On the other hand, among the recommendations received and accepted, he highlighted national provisions of the ones relating to **discrimination and hate speech, the fight against racial discrimination, legal assistance, the pay gap, representation of women, the fight against female genital mutilation, and violation against women and girls, the detention of minors, and reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.**

In conclusion, Mr Bichler remained committed to the Mechanism. The country will submit, on a voluntary basis, a mid-term report on the status of implementation of the recommendations received during this fourth cycle of the UPR. The UPR made it possible to intensify the debate on human rights but also to identify the main areas on which Luxembourg must work in order to improve the human rights situation at the national level.

Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (18 country delegations):

*Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukraine, Tanzania, Venezuela, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Gabon, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Maldives.*

NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (2):

Alliance Defending Freedom, United Nations Watch.

International organizations: National Human Rights Institution of Luxembourg.

To watch the full meeting refer to [UN Web TV](#).

## BARBADOS

**Mr Matthew Wilson, Permanent Representative and Ambassador Permanent Mission of Barbados to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva**, said that during the UPR cycle, Member States made a total of 224 recommendations on thematic areas such as administration of justice, fair trial, right to life, establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) and a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, prohibition of slavery/human trafficking and protection of migrants, right to an adequate standard of living; right to work; health and education, economic, social, religious and cultural rights, issues around rights of women, issues around Child Protection, issues around Persons with disabilities, issues around rights of LGBTQI+ persons, and Miscellaneous around Climate change and disaster risks, and Combatting gun violence.

**In total, out of the 224 recommendations received, I can say that 129 enjoyed the support of Barbados and 86 were noted. 3 were supported and fully implemented and 9 were supported and noted.**

He highlighted the 3 recommendations fully implemented: 1. Nationality laws to ensure women confer nationality on their children in all circumstances 2. Relevant laws to ensure all parents can confer nationality on their children 3. Repealed or amended all discriminatory provisions in legislation including by providing equal rights in conferring nationality to an adopted child or foreign spouse.

Further, he informed the Council on the support of the recommendation to consolidate the legal framework on the **protection of migrants** by ratifying the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families; the recommendation to sign and ratify the optional protocols to the **Convention on the Rights of the Child; the rights of women and gender (CEDAW)**; the recommendations on **access to education, housing and healthcare of persons with disabilities**.

The Country also supported the recommendations around **trafficking of persons including combatting any trafficking of children; equal pay and eliminating any gender pay gap; and social security system, strengthen measures to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, and to strengthen health systems and address maternal mortality**.

Recommendations concerning **administration of justice, fair trial, right to life; Child Protection; and rights of LGBTQI+ persons** were noted.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (14 country delegations):

*Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Algeria, Bahamas, China, India, Jamaica, Maldives, Nigeria, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (2):

Humanists Internationals, Advocated for Human Rights.

International organizations: UN Women, UNPF.

To watch the full meeting refer to [UN Web TV](#).

## ISRAEL

**H.E. Meirav Eilon Shahr, Permanent Representative**, affirmed that since the establishment of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Israel has endeavored to foster a democratic society where the rights of all individuals are upheld, where coexistence comprised of a multitude of cultural, religious, racial and ethnic groups, is a cornerstone of its society. Israel has done so in the face of serious security challenges, including rampant acts of terrorism, which threaten the lives of our population on a daily basis. Israel extends great efforts to find the delicate and proper balance between its commitments to human rights and its obligation to defend its population.

Stressing the importance of the UPR Mechanism, as an important tool in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, affirmed that the one-sided and ongoing discriminatory treatment to which Israel is subjected by this Council, cannot be ignored. This institutional bias has been manifested, for example, in Israel being the only country in the world with a dedicated HRC agenda item; the infamous Item 7, a disproportionate number of condemnatory resolutions and special sessions; and the only country subjected to a permanent COI with an effectively unlimited mandate. This institutional bias must be addressed.

**Out of 320 recommendations, Israel supported 171 recommendations, in whole or in part. 154 recommendations were noted.** In particular, recommendations that the State of Israel supported are those recommendations that are either already implemented or which underlying spirit is supported by the State. Recommendations that the State of Israel supported in part are those recommendations with which it regards itself as partly compliant, or which are supported in principle, but where the State nonetheless objects to the suggestion that its current efforts are insufficient or fall short of good practice. Recommendations that Israel « noted » are those recommendations that the State cannot commit to implementing at this stage for legal, policy, or other reasons. These also include recommendations made, which we categorically denounce, based on gross misrepresentation or perversion of facts, recommendations with an explicit political nature with the aim to de-legitimize Israel, some from countries with whom Israel does not have diplomatic relations.

She mentioned themes of the recommendations accepted, such as trafficking in human organs, violence, hate speech, discrimination based on birth, race, religion, minority groups, sexual orientation, or gender identity, freedom of religion and belief, the environment, gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities, older persons, children, anti-trafficking measures, violence against women including economic violence, among many others. Torture was one of the issues partially accepted.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (18 country delegations):

*United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Czechia, DPRK, Georgia, Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Cabo Verde.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (10):

Al-Haq Law in the Service of Man, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Institute for NGO Research, International Association of Justice Watch, World Jewish Congress, Defence for Children International, BADIL Resource Centre for Palestinian Residency and Refugees Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights Watch, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism.

To watch the full meeting refer to [UN Web TV](#).



## SERBIA

**H.E. Mr. Dejan Zlatanović, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative, Head of the Republic of Serbia Delegation**, remained committed to the universal values that are the central pillar of the UN, including cooperation with the UN and the review process. This commitment is also reflected in the fact that the Government of the Republic of Serbia has placed human rights protection among its priorities, strengthening institutional mechanisms in this area.

**Out of 256 recommendations, Serbia accepted 193 recommendations and submitted a written statement regarding the remaining 63 recommendations, where 36 recommendations were accepted, 20 were noted, and 7 recommendations were partially accepted** (229 supported, 20 noted).

Regarding the recommendations that have been noted, the Government's assessment was that either they cannot be implemented in the form as stated or they require changes to the legal framework, the implementation of which within the reporting period cannot be presently guaranteed.

Considering human rights standards recommendations, the Republic of Serbia completed the system of international protection in the field of economic, social, and cultural rights. He informed the Council that institutional mechanisms for coordination, monitoring, and reporting have been strengthened and implemented.

In conclusion, he affirmed the deep awareness that human rights and their enjoyment permeate all spheres of social life and that everyone in their work is at risk of violating them. That is why it is important, first and foremost, that the country treats building a culture of human rights as a main task, not only in the next 75 days but also in the years ahead. The Republic of Serbia believes in UN human rights mechanisms and their positive impact on society and contribution to regional and global peace and stability. This type of dialogue should always be conducted in an objective, non-political, and non-partisan manner, just as human rights are universal and indivisible.

He reaffirmed difficulties in monitoring the implementation of international treaties on human rights in one part of its territory - the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija. The governance of the Province is fully entrusted to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (16 country delegations):

*Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Hungary, Kazakhstan.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (6):

International Lesbian and Gay Association, Human Rights House Foundation, FIAN International, Association Maona for Human Rights and Migration, El Mezan Centre for Human Rights, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

International organizations: UNFPA.

To watch the full meeting refer to [UN Web TV](#).

## LIECHTENSTEIN

**H.E. Mr. Kurt Jäger, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein,** reiterated strong commitment towards the Universal Periodic Review. It is truly one of the most important tools of the international community to expand the promotion and protection of human rights globally.

**Out of 184 recommendations concerning a variety of areas, the Liechtenstein Government decided to accept 132 recommendations** (over seventy percent of the recommendations in the course of the upcoming years).

He reported national policies, legislative amendments, and human rights action plans on the protection and promotion of children's rights, both nationally and internationally; on the abolition of violence against children and women; on equality between same-sex and opposite-sex couples, as well as women and men in different areas of society, particularly in politics and the economy.

He reported that the Country noted recommendations regarding a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

### Delegations that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (15 country delegations):

*Nepal, Peru, Russian Federation, Senegal, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Ukraine, Tanzania, Venezuela, Burkina Faso, China, DPRK, Indonesia, Libya, Maldives.*

### NHRIs and NGOs that took the floor during the Interactive dialogue (1):

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights.

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