

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 54th SESSION

ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

(11-13 October 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			
A/HRC/54/L.5 Reports of the Advisory Committee	<i>Submitted by:</i> President of the Human Rights Council		General Comments: None PBIs: No Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
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			
A/HRC/54/L.16 Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	<i>Submitted by:</i> Spain (on behalf of the EU) <i>Co-sponsors¹:</i> Albania, * Andorra, * Australia, * Austria, * Belgium, Bulgaria, * Canada, * Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, * Cyprus, * Czechia, Denmark, * Ecuador, * Estonia, * Finland, France, Germany, Greece, * Hungary, * Iceland, * Ireland, * Israel, * Italy, * Latvia, * Liechtenstein, * Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, * Monaco, * Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), * New Zealand, * North Macedonia, * Norway, * Poland, * Portugal, * Romania, Slovakia, * Slovenia, * Spain, * Sweden, * Switzerland, * Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America	<p>[...] Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling relevant international human rights treaties, Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,</p> <p>Recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Afghanistan, and that the people of Afghanistan are entitled to freely determine their political status and to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, [...]</p> <p>1. Continues to condemn in the strongest possible terms all human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law committed in Afghanistan, [...];</p> <p>2. Strongly condemns the Taliban-imposed ban on women of Afghanistan working for the United Nations in Afghanistan and national and international nongovernmental organizations and all other forms of interference in non-governmental assistance activities,</p>	Introduced by: Spain (on behalf of the EU) <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, the UK, US. Country concerned: Afghanistan. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 115 600 USD for the additional total requirement (non-recurrent) Explanations of votes before the vote: China, Pakistan. Adopted without a vote. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> Voting history: A/HRC/51/L.27 (2022): 29 in favour, 3 against and 15 abstentions. </div> Link to the meeting on UN WebTV

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>including aid delivery, which undermine the enjoyment of human rights and are inconsistent with humanitarian principles;</p> <p>[...] 7. Expresses deep concern at the lack of accountability for the human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law committed in Afghanistan;</p> <p>8. Calls upon the Taliban to reverse their policies and practices that currently restrict the human rights of people in Afghanistan, to make them consistent with the international human rights obligations of Afghanistan, [...];</p> <p>9. Calls for opportunities for and access to inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels for women and girls, for the immediate and unconditional reopening of schools for girls of all ages, and for equal and quality education for children at all levels;</p> <p>10. Also calls for respect for and the promotion and protection of the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, including the ability to have access to and to enjoy cultural heritage, and for the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/54/L.18 Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Belgium, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, Germany, Iceland,* Ireland,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Sweden,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great</i></p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of the Sudan, and its solidarity with the Sudanese people,</p> <p>Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for ensuring respect for and for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling that the Sudan has the responsibility to act in accordance with international humanitarian law, as well as to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,</p> <p>[...] 1. Strongly condemns the continuing armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces and their associated and allied forces and all alleged human rights violations and abuses and</p>	<p>Introduced by: UK <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> Country concerned: Sudan. General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of EU), Somalia, Luxembourg, US, Eritrea, South Africa. PBIs: Yes, 4 192 200 USD for the total requirement for the mandate period</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina, Lithuania (withdraw its co-sponsorship), China.</p> <p>Adopted with 19 votes in favor.</p> <p>For: 19 Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Montenegro, Mexico,</p>

	<p><i>Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</i></p>	<p>violations of international humanitarian law committed in this context [...];</p> <p>2. Expresses its grave concern at the ongoing dire humanitarian and human rights crisis in the Sudan, [...];</p> <p>3. Condemns the human rights abuses and atrocities reportedly committed in the Darfur region of the Sudan [...];</p> <p>[...] 8. Reiterates its call for an immediate and complete ceasefire by all parties, [...];</p> <p>[...] 10. Urges all parties to the conflict in the Sudan to respect and protect civilians, including those who are humanitarian workers and health workers, and civilian infrastructure, and to allow civilians to move freely to access the basic services and humanitarian assistance they need;</p> <p>[...] 18. Decides to urgently establish an independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan, comprising three members with expertise in international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to be appointed as soon as possible by the President of the Human Rights Council for an initial duration of one year [...].</p>	<p>Luxembourg, Lithuania, Honduras, Germany, Georgia Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, UK and US.</p> <p>Abstain: 12 Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawy, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Nepal.</p> <p>Against: 16 Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Morocco, Maldives, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</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 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudan 			

<p style="text-align: center;">Item 3 – Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development</p>			
<p><u>A/HRC/54/L.2</u> Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cuba.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Armenia,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i></p>	<p>[...]Extremely alarmed and concerned about the threat posed by the activities of mercenaries to peace and security in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict, and about the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of the countries affected, Deeply concerned at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the negative effects on the policies and economies of affected</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cuba. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: None</p> <p>PBIs: No</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: US, Belgium (on behalf of EU), Chile.</p>

		<p>countries resulting from international criminal mercenary activities, Reaffirming the need to refrain from undertaking any activities that threaten peace, security and the self-determination of peoples and constitute obstacles to the enjoyment of human rights,</p> <p>[...] 1. Reaffirms that the use of mercenaries, and their recruitment, financing, protection and training, are causes for grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;</p> <p>2. Recognizes that armed conflicts, terrorism, arms trafficking and covert operations by third Powers encourage, inter alia, the demand for mercenaries and for private military and security companies on the global market;</p> <p>3. Urges once again all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the threat posed by the activities of mercenaries, and to take legislative measures to ensure that their territories and other territories under their control, and their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training, protection and transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed [...];</p>	<p>Adopted with 32 votes in favor.</p> <p>For: 32 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, UAE, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 2 Mexico, Morocco.</p> <p>Against: 13 Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Montenegro, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Georgia, Germany, Romania, Ukraine, UK, US.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/51/13 (2022): 28 in favour, 15 against, and 4 abstentions.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.3 Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cuba.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,* Syrian Arab Republic* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*.</i></p>	<p>[...] Reiterating the importance of working urgently for the establishment of an international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations,</p> <p>Resolved to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order,</p> <p>1. Reaffirms that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order, and that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cuba.</p> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: None.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 1 582 500 USD for the total mandate period.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Belgium (on behalf of EU).</p> <p>Adopted with 31 votes in favor.</p> <p>For: 31 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay,</p>

		<p>all human rights for all, including the right to development; [...];</p> <p>4. Calls upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Independent Expert in the discharge of the mandate, and to provide all the necessary information requested by the Independent Expert in order to facilitate the effective fulfilment of the duties of the mandate holder; [...].</p>	<p>Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, UAE, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 3 Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico.</p> <p>Against: 13 Belgium, Czechia, Finland France, Georgia, Germany, Romania, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Ukraine, UK, US.</p>
			<p>Voting history: A/HRC/45/4 (2020): 22 in favour, 15 against and 10 abstentions.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.4/Rev.1 Ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Afghanistan,* Albania,* Algeria, Armenia,* Austria,* Azerbaijan,* Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria,* Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Estonia,* Finland, Germany, Hungary,* Ireland,* Italy,* Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Portugal,* Romania, Singapore,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Tajikistan,* Turkmenistan,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan and Yemen*</p>	<p>[...]Strongly condemning the recurring attacks on students, teachers, schools and universities and the military use of educational facilities, as such actions expose students and education personnel to harm and deny large numbers of children and students their right to quality education, and so deprive communities of the foundations on which to build their future,</p> <p>Recognizing the need for States to foster an enabling and secure environment, online and offline, to ensure safe access to education, and recalling the international humanitarian law obligations involving the protection of schools and educational facilities in situations of armed conflict, [...]</p> <p>1. Affirms that human rights and fundamental freedoms must be protected, including the rights of the child; [...]</p> <p>4. Urges States to support quality education for peace, including by designing and implementing policies whereby education systems promote sustainable development and gender equality, help to prevent all forms of violence and instil the principles of tolerance and respect for others and cultural diversity, non-discrimination, and the freedom of religion or belief; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Kazakhstan. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rica, China, Mexico, Belgium (on behalf of EU), US, Lithuania.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 347 000 USD for the total additional requirements</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.6/Rev.1</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Argentina, Iceland, Mexico, Spain</p>	<p>[...] Recalling further that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, that gender</p>	<p>Introduced by: Argentina and Mexico. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p>

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

<p>The centrality of care and support from a human rights perspective</p>	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Argentina, Australia,* Belgium, Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* San Marino,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>equality must be promoted in a comprehensive and systematic manner, and that persistent discrimination against all women and girls within families, economies and societies has a debilitating impact on the equal enjoyment of their human rights in all aspects of life,</p> <p>[...] Deeply concerned that, owing to gender stereotypes and negative social norms, care work, whether paid or unpaid, is performed either solely or largely by women and girls, accordingly, exacerbating existing structural inequalities,</p> <p>[...] Highlighting the need to invest in the care economy and to create robust, resilient and gender-responsive, disability-inclusive and age-sensitive care and support systems with full respect for human rights, with a view to recognizing, valuing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care, domestic work and support,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognizes the importance of respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of paid and unpaid caregivers and care and support recipients; 2. Expresses deep concern at the unequal distribution and organization of care and support work and their impact on the rights of all women and girls, in society and in the economy; 3. Recognizes that the equal distribution of care and support work and resulting distribution of time is a fundamental basis to achieve gender equality; 4. Urges States: (a) To implement all measures necessary to recognize and redistribute care work among individuals, as well as families, communities, the private sector and States, in a manner that promotes gender equality and the enjoyment of human rights by all; [...]. 	<p>General Comments: China, Pakistan, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, Bolivia, US.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 380 300 USD for the total additional requirements</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.7 World Programme for Human Rights Education</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Philippines, Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, Senegal, Slovenia, Thailand</i></p>	<p>[...] Recalling also that the World Programme is an ongoing initiative, structured in consecutive phases, to advance the implementation of human rights education programmes in all sectors, and that States should continue the</p>	<p>Introduced by: Philippines.</p> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rica, US.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 189 000 USD for the total additional requirements</p>

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Romania, Senegal, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Thailand,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>implementation of previous phases while taking the measures necessary to implement the current phase, [...],</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the consultation on the target sectors, focus areas or thematic human rights issues for the fifth phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education; 2. Encourages States and relevant stakeholders to, during the fifth phase of the World Programme, strengthen efforts to advance the implementation of the four previous phases, especially by: [...] 4. Calls upon States and, where applicable, relevant governmental authorities and other stakeholders to increase their efforts to implement, disseminate and promote universal respect for and understanding of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training; 5. Encourages States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive and sustainable national plans of action for human rights education and training, with dedicated resources; [...]. 	<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/42/7 (2019): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.10 Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Switzerland, Argentina, Morocco</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),*</i></p>	<p>[...] Acknowledging that the fight against impunity and the implementation of transitional justice processes, including the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of nonrecurrence, can prevent the recurrence of gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, [...]</p> <p>Recognizing that the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence will continue to deal with situations in which there have been gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, [...]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Decides to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, whose tasks will include: (a) To contribute to and, where applicable, facilitate, upon request, the provision of 	<p>Introduced by: Switzerland.</p> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: France, Ukraine, Chile, US.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 1 797 000 USD for the total mandate period</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/45/10 (2020): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

	<p><i>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>technical assistance or advisory services on the issues pertaining to the mandate; (b) To gather relevant information on national situations, including on normative frameworks, national practices and experiences, such as truth and reconciliation commissions and other mechanisms, relating to the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence in addressing gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/54/L.11 Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, South Africa</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia,* Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador,* Gambia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Paraguay, Portugal,* South Africa, Spain* and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...]Recognizing the essential contribution of peasants and other people working in rural areas to, inter alia, the fight against hunger and the preservation and improvement of biodiversity, as well as the need to respect, promote, protect and fulfil their human rights,</p> <p>Recognizing <i>also</i> the contribution of peasants and other people working and living in rural areas in all regions of the world to development and in ensuring the rights to food, food security, nutrition, and a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, which are fundamental to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and implementing the 2030 Agenda, [...]</p> <p>Stressing the urgent need to mitigate and tackle the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the enjoyment and realization of economic, social and cultural rights, especially for the poor and those in vulnerable and marginalized situations, and to address exacerbated inequalities, [...]</p> <p>2. Decides to establish, for a period of three years, a working group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, consisting of five independent experts, with balanced geographical representation, to be appointed by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fifth session, with the following mandate: (a) To promote the effective and comprehensive dissemination and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and</p>	<p>Introduced by: Bolivia. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Germany, Costa Rica, Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Sudan, Cuba. PBIs: Yes, 4 724 100 USD for the total requirements for the mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: UK, US, France, Romania, China, Finland.</p> <p>Adopted with 38 votes in favor.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 38 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, UAE, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 7 Georgia, Lithuania, Czechia, Finland, France, Romania.</p> <p>Against: 2 UK, US.</p> </div>

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

		<p>Other People Working in Rural Areas, while identifying challenges and gaps in its implementation at the national, regional and international levels, and to make recommendations in this regard; [...] (d) To facilitate and contribute to the exchange of technical assistance, capacity-building, transfer of technologies, and international cooperation in support of national efforts, actions and measures to better implement the United Nations Declaration [...].</p>	<p>Voting history: A/HRC/39/L.16 (2018): 33 in favour, 3 against and 11 abstentions.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.12/Rev.1 Right to privacy in the digital age</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Brazil, Austria, Germany and Mexico</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Finland, Germany, Greece,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy, and noting that the accelerated synchronization of online and offline spaces can affect individuals, including their right to privacy, [...]</p> <p>Noting also that violations and abuses of the right to privacy in the digital age can affect all individuals, with particular effects on women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as persons in vulnerable situations and marginalized groups, and that the processing of personal data must be subject to human rights safeguards and restrictions, especially the data of persons in vulnerable situations, [...]</p> <p>Noting that the use of artificial intelligence may, without human rights safeguards, pose the risk of reinforcing discrimination, including structural inequalities, especially when processing sensitive data, and recognizing that racially and otherwise discriminatory outcomes must be prevented in the design, development, implementation and use of new and emerging digital technologies, [...]</p> <p>2. Recalls that States should ensure that any interference with the right to privacy is consistent with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality; [...];</p> <p>8. Stresses that States must comply with their human rights obligations and that business enterprises, including technology companies, should respect the right to privacy and other human rights when collecting, processing, sharing</p>	<p>Introduced by: Brazil <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Chile, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Paraguay, France, US,</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 137 600 USD for the total additional requirements Explanation of vote before the vote:</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/42/15 (2019): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		<p>and storing personal data by, inter alia, adopting data protection policies and safeguards; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/54/L.13 Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire,** Ecuador,* Peru, * Switzerland*</i></p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming that the way hazardous substances and wastes are managed throughout their life cycle, including manufacturing, distribution, use and final disposal, may have an adverse impact on the full enjoyment of human rights, [...]</p> <p>1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fourth session, and requests the Special Rapporteur, in accordance with his mandate, to continue to provide detailed, up-to-date information on the adverse consequences for the full enjoyment of human rights of managing and disposing of hazardous substances and wastes in an unlawful manner, which may include information on: (a) The adverse consequences for persons in vulnerable situations; (b) The science-policy interface as regards transparency about the risks associated with the life cycle of hazardous substances and wastes, including threats to the right to freedom of expression, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, and the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress; (c) The developments, gaps and shortcomings in the effectiveness of international regulatory mechanisms concerning hazardous substances and wastes and their impact on the enjoyment of human rights, including with respect to emerging chemicals and waste management and disposal issues; (d) Human rights issues relating to all business enterprises, both transnational and other, regarding the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes;</p> <p>2. Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes for a period of three years, and invites him to</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cote d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica. PBIs: Yes, 1 326 600 USD for the additional total recurrent 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/45/17 (2020): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		report to the Human Rights Council in accordance with its programme of work and annually to the General Assembly; [...].	
A/HRC/54/L.15 Mandate of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies	<i>Submitted by: Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Cote d'Ivoire*</i>	[...]Recognizing the ongoing need to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of private military and private security companies by mainstreaming a victim-centered approach, Noting relevant national, regional and international standards and tools, including those prepared by various stakeholders, 1. Decides to renew the mandate of the open-ended intergovernmental working group for a period of three years, with a mandate to continue to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, in efforts to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of private military and private security companies, informed by the revised zero draft instrument and revised second draft instrument on an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring of and oversight over the activities of private military and security companies, as prepared by the Chair-Rapporteur, and further inputs from Member States and other stakeholders, and factoring in the work done under the previous mandate; 2. Also decides that the open-ended intergovernmental working group shall meet for five working days, in hybrid format, and submit an annual progress report to the Human Rights Council in conformity with its annual programme of work; [...].	Introduced by: Cote d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) <i>No Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: None. PBIs: Yes, 752 700 USD for the total mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: US, UK. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: A/HRC/45/16 (2020): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
A/HRC/54/L.17/Rev.1 Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights	<i>Submitted by: Colombia, Estonia, New Zealand</i>	[...] Reaffirming that States have an obligation to take steps to achieve the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, free from discrimination, coercion and violence,	Introduced by: Colombia <i>Additional co-sponsors.</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, Finland, Chile, China, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, US. PBIs: Yes, 451 900 USD for the additional total (non-recurrent)

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...]Expressing concern about the disproportionate impact of poverty, global economic crises, underdevelopment, austerity measures, unemployment, malnutrition, climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, environmental degradation, conflict, natural hazards and health emergencies on women’s and girls’ enjoyment of human rights, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and well-being, which may exacerbate existing structural inequalities and contribute to maternal mortality and morbidity,</p> <p>[...] 1. Urges all States to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity, to respect, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and the right to have full control over and decide freely and responsibly on all matters relating to sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, free from discrimination, coercion and violence [...];</p> <p>[...] 3. Calls upon all States and relevant international organizations to take measures and support programmes that are aimed at combating undernutrition in mothers, in particular during pregnancy and breastfeeding;</p> <p>4. Urges States to ensure that response and prevention measures for present and future health emergencies are grounded in human rights standards and integrate an age- and gender-responsive approach, with a combination of emergency and long-term measures, [...]; [...]</p> <p>11. Calls upon States to respect, protect and fulfil the right to sexual and reproductive health, including for women, girls, women and girls with disabilities, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in criminal justice detention, free from discrimination, coercion and violence, [...]; [...].</p>	<p>Amendments: Bahrain introduced L.40: To uphold the right of women’s health. Address consequences of unsafe abortion. Russian Federation introduced L.41, L42 and L.43: [in relation to the art. 12 of the ICESCR]. Sexual and reproductive right. Reproductive rights are not human rights. The resolution focuses on only two aspects. No pre-existing conditions. Nigeria (on behalf of Pakistan, Russian Federation) introduced L.47: Ensure that the crucial text accurate mirrors and conforms with internationally agreements and consensual languages and terminology. Chile (on behalf of the co-sponsors group) no accepted the amendments because of they reduce the content and the object of the resolution.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Mexico rejected L.40; Luxembourg rejected L.40. Chile, Germany rejected L.41; Lithuania, Costa Rica rejected L.42; Mexico, UK rejected L.43; Argentina, Finland, France rejected L.47.</p> <p><u>Voting on amendments:</u> L.40: rejected by a vote: 14 Yes, 12 Abst, 20 No; L.41: rejected by a vote: 13 Yes, 11 Abst, 21 No; L.42: rejected by a vote: 12 Yes, 12 Abst, 21 No; L.43: rejected by a vote: 12 Yes, 12 Abst, 21 No; L.47 rejected by vote: 14 Yes, 10 Abst, 21 No.</p>
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* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

			<p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Pakistan, United Arab Emirates (on behalf of a group of countries), Qatar, Gambia, Eritrea, Senegal.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/47/23/Rev.1 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.19 Human rights and Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Mexico and Guatemala</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Australia,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil,* Canada,* Colombia,* Costa Rica, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Finland, Guatemala,* Iceland,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Spain,* Sweden* and Ukraine</i></p>	<p>[...]Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and needs of Indigenous women, children, young persons, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, and to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination in this regard, [...],</p> <p>Recognizing that Indigenous Peoples are among the first to face the direct consequences of climate change owing to their close relationship with and protection of the environment and its resources, [...],</p> <p>[...] 2. Welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and encourages all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated [...];</p> <p>[...] 18. Encourages the Expert Mechanism to continue its discussions on the issue of enhancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples’ representatives and institutions duly established by themselves, in the relevant meetings of the Human Rights Council on issues affecting them;</p> <p>19. Encourages States to give due consideration to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and to all forms of violence and discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, faced by Indigenous Peoples and individuals, [...]. [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Mexico. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Finland, Ukraine, US, France, China, Bolivia. PBIs: Yes, 579 100 USD Additional total requirements Explanation of vote before the vote: Eritrea.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/51/L.39 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.20</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Argentina, Brazil, Gambia, Philippines and Slovenia</i></p>	<p>[...] Recognizing that older persons face a number of particular challenges in the enjoyment of their human</p>	<p>Introduced by: Argentina. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p>

<p>Human rights of older persons</p>	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina, Austria,* Brazil,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Dominican Republic,* Ecuador,* Gambia, Georgia, Greece,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Portugal,* San Marino,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>rights, including, among others, in the areas of prevention of and protection against violence, abuse and neglect, social protection, food and housing, the right to work and access to the labour market, equality and non-discrimination, access to justice, new technologies, education, training, health support, long-term care and support, palliative care, lifelong learning, participation, accessibility, equal pay for equal work, and unpaid care work,</p> <p>Emphasizing the importance of promoting inclusive, age-friendly communities and environments and of providing a range of support services that promote the dignity, autonomy and independence of older persons, to enable older persons to remain in their homes as they age, with due regard to individual preferences,</p> <p>Noting that new and emerging technologies, and assistive technology, while respecting the autonomy of older persons, can enable and promote the inclusion, participation and engagement of older persons in all areas of society, including the political, economic and social spheres, which can be an important contributor in preventing violence against and abuse and neglect of older persons, [...],</p> <p>1. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the persistence and pervasiveness of all forms of violence against and abuse and neglect of older persons worldwide, and reaffirms that all older persons should be able to live free from violence, abuse and neglect;</p> <p>2. Expresses deep concern that all forms of discrimination and violence against older persons impair the full enjoyment by older persons of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and hinder their full, effective and meaningful participation in public and private life;</p> <p>[...] 6. Calls upon all States to establish and/or enhance effective redress mechanisms and to ensure access to justice, on an equal basis with others [...];</p> <p>9. Invites the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons to continue to raise</p>	<p>General Comments: US, Mexico, Costa Rica, China.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 260 500 USD total additional requirements</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <hr/> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/51/L.4 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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<p><u>A/HRC/54/L.23</u> Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: China, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Pakistan, South Africa</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Egypt,* Pakistan, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i></p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and recognizing that all human rights derive from the dignity and worth inherent in the human person,</p> <p>Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,</p> <p>[...] Deeply concerned about the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on a wide range of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, such as the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and the rights of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, safe drinking water and sanitation, social security, education and work, which has shone a light on the structural consequences of decades of underfunded or dismantled public services and policies related to economic, social and cultural rights,</p> <p>[...] 1. Stresses the importance of respecting, protecting and fulfilling economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities within and among States, as envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals;</p> <p>2. Emphasizes that States have the responsibility to use their maximum available resources to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights in responding effectively to global challenges [...];</p> <p>[...] 8. Encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Council, the United Nations development system, international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders, as appropriate and within their respective</p>	<p>Introduced by: China. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: India, Bolivia, Argentina, South Africa, Chile, Cuba, Malaysia, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Costa Rica, Kazakhstan, Sudan, France, Germany, Pakistan. PBIs: Yes, 5 993 700 USD total resources from 2025 onwards.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: US.</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/49/19 (2022): 31 in favour, 14 Against and 2 Abstentions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p> </div>

		mandates, to take into consideration the needs of States [...]; [...].	
<p>A/HRC/54/L.24/Rev.1 Contribution of the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes in the promotion and protection of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Egypt, Côte d'Ivoire, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain,* Bangladesh, Belarus,* Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,* Kazakhstan, Kuwait,* Libya,* Malaysia, Mozambique,* Nigeria,* Qatar, Saudi Arabia,* Singapore,* Somalia, Sri Lanka,* Türkiye,* United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility to promote, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members, consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has provided a critical recognition of the need to, and the opportunity to, build more effective, inclusive and resilient systems to protect and support families, in particular those in vulnerable situations,</p> <p>[...] 2. Encourages States to ensure the meaningful and inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders, including United Nations entities, civil society, academic institutions and the private sector, in the development and implementation of relevant family-oriented policies and programmes responding to the needs and expectations of all families;</p> <p>3. Recognizes the important role of civil society, including research institutes, academia, family organizations and associations, the private sector and the media, in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking and, as appropriate, evaluation of family policy development and capacity-building;</p> <p>4. Invites States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the treaty bodies, relevant special procedure mandate holders and other relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms, within their respective mandates and competence, to consider mainstreaming the promotion of family-oriented policies that promote and protect the human rights of all family members as a cross-cutting issue in national development plans and programmes; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Egypt and Qatar. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: US, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Chile, UK, Kazakhstan, France, United Arab Emirates, China, Pakistan, Bolivia.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 436 300 USD total additional requirements</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Argentina.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <hr/> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.25 Enforced or involuntary disappearances</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: France, Morocco, Japan, Argentina</i></p>	<p>[...] Welcoming the fact that 98 States have signed the Convention and that 72 States have ratified or acceded to it, and recognizing that its implementation is a significant</p>	<p>Introduced by: France. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Chile, China, Ukraine, US.</p>

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>contribution to ending impunity and to the promotion and protection of all human rights for all, [...] Deeply concerned in particular by the increase in enforced or involuntary disappearances in various regions of the world, [...], [...] 1. Calls upon all States that have not yet signed, ratified or acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to consider doing so as a matter of priority, [...]; 2. Calls upon States to cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and to respond favourably to its request for visits; [...] 8. Decides to extend the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for a further period of three years, in conformity with the terms set forth in Human Rights Council resolution 7/12; [...].</p>	<p>PBIs: Yes, 3 290 400 USD for the total mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <hr/> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/45/3 (2020): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.26 Human rights and unilateral coercive measures</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Azerbaijan*, ** and Russian Federation*</i></p>	<p>[...] Expressing its grave concern at the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights, the rule of law, development, international relations, trade, investment and cooperation, Reaffirming that no State may use or encourage the use of any type of measure, including but not limited to economic or political measures, to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind, [...] Deeply disturbed by the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the right to life, the rights to health and medical care, the right to freedom from hunger, the right to an adequate standard of living, food, education, work and housing and the right to development, [...] Reaffirming that unilateral coercive measures are major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, [...]</p>	<p>Introduced by: Azerbaijan. <i>No Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: None. PBIs: Yes, 1 797 000 USD for the total requirement for the mandate period Explanation of vote before the vote: Belgium (on behalf of EU), US, China, Costa Rica.</p> <p>Adopted with 32 votes in favour.</p> <hr/> <p>For: 32 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, UAE, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam. Abstain: 2 Costa Rica and Mexico.</p>

		<p>Highlighting the need to monitor human rights violations associated with unilateral coercive measures and to promote accountability, [...]</p> <p>4. Decides to extend for a period of three years the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, as set out in Human Rights Council resolution 27/21 of 26 September 2014; [...]</p> <p>8. Decides to extend for a period of three years the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, as set out in Human Rights Council resolution 27/21 of 26 September 2014; [...].</p>	<p>Against: 13 Belgium, Georgia, Germany, Czechia, Finland, France, Romania, Ukraine, Lithuania, Luxembourg, UK, US.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/45/5 (2020): 27 in favour, 15 against, and 5 abstentions.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.27 The Right to Development</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Azerbaijan*, **:</i></p>	<p>[...]Emphasizing the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone, Emphasizing also that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing, [...]</p> <p>Recognizing that inequality is a major obstacle to the realization of the right to development within and across countries, [...],</p> <p>1. Reaffirms its commitment to effectively integrate the right to development into its work and that of its mechanisms in a systematic and transparent manner; [...]</p> <p>3. Reaffirms its commitment to effectively integrate the right to development into its work and that of its mechanisms in a systematic and transparent manner; [...]</p> <p>13. Stresses the importance of the realization of the mandate of the Working Group, and recognizes the need for renewed efforts within the Working Group so that it may fulfil, in a timely manner [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: Azerbaijan (on behalf of the NAM).</p> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Pakistan, India, Cuba, PBIs: Yes, 7 900 USD Total additional requirement</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: China, Paraguay, UK, US, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Germany,</p> <p>Adopted with 29 votes in favour.</p> <p>For: 29 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 5 Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay.</p> <p>Against: 13 Belgium, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg,</p>

			<p>Montenegro, Romania, Montenegro, Ukraine, UK, US.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/48/18 (2021): 29 in favour, 13 against and 5 abstentions.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.34 Question of the death penalty</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Switzerland, Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Mongolia,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</p>	<p>[...] Stressing that the term “the most serious crimes” has consistently been read restrictively and interpreted as pertaining only to crimes of extreme gravity involving intentional killing, and stressing also that under no circumstances can the death penalty ever be applied as a sanction against specific forms of conduct, such as apostasy, blasphemy, adultery, consensual same-sex conduct or relations, establishing political opposition groups or offending a head of State, and that States parties that retain the death penalty for such offences commit a violation of their international obligations, [...]</p> <p>Noting that States with different legal systems, traditions, cultures and religious backgrounds have abolished the death penalty or are applying a moratorium on its use,</p> <p>[...] Recalling that derogation from the right to life is never permitted, even during a state of emergency,</p> <p>[...] Strongly deploring the fact that the use of the death penalty leads to violations of the human rights of the persons facing the death penalty and of other affected persons,</p> <p>[...] Emphasizing that it is important that States ensure that due process and fair trial guarantees and safeguards, [...],</p> <p>[...] 1. Urges all States to protect the rights of persons facing the death penalty and other affected persons by complying with their international obligations;</p> <p>[...] 3. Calls upon States that have not yet abolished the death penalty to take active steps to reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed and to limit them strictly to “the most serious crimes”;</p>	<p>Introduced by: Switzerland and Benin.</p> <p>Amendments: Oman introduced L.36: each countries have the sovereign right to development their criminal justice in accordance with their circumstances and national situation. Egypt introduced L.39: more balance to the draft resolution by recognising that decisions concerning applying a moratorium on the death penalty. Abolition should be based on domestic and national discussion. Singapore introduced L.48, L.49, L.50, L.51 and L.52: add paragraphs to recognise that general comments do not constitute a binding provision; add explanation on opinion made by the SR; acknowledge sovereign right of States to consider ending this practice [death penalty is not a violation under the International Law].</p> <p>Mexico (on behalf of the co-sponsors) rejected all the amendments because they are against spirit and aim of the resolution.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: South Africa, UK, and Costa Rica on L.36; Chile, France rejected L.39; Belgium, Germany on L.48; Mexico, Paraguay on L.49; Benin, Lithuania on L.50; Costa Rica, Luxembourg rejected L.51; France, Finland rejected L.52.</p>

		<p>4. Calls upon States that provide for or apply the mandatory death penalty to end this practice;</p> <p>[...] 7. Calls upon States to ensure that all accused persons, in particular poor and economically vulnerable persons and persons with disabilities, can exercise their rights relating to equal access to justice, to ensure adequate, qualified and effective legal representation at every stage of civil and criminal proceedings in cases of capital punishment through effective legal assistance, and to ensure that those facing the death penalty can exercise their right to seek pardon or commutation of their death sentence; [...].</p>	<p>Voting on amendments: L.36 rejected by a vote: 19 Yes, 9 Abst, 19 No; L.39 rejected by a vote: 19 Yes, 1 Abst, 21 No; L.48 rejected by a vote: 18 Yes, 8 Abst, 21 No; L.49 rejected by a vote: 14 Yes, 10 Abst, 22 No; L.50 rejected by a vote: 13 Yes, 11 Abst, 22 No; L.51 rejected by a vote: 12 Yes, 11 Abst, 23 No; L.52 rejected by a vote: 12 Yes, 11 Abst, 23 No.</p> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rica, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Germany, Lithuania, Argentina, Kazakhstan, India.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 63 500 USD for a total additional requirement</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Qatar, China, Pakistan, US</p> <p><u>Adopted with 28 votes in favour.</u></p> <p>For: 28 Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czechia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, UK, Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Abstain: 7 Algeria, Eritrea, Morocco, Gambia, Malawi, Senegal, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Against: 11 Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, India, Maldives, US, Qatar, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Somalia.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/48/9 (2021): 29 in favour, 12 against and 2 abstention.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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<p><u>A/HRC/54/L.37/Rev.1</u> Realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Australia,* Belgium, Bulgaria,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Ecuador,* France, Georgia, Germany, Italy,* Libya,** Lithuania, Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Montenegro, North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Portugal,* Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* Sri Lanka,* Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>[...] Recognizing that the full realization of the right to education for all is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development and contributes to enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience of individuals and communities in the face of the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, [...],</p> <p>[...] Deeply concerned also that the effects of climate change can impose additional demands and pressures on households where girls are already disproportionately affected, [...],</p> <p>[...] Noting with deep concern that girls in vulnerable situations affected by the negative effects of climate change and environmental degradation face higher barriers to the enjoyment of their right to education, such as forced displacement, child, early and forced marriage, sexual and gender-based violence, including in school and in online spaces and during their journeys to and from school, threats of attack and violence related to attending school, lack of security and essential facilities that meet the needs of female students and learners and women teachers and lack of infrastructure that meets and responds to the needs of girls, as well as lack of empowerment, including economic empowerment,</p> <p>[...] 1. Reaffirms that the right to education, enshrined in international human rights law, can help to enable the realization of many other human rights, in particular for girls;</p> <p>2. Recognizes that the realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals [...];</p> <p>[...] 5. Urges all States: (a) To strengthen and intensify their efforts to take deliberate, concrete and targeted steps for every girl to fully realize the equal enjoyment of the right to education [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: United Arab Emirates <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, Chile, India, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, China. PBIs: Yes, 99 500 USD Total additional requirements Explanation of vote before the vote: US.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/47/5 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

		<p>[...] 6. Calls upon States: (a) To promote the progressive realization of girls' right to education by providing them with equal access to at least 12 years of safe, quality and inclusive education, [...].</p> <p>7. Also calls upon States, as part of efforts to support the realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by all, to integrate education sector resilience objectives into national climate plans and policies and develop an inclusive action plan for equal access for women and girls to more sustainable and resilient education systems; [...].</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina L.2, supporting self determination. • Paraguay on L.17. • US supported the majority of the resolutions tabled in the HRC54 session. Fully committed in achievement SDGs and 2023 Agenda. • Malaysia remained committed to the issue includes in the L.34. National policies. It voted in favours for amendments L.36 and L39. • Sudan said that in some resolutions the languages are not in line with the national legislation: L.17/Rev.1, L.34. • Nepal cosponsored 9 resolutions, reflecting country's commitments to the promotion and protecting human rights. It focused on L.17/Rev.1. • South Africa on L.15. • Honduras stressed commitments to protect and promote human rights in the context of multiple crises and conflicts. <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;">Item 4 – Human rights situations that require the Council's attention</p>			
<p>A/HRC/54/L.1 Situation of human rights in Burundi</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Spain (on behalf of the EU)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,*</i></p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming full respect for the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Burundi,</p> <p>Reaffirming also that States have the obligation to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms, Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its population in compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as applicable, [...]</p> <p>[...] 1. Strongly condemns all human rights violations and abuses committed in Burundi, including those involving extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest</p>	<p>Introduced by: Spain (on behalf of the EU) <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Somalia, US, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan,</p> <p>Country concerned: Burundi</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 52 000 USD total additional requirement (recurrent)</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</p> <p><u>Adopted with 20 votes in favor.</u></p>

	<p><i>Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</i></p>	<p>and detention, acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and sexual and gender-based violence, and calls for an immediate end to these violations and abuses and for the full respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;</p> <p>2. Urges the Government of Burundi to guarantee the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association, and deplors the reduced space for civil society, citizen activism, political participation and a free and fair judiciary [...];</p> <p>[...] 4. Calls upon the Government of Burundi to guarantee the independence of the judiciary from the executive branch; [...].</p>	<p>For: 20 Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Abstain: 17 Bangladesh, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, India, Kyrgyzstan and Malawi.</p> <p>Against: 10 Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/51/L.23 (2022): 22 in favour, 12 against and 13 abstentions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.21 Situation of Human Rights in the Russian Federation</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Luxembourg, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of The), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands</i></p>	<p>[...] Gravely concerned at the continued significant deterioration of the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, in particular with regard to reports of the extrajudicial killing of government critics and severe restrictions on the rights to freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, both online and offline, to silence dissent, anti-war expression and other peaceful activities vital for the functioning of a democratic society, resulting in systematic crackdowns on civil society organizations and representatives, human rights defenders, particularly women human rights defenders, who face specific sexual and gender-based violence and threats, independent media outlets, journalists, media workers, Indigenous Peoples, persons in vulnerable situations, persons belonging to minorities, lawyers, political opposition representatives, and other individuals exercising their human rights by the Russian authorities,</p> <p>Expressing its deep concern at the reported mass arbitrary arrests, detentions and harassment of the persons [...],</p> <p>[...] 1. Strongly urges the Russian authorities to comply with all of the State's obligations under international human rights law;</p>	<p>Introduced by: Luxembourg (on behalf of the EU).</p> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors: US withdraw its co-sponsorship.</i></p> <p>General Comments: France, Germany, Lithuania, Montenegro, Eritrea.</p> <p>Country concerned: Russian Federation did not speak.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 672 300 USD total (non-recurrent)</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: China, Argentina, US, Cuba, UK.</p> <p>Adopted with 18 votes in favor.</p> <p>For: 18 Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Abstain: 22 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Honduras, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal,</p>

	<p><i>(Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</i></p>	<p>2. Calls upon the Russian authorities to uphold the fundamental freedoms of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, in particular by removing restrictions on diversity in ideas, criticism and dissent, as well as associated rights to liberty and security of person, fair trial, and freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; to put an immediate end to the misuse of the judicial system to suppress the rights of journalists and other media workers, cultural figures, lawyers, researchers, historians, civil society and human rights defenders, and peaceful anti-war protesters, notably women and persons in vulnerable situations; to release immediately and unconditionally all those arbitrarily detained or forcibly disappeared; and to ensure the safe return of deported individuals, especially children;</p> <p>[...] 4. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation as defined by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 51/25 for a period of one year [...]; [...].</p>	<p>Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Against: 7 Bolivia, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Voting history: A(HRC/51/L.13 (2022): 17 in favour, 6 against and 24 abstentions.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 4)

- **Malaysia** underlined that States are the duty bears and have primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights. States should be adequately supported in advancing human rights. Reiterated its principal position against politization of HRC. It believed in human rights discussions, grounded in principles of cooperation, inclusivity, transparency, mutual respect, and constructive engagement.
- **Ukraine on L.21:** The action taken by the Council is an essential response to the deteriorating human rights situation in the Russia Federation. The SR documented human rights violations in the Country, as well as the interlink between internal and external repression.

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

Item 5 – Human rights bodies and mechanisms

<p><u>A/HRC/54/L.30/Rev.1</u> Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Hungary, Fiji, Ghana, Ireland, Uruguay</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina,</p>	<p>[...] Noting with concern reports of the gender dimension and the specificity and severity of acts of reprisals against women [...],</p> <p>[...]Stressing the important role of the United Nations in preventing and addressing acts of intimidation or reprisal, guided by the principle of “do no harm” and a victim- and</p>	<p>Introduced by: Hungary and Fiji.</p> <p>No one of the amendments was co-sponsored by a member of the Council, therefore, the Council did not take action on amendments L.44, L.45, L.46 tabled by the Russian Federation.</p>
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	<p>Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia, Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Fiji,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana,* Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Türkiye,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay*</p>	<p>survivor-oriented approach, and recognizing that considerable progress has been made in shedding light on and addressing the issue, including through initiatives on civic space under the Secretary-General’s call to action for human rights, [...] Expressing serious concern at the continued reports of acts of intimidation or reprisal against individuals and groups who seek to cooperate, cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights, both online and offline, and at the seriousness of reported reprisals, including violations of the right of the victim to life, liberty and security of person, and violations of obligations under international law prohibiting torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, [...] 1. Reaffirms the right of everyone, individually and in association with others, to unhindered access to and communication with international bodies, in particular the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights, including the Human Rights Council, [...]; 2. Condemns all acts of intimidation or reprisal, both online and offline, by State and non-State actors against individuals and groups who seek to cooperate, cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights; [...]; 4. Urges all States to prevent and refrain from all acts of intimidation or reprisal, both online and offline, against those who: (a) Seek to cooperate, cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights, or who have provided testimony or information to them; [...]; 7. Urges States to ensure that legislation, policies and practices do not hinder the access, either online or offline, of individuals and groups to international bodies, in particular the United</p>	<p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Costa Rica, US. PBIs: No. Explanation of vote before the vote: China.</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/48/17 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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		Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights; [...].	
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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><u>A/HRC/54/L.8/Rev.1</u> A world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Brazil,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire,** Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Greece,* Ireland,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Spain,* Türkiye,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...] Expressing deep concern at past and recent incidents of racism and discrimination in sports and at sporting events, and in this context encouraging sport governing bodies to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including by pursuing anti-racism initiatives and by developing and applying disciplinary codes that impose sanctions for these acts,</p> <p>Noting with concern that women and girls face multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination and gender-based violence in sport, and therefore recognizing the imperative need to engage women and girls in the practice of sport for development and peace, and in this regard welcoming activities that aim to foster and encourage such initiatives at the global level, [...]</p> <p>1. Recognizes the shared commitment to a world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as from discrimination based on religion or belief, and calls upon all States to take all necessary measures to that end; [...];</p> <p>4. Urges States, in partnership with national, regional and international sports federations and organizations, including grass-roots organizations, to develop and finance awareness-raising campaigns for preventing and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sport; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Brazil. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, South Africa, Paraguay, US, France. PBIs: No 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/13/27 (2010): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><u>A/HRC/54/L.14/Rev.1</u> Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cote d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p>	<p>[...] Alarmed at the resurgent violent manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance precipitated by scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous ideologies, such as white supremacy, and by extremist nationalist and populist</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cote d'Ivoire. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: China. PBIs: Yes, 4 736 100 USD for the total mandate period.</p>

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Brazil,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire,** Ecuador,* Paraguay and Peru*</i></p>	<p>ideologies, and underlining in this respect that human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, [...] 1. Decides to extend the mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent for a further period of three years [...]; [...] 7. Also requests the Working Group to pay special attention in its annual report to the gender dimension of the impact of racism, racial discrimination, and systemic racism on women and girls and men and boys of African descent and to make specific recommendations in this regard, and encourages the Working Group to collect information from Member States and all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparation of its report; [...].</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/45/24 (2020): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.31 From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Cote d'Ivoire *</i></p>	<p>[...] Acknowledging the importance of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as a milestone in the common fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as it addresses the deep historical roots of contemporary racism, [...] Acknowledging the multiple and aggravated forms of racial discrimination, which exacerbate individuals' experiences with police violence and increased vulnerability, [...] 1. Underscores the importance of political will and commitment to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; 2. Underlines the imperative need for the full and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as the instructive outcome document of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance for combating the scourge of racism, including its contemporary and resurgent forms, some of which have regrettably taken violent forms, as well as of the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent;</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cote d'Ivoire. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, South Africa, Cuba, Bolivia. PBIs: Yes, 290 500 USD Additional resources 2025 (non-recurrent)</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: US, UK, Luxembourg, Finland, China.</p> <p>Adopted with 33 votes in favour:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <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, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.</p> <p>Abstain: 7 Belgium, Finland, Georgia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nepal and Romania.</p> </div>

		<p>3. Continues to be alarmed at the resurgent violent manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance precipitated by scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous ideologies, such as white supremacy, as well as by extremist nationalist and populist ideologies, and underlines in this respect that human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person; [...];</p> <p>29. Strongly condemns the allegations of discriminatory treatment, unlawful deportations, excessive use of force and deaths of African migrants and migrants of African descent, including refugees and asylum-seekers, at the hands of law enforcement officials engaged in migration and border governance in different countries;</p> <p>30. Calls upon States to ensure proper accountability measures and reparations for human rights violations at borders and to adopt a racial justice approach, including by adopting policies to address structural racism in the management of international migration flows; [...].</p>	<p>Against: 7 Czechia, France, Germany, Montenegro, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/21/33 (2012): 37 in favour, 1 against, and 9 abstentions.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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Item 10 – Technical assistance and capacity-building			
<p>A/HRC/54/L.9 Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Thailand, Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Türkiye</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania,* Armenia,* Australia,* Bhutan,* Brazil,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Ecuador,* Guatemala,* Honduras, Hungary,* Indonesia,* Italy,* Luxembourg, Malta,* Morocco, Norway,* Paraguay,</p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming that the universal periodic review is a cooperative mechanism and a State-driven process with the full involvement of the State concerned and with consideration given to its capacity-building needs [...],</p> <p>1. Emphasizes that the general debate under agenda item 10 is an essential platform for members and observers of the Human Rights Council to openly share their visions and views, and concrete experiences, challenges, progress and achievements, as well as information on assistance needed, with regard to promoting more effective technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights [...];</p> <p>3. Underscores the need to strengthen international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in support of the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights, with a</p>	<p>Introduced by: Thailand. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: None. PBIs: Yes, 409 100 USD for total additional requirements (non-recurrent). Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote</p> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/48/24 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

	<p><i>Peru,* Portugal,* Qatar, Singapore,* Spain,* Thailand,* Türkiye,* Ukraine and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>view to generating sustainable outcomes, and encourages regional human rights bodies to share experiences and exchange good practices in the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights, [...]; [...] 14. Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to establish and maintain, through additional dedicated capacity, an online repository of technical cooperation and capacity-building activities in the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations, with voluntary submissions made by States, as well as relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international and regional organizations, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, upon the consent of the States concerned, and to update the Human Rights Council, [...]; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/54/L.22 Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Japan.</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Andorra,* Japan* and Ukraine</i></p>	<p>[...]Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights, Recognizing that the tragic history of Cambodia requires special measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past [...], Noting the new developments in Cambodia, especially the achievements and improvements in economic and cultural fields over recent years through its relevant national plans, strategies and frameworks, [...] 6. Reaffirms the need for the Government of Cambodia to strengthen efforts to consolidate and abide by the rule of law, including through the adoption, amendment and further implementation of essential laws and codes for establishing a democratic society, independent media and an independent judiciary; [...] 9. Stresses the need for the Government of Cambodia to continue to enhance its efforts to investigate urgently and to prosecute [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: Japan. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), China Country concerned: Cambodia. PBIs: Yes, 46 800 USD for a total additional requirements Explanation of vote before the vote: US, UK. <i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/48/23 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		<p>[...] 21. Expresses serious concern at the reported deterioration in the civil and political environment in Cambodia [...];</p> <p>31. Decides to extend for two years the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Human Rights Council [...]; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/54/L.28 Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Libya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Libya.</i></p>	<p>[...] Reiterating its strong support for the international efforts to reach a comprehensive ceasefire, to end the conflict in Yemen and to renew a meaningful and inclusive political dialogue for peace, [...],</p> <p>Recognizing that the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights are essential factors in ensuring a fair and equal justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability for Yemen,</p> <p>[...] 1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity-building in Yemen;</p> <p>2. Notes the comments made by the Government of Yemen on the report of the High Commissioner during the present session;</p> <p>[...] 7. Calls upon all parties to renew the truce and immediately implement all of its provisions, [...];</p> <p>8. Expresses deep concern at the serious human rights abuses and violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in Yemen committed by all parties to the conflict, including those involving sexual and gender-based violence, the continued recruitment of children, contrary to international treaties, the abduction of political activists, the human rights violations against journalists and the killing of civilians;</p> <p>[...] 16. Expresses deep concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, [...]; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Libya. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: None.</p> <p>Country Concerned: Yemen.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 463 800 USD for a total additional requirement</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), US, China.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/48/21 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.29 Penitentiary system, security and justice:</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Honduras.</i></p>	<p>[...] Stressing that the responsibility to respect and protect human rights lies with States,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Honduras. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p>

<p>enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity building to protect human rights in Honduras</p>	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Belgium, Chile, Ecuador,* France, Honduras, Luxembourg, Romania and Spain*</i></p>	<p>[...] Acknowledging the policy of cooperation and collaboration of the Government of Honduras with all human rights monitoring mechanisms, based on the principles of genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of the State to prevent human rights violations, Welcoming the commitment and ongoing efforts of the Government of the first female President in the history of Honduras, Iris Xiomara Castro Sarmiento, to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, strengthen the rule of law, in particular access to justice, and fight corruption, including the ongoing efforts to work with the United Nations for the establishment of an impartial, independent and autonomous international mechanism against corruption and in impunity in Honduras,</p> <p>[...] Deeply concerned by the high level of violence and extortion perpetrated by organized crime groups throughout the areas [...],</p> <p>[...]Emphasizing that technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights is to be provided in consultation with and with the consent of the State concerned, in accordance with its specific needs and priorities, [...],</p> <p>1. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to national civilian authorities in penitentiary, security and justice matters, for a period of one year, in order to improve the situation of human rights in Honduras [...]; [...].</p>	<p>General Comments: Costa Rica, Chile, US, Mexico, Cuba, Qatar, Bolivia, China.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 2 366 700 USD for a total additional requirement.</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: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.32 Assistance technique et renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des droits de l’homme en République centrafricaine</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cote d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Côte d’Ivoire*, France et Türkiye**</i></p>	<p>[...] Réaffirmant qu’il incombe au premier chef à tous les États de promouvoir et de protéger les droits de l’homme et les libertés fondamentales consacrés par la Charte des Nations Unies, la Déclaration universelle des droits de l’homme, les Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l’homme et les autres instruments internationaux et africains sur les droits de l’homme auxquels ils sont parties,</p> <p>Rappelant qu’il incombe en premier lieu à la République centrafricaine de protéger ses populations du génocide, des</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cote d’Ivoire (on behalf of the African Group).</p> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: France.</p> <p>Country Concerned: Central African Republic.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 18 300 USD for a total additional requirement</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: US. .</p>

		<p>crimes de guerre, du nettoyage ethnique et des crimes contre l'humanité,</p> <p>[...] Gravement préoccupé par les conditions de sécurité en République centrafricaine, qui restent particulièrement instables, et condamnant en particulier les violations des droits de l'homme et atteintes à ces droits et les violations du droit international humanitaire qui continuent d'être perpétrées par les parties au conflit, y compris les groupes armés et les autres personnels de sécurité, à Bangui et dans le reste du pays, [...],</p> <p>[...] Rappelant qu'il appartient en premier lieu aux autorités nationales de créer les conditions nécessaires pour que des enquêtes promptes, impartiales et transparentes soient menées, que des poursuites soient engagées, que les jugements soient rendus de manière effective et indépendante, et que les victimes et les personnes en situation de risque soient protégées contre les représailles, et demandant aux partenaires internationaux, [...],</p> <p>[...] 1. Condamne fermement toutes les violations des droits de l'homme et atteintes à ces droits et les violations du droit international humanitaire, [...];</p> <p>2. Condamne fermement également les attaques ciblées commises par les groupes armés à l'encontre des civils, du personnel humanitaire, du personnel médical, du matériel humanitaire et du personnel de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et exhorte les groupes armés à observer immédiatement un cessez-le-feu, conformément à l'engagement qu'ils ont pris, [...];</p> <p>3. Demande à nouveau que toutes les violations des droits de l'homme, atteintes à ces droits et violations du droit international humanitaire commises par toutes les parties cessent immédiatement, [...];</p> <p>[...] 9. Exhorte toutes les parties en République centrafricaine à protéger tous les civils, avec une attention accrue pour les femmes et les enfants, contre les violences sexuelles et fondées sur le genre; [...].</p>	<p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Voting history: A/HRC/51/37 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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<p>A/HRC/54/L.33 Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: UK and Somalia.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Andorra,* Belgium, Luxembourg, North Macedonia,* Somalia, Türkiye* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>[...] Recognizing that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights in Somalia rests with the Federal Government of Somalia, [...],</p> <p>[...] Recognizing further the importance and effectiveness of international assistance to Somalia and the continued need to step up the scale, coordination, coherence and quality of all capacity development and technical assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights, [...],</p> <p>[...] 3. Expresses concern at the reports of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia, emphasizes that all armed actors should uphold respect for international humanitarian law and human rights for all, [...];</p> <p>4. Also expresses concern that internally displaced persons, including those who may be in vulnerable situations, [...];</p> <p>[...] 19. Decides to renew the mandate of Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, under agenda item 10, for a period of one year, to assess, monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Somalia with a view to making recommendations on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: UK. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: None. Country Concerned: Somalia. PBIs: Yes, 192 400 USD for a total additional requirement. 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/48/22 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/54/L.35/Rev.1 Establishment of a regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for the Caribbean Community</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda,* Bahamas,* Barbados,* Belize,* Dominica,* Grenada,* Guyana,* Haiti,* Jamaica,* Saint Kitts and Nevis,* Saint Lucia,* Saint Vincent and the</i></p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming also that regional cooperation plays a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection, [...]</p> <p>[...] Deeply concerned that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its severe global economic disruptions are having a significant negative impact on the sustainable development and humanitarian needs of States members of the Caribbean Community, [...],</p> <p>[...] 1. Welcomes the continuing cooperation and assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the further strengthening of the existing regional arrangements and regional machineries for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular through technical cooperation that is aimed at national capacity-building, public information and education, with a</p>	<p>Introduced by: Bahamas. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Costa Rica, Chile, France, Mexico, Cuba, US. PBIs: Yes, 1 768 800 USD for a total additional requirement (non-recurrent). 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: NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

	<p><i>Grenadines,* Suriname* and Trinidad and Tobago*</i></p>	<p>view to exchanging information and experience in the field of human rights; [...]; 3. Further welcomes the willingness of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to engage with the Caribbean Community to conclude an agreement with the host country regarding the establishment of a regional office of the Office of the High Commissioner; 4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the resources necessary to establish and operate the regional office of the Office of the High Commissioner; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/54/L.38 Assistance technique et renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des droits de l’homme en République démocratique du Congo</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Cote d’Ivoire.</i></p>	<p>[...] Profondément préoccupé par la persistance des violations des droits de l’homme et atteintes à ces droits commises à l’encontre des enfants et des femmes, dans l’est et certaines localités de l’ouest du pays, à la lumière du rapport de l’Équipe d’experts internationaux en République démocratique du Congo [...], Notant les progrès réalisés par les Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo pour prévenir le recrutement et l’utilisation des enfants et y mettre fin, Préoccupé par les conséquences humanitaires de la violence touchant les populations civiles, en particulier les enfants et les femmes, qui ont conduit à une augmentation significative du nombre de personnes déplacées à l’intérieur du pays et de personnes ayant besoin d’assistance humanitaire, [...] 1. Condamne toutes les violations des droits de l’homme commises ainsi que l’exploitation illicite des ressources naturelles, en particulier dans les régions touchées par les conflits armés et intercommunautaires dans l’est de la République démocratique du Congo, où la situation ne cesse d’entraîner d’importants déplacements de population; [...]; 3. Condamne en outre les agissements inquiétants et subversifs des membres de groupes d’autodéfense Wazalendo; [...] 8. Encourage les efforts du Gouvernement en faveur du respect de l’état de droit por garantir la jouissance par tous des droits de l’homme et des libertés fondamentales [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cote d’Ivoire. <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: France. Country Concerned: Democratic Republic of Congo. PBIs: Yes, 542 900 USD for total additional requirement. 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/51/36 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		<p>[...] 34. Décide de renouveler pour une année le mandat de l'Équipe d'experts internationaux en République démocratique du Congo, et lui demande d'apporter l'appui technique nécessaire au Gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre effective de sa politique nationale de justice transitionnelle;</p> <p>[...] 37. Demande au Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme de continuer à fournir au Gouvernement de la République démocratique du Congo l'assistance technique, [...]; [...].</p>	
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