

## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 55th SESSION

### ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

(03 – 05 April 2024)



#### Contents

Item 1 - Organizational and procedural matters -----	2
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 -----	3
Item 3 – Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development-----	5
Item 4 – Human rights situations that require the Council’s attention-----	22
Item 7 – Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories -----	28
Item 10 – Technical assistance and capacity-building-----	31

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

#### **Abbreviations:**

**DDPA:** Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

**High Commissioner:** United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**HRC, Council:** Human Rights Council

**IHL:** International Humanitarian Law

**GA, Assembly:** General Assembly

**NHRIs:** National Human Rights Institutions

**NGOs:** Non-governmental organizations

**OHCHR, the Office:** United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

**OIC:** Organization of Islamic Cooperation

**PBIs:** Project Budget Implications

**UN:** United Nations

Draft Text	Main Sponsors	Text of the Draft	Action on the Draft
Item 1 - Organizational and procedural matters			
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.27</a> (as orally revised) <b>Postponement of the implementation of certain activities mandated by the Human Rights Council</b></p>	<p><u>Submitted by</u> the President of the Human Rights Council</p>		<p><b>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes.</b> <b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.29</a> (as orally revised) <b>Remote participation modalities for hybrid meetings of the Human Rights Council</b></p>	<p><u>Submitted by:</u> Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Ireland, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Panama, Switzerland</p> <p><u>Co-sponsors:</u> Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde,* Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Dominican Republic, Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Panama,* Poland,* Portugal,* Samoa,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Timor-Leste* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</p>	<p>Recognizing the clear benefits beyond business continuity that remote participation brings to in-person meetings in the conduct of the work of the Human Rights Council by its Members and observers, particularly on inclusivity for small delegations, in particular those of small island developing States and least developed countries, as well as of civil society, by reducing the barriers to participation in both formal and informal meetings of the Council during its sessions, its organizational and inter-sessional meetings, and the meetings of its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms, including the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,</p> <p>1. Expresses concern at the disproportionate impact that the discontinuation of remote participation modalities has had on small delegations, in particular those of small island developing States and least developed countries, at the sessions of the Human Rights Council, and in particular of those States that do not have a permanent representation in Geneva, as well as of civil society; [...];</p> <p>4. Reaffirms the principle of the sovereign equality of all States Members of the United Nations, and the need to ensure the equal participation of all Member States through the digital platforms to be utilized for hybrid meetings and to avoid any discriminatory barrier to them.</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Dominican Republic, Maldives.</b> <i>54 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Russian Federation</b> (withdraw the amendment L.35), <b>Eritrea, United States of America, Finland, Gambia, Costa Rica, Japan, Cuba, Netherlands, Lithuania.</b></p> <p><b>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes.</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of vote before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div data-bbox="1559 1043 2074 1091" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p><b>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE</b></p> </div> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 1):</b></p>			

• China			
Item 2 – Annual report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General			
<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.20/REV.1</u></b> <b>Advancing human rights in South Sudan</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Albania, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors<sup>1</sup>: Albania, Andorra,* Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Estonia,* Germany, Iceland,* Liechtenstein,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>[...]Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights, and recalling that the Government of South Sudan has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, [...]</p> <p>2. Calls upon the Government of South Sudan to make further progress under the Revitalized Agreement and the road map without delay and to take additional, related steps to develop its own capacity to investigate allegations of human rights violations and abuses and related crimes and to hold those responsible accountable;</p> <p>[...] 7. Expresses its deep concern at further restrictions to democratic and civic space in South Sudan, including repeated reports of harassment, intimidation, arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance of and other attacks, allegedly committed with impunity, against human rights defenders, members of civil society organizations, media workers and humanitarian workers and other individuals, [...];</p> <p>[...] 15. Decides to extend the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, composed of three members, for a further period of one year; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</b> <i>16 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Sudan, Eritrea, Belgium.</b> <b>Country concerned: South Sudan.</b> <b>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs):</b> Yes, 6 018 800 USD total requirements.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: China.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted with 21 votes in favor.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>For: 21</b> Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 18</b> Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Against: 8</b> Algeria, Burundi, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/49/2: Adopted 19-11-17.</p> </div>

<sup>1</sup> Here and later, the Co-sponsors are noted as listed in the draft text.

\* State not a member of the Human Rights Council

<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.30</a> <b>Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Bolivia,* Cuba, Pakistan,* and State of Palestine*</i></p>	<p>[...]Expressing deep concern that the sale, diversion and transfers of arms and jet fuel increase the ability of Israel, the occupying Power, to commit serious violations, including attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructures, disregard international law and seriously undermine the enjoyment of human rights, [...]Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the prohibition of all policies and practices of discrimination on the basis of race, and deeply concerned at the fragmentation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, through settlement activities and other measures that are tantamount to de facto annexation of Palestinian land, [...]Expressing grave concern at reports of serious human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law, including of possible war crimes, crimes against humanity and possible genocide in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, [...], [...] Expressing grave concern at the firing of rockets into Israel, [...] 1. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, end its occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and stresses that all efforts to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict must be grounded in respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law and relevant United Nations resolutions; 2. Also demands that Israel immediately lift its illegal blockade on the Gaza Strip and all other forms of collective punishment and siege; 3. Calls for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza [...]; [...] 28. Expresses grave concern at the reverberating effects of the use of explosive weapons on hospitals, schools, water, electricity and shelter, which are affecting millions of Palestinians;</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p> <p><b>Introduced by: Pakistan (on behalf of the OIC).</b> <i>10 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Algeria, South Africa, Cuba, Kuwait.</b> <b>Country concerned: Israel and the State of Palestine.</b> <b>PBIs: Yes, 560 600 USD additional total (non-recurrent).</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: United States of America, Chile, Japan, Indonesia (withdraw from the co-sponsors), Bulgaria, Brazil, France, China, Argentina, Germany.</b></p> <p><b>Adopted with 28 votes in favor.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>For: 28</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 13</b> Albania, Benin, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, India, Japan, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania.</p> <p><b>Against: 6</b> Argentina, Bulgaria, Germany, Paraguay, Malawi, United States of America.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/3 (2023): Adopted 38-2-7.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
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		<p>[...] 40. Emphasizes the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent national or international criminal justice mechanisms and to ensure the provision of an effective remedy for all victims, including full reparations, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards these goals to ensure justice for all victims and to contribute to the prevention of future violations and international crimes; [...].</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 2):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Algeria</b> on resolution L.20/Rev.1. It voted against because there wasn't the Country's support. Double standards regarding OPT.</li> <li>• <b>Netherlands</b> on resolution L.30 (reservations on languages).</li> <li>• <b>Paraguay</b> on resolution L.30.</li> <li>• <b>Luxembourg</b> on resolution L.30. It voted in favor, rejecting the atrocity committed by Hamas and terrorist groups.</li> <li>• <b>Finland</b> on resolution L.30. It voted in favor. Para 19.</li> <li>• <b>Ghana</b> on resolution L.20/Rev.1. It abstained. Country support.</li> </ul>			

<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><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.1/REV.1</u></b> <b>Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, Switzerland</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium, Bhutan,* Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Honduras, Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,*</i></p>	<p>[...]3. Decides to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur as the Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, for a period of three years;</p> <p>[...](b) To continue to identify, promote and exchange views on good practices relating to human rights obligations and commitments that inform, support and strengthen environmental policymaking, especially in the area of environmental protection, and in that regard to disseminate and consider updating documents prepared by the previous mandate holder, as appropriate;</p> <p>(c) To work on identifying challenges and obstacles to the full realization of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and protection gaps thereto,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Costa Rica.</b> <i>15 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Maldives, France, Chile, China.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 2 028 300 USD total requirements for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: India, United States, Japan.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1563 1353 2085 1390"> <tr> <td><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE
<b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE				

	<p><i>Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, Samoa,* San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Somalia, Spain,* Switzerland,* Ukraine* and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>including in the context of sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals; [...] 5. Calls upon all States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and national human rights institutions to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, including by providing all necessary information relating to the mandate to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate; [...].</p>	<p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.2</a> <b>Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Austria, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine* and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...]1. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy for a period of three years under the same terms as provided for by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 46/16 of 23 March 2021;</p> <p>2. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with and to assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the mandate, including by providing all necessary information requested by him or her, to respond promptly to his or her urgent appeals and other communications, to consider favourably the mandate holder's requests to visit their countries and to consider implementing the recommendations made by the mandate holder in his or her reports;</p> <p>3. Encourages all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations and its agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society and the private sector to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Germany and Brazil.</b> <i>16 Additional co-sponsors.</i> <b>General Comments: Costa Rica.</b> <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 2 060 700 USD total requirements for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: United States.</b></p> <p><b>Adopted without a vote.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/46/16 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

<p><b><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.3</a></b> <b>The Right to Food</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cuba</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra,* Antigua and Barbuda,* Armenia,* Belgium, Bolivia,* Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cuba, Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Luxembourg, Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Slovenia,* Somalia, South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Tunisia,* Venezuela* and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...]Expressing its deep concern at the negative effects of all armed conflicts on the enjoyment of the right to food, Expressing its deep concern also at the number and scale of human-made and natural disasters, diseases and pest infestations, as well as the negative impact of climate change, and their increasing impact in recent years, which have, in combination with other factors, resulted in substantial loss of life and livelihood and threatened agricultural production and food security and nutrition, in particular in developing countries,</p> <p>[...]Emphasizing the need to urgently assist countries that are disproportionately affected by climate change and are facing drought, plague, starvation and famine-related threats that could affect millions of people, most of whom are women and children,</p> <p>[...] 1. Reaffirms that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity, and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;</p> <p>[...] 3. Expresses deep concern that 345 million people suffered severe food insecurity in 2023 and 783 million suffered from extreme hunger, according to the World Food Programme;</p> <p>[...] 17. Calls upon States to consider reviewing any policy or measure that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food, in particular the right of everyone to be free from hunger, before instituting such a policy or measure;</p> <p>[...] 20. Stresses that all States should make every effort to ensure that their international policies of a political and economic nature, including international trade agreements and tariff and non-tariff measures, do not have a negative impact on the right to food in other countries; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Cuba.</b> <i>39 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Costa Rica.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs: No.</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: United States.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/46/19 (2021):</b> Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
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<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.4</a> <b>Mandate of Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cuba</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Armenia,* Bolivia,* Cameroon, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus,* Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* France, Germany, Greece,* Italy,* Luxembourg, Mexico,* Paraguay, Portugal,* Somalia, Spain,* Switzerland,* Venezuela* and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...]Recalling also all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the mandate of Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights,</p> <p>1. Decides to renew, for a period of three years, the mandate of Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, to enable the mandate holder to continue to work in accordance with the mandate established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 10/23 of 26 March 2009;</p> <p>2. Also decides to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item in accordance with its programme of work.</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Cuba.</b> <i>23 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: United States.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 768 900 USD total requirements for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/46/9 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.5</a> <b>Effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cuba</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Algeria, Bolivia,* Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt,* Malaysia, South Africa, Tunisia,* Venezuela* and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...]Emphasizing that inequality continues to increase worldwide, and that it often contributes to social exclusion and the marginalization of certain groups and individuals,</p> <p>[...]Affirming that debt burden further aggravates the complex challenges faced by developing countries, contributes to extreme poverty and is an obstacle to sustainable human development, and is therefore a serious impediment to the realization of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights,</p> <p>[...] 4. Recalls that every State has the primary responsibility to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people, and to that end has the right and responsibility to choose its means and goals of development and should not be subject to external specific prescriptions for economic policy;</p> <p>[...] 6. Reiterates its call on States, international financial institutions and private creditors to participate in and implement the enhanced programme of debt relief without further delay and for industrialized countries to agree to cancel all the official bilateral debt of those countries covered by the programme in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction;</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Cuba.</b> <i>13 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: None.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> No</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: Japan, Costa Rica, United States, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Argentina.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted with 31 votes in favor.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>For: 31</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Paraguay, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 4</b> Argentina, Belgium, Morocco, Luxembourg.</p> </div>



		<p>7. Stresses that the economic programmes arising from foreign debt relief and cancellation must not reproduce past structural adjustment policies that have produced a negative impact on the realization of human rights, including the right to development, such as dogmatic demands for privatization and reduced public services; [...].</p>	<p><b>Against:</b> 12 Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/49/15 (2022): Adopted 29-14-4.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.7</a> <b>The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Uganda (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Uganda*</p>	<p>[...] Deeply concerned by the negative impact on human rights of widespread compliance and overcompliance with unilateral coercive measures among financial institutions, transport companies and other entities whose goods and services are necessary in the provision of humanitarian aid to populations in vulnerable situations, Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and in this regard reaffirming the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights, Expressing its grave concern at the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights, including the right to development, international solidarity, international relations, trade, investment and cooperation, [...]</p> <p>1. Urges all States to stop adopting, maintaining, implementing or complying with unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States [...];</p> <p>3. Strongly urges all States to refrain from imposing unilateral coercive measures, also urges the removal of such measures, as they are contrary to the Charter and norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States at all levels, and recalls that such measures prevent the full realization of economic and social development of nations while also affecting the full realization of human rights;</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> Uganda. 2 Additional co-sponsors <b>General Comments:</b> Cuba. <b>PBIs:</b> No.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> <b>Belgium (on behalf of the EU), United States, Costa Rica, China, Argentina, Chile.</b></p> <p><b>Adopted with 32 votes in favor.</b></p> <p><b>For:</b> 32 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Paraguay, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam. <b>Abstain:</b> 1 Argentina. <b>Against:</b> 14 Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America.</p>

		<p>4. Urges States to resolve their differences through dialogue and peaceful means and to avoid the use of economic, political or other measures to coerce another State with regard to the exercise of its sovereign rights;</p> <p>[...] 14. Reaffirms that essential goods, such as food and medicines, should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their means of subsistence and development;</p> <p>[...] 23. Decides to give due consideration to the issue of the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights in its tasks concerning the implementation of the right to development; [...].</p>	<p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/52/13 (2023): Adopted 33-13-1.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.8/REV.1</a> <b>Support systems to ensure community inclusion of persons with disabilities</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Mexico, New Zealand</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Samoa,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America and Uruguay*</p>	<p>[...]Recalling the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their human rights and freedoms without discrimination,</p> <p>[...]Deeply concerned that women and girls with disabilities of all ages face multiple, aggravated and intersecting forms of stigma and discrimination, which constitute barriers to community inclusion not only compared to other women and girls without disabilities but also compared to men and boys with disabilities, and are also disproportionately exposed to violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and abuse, and that existing support systems, including services, may not adequately respond to the rights and needs of women and girls with disabilities, who are both givers and receivers of care and support,</p> <p>[...] 4. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures to establish and implement support systems that respect, protect and fulfil human rights, and to ensure community inclusion of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others and without discrimination, applying an approach that is gender-responsive and age-sensitive: [...].</p> <p>5. Also calls upon all States to take specific actions to counter disability-based structural exclusion and discrimination in the provision of care and support systems,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> New Zealand. <i>19 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments:</b> Finland, Costa Rica, Lithuania, United States, Chile, China, Paraguay. <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 123 600 USD additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> None.</p> <p><a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

		<p>including services, and to develop safeguards to prevent, monitor and act on violence against and abuse of persons with disabilities, especially women and girls with disabilities, children with disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities [...];</p> <p>[...] 10. Calls upon States to ensure that all international cooperation and humanitarian action is inclusive of persons with disabilities and does not contribute to creating new barriers for them; [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.9</a> <b>Combating discrimination, violence and harmful practices against intersex persons</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> <i>Australia, Chile, Finland, South Africa</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico,* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Portugal,* Slovenia,* South Africa, Sweden,* United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...] Recognizing that persons with innate variations in sex characteristics, that is persons who are born with sex characteristics that do not fit typical definitions for male or female bodies, including sexual anatomy, reproductive organs and hormonal or chromosome patterns (also known as intersex persons) exist in all societies,</p> <p>[...] Expressing grave concern about the violence and harmful practices that persons with innate variations in sex characteristics, including children, face in all regions of the world, [...],</p> <p>[...] 3. Encourages States, in collaboration with relevant international and regional organizations, to enhance efforts to combat discrimination, violence and harmful practices against persons with innate variations in sex characteristics and address their root causes, [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Finland.</b> <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: South Africa, Indonesia, Brazil, Chile, United States of America, Netherlands, Germany, Kazakhstan.</b> <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 106 700 USD total requirements (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: Qatar, China, Luxembourg</b> (withdrawal from co-sponsors), <b>Malaysia, Bangladesh, France</b> (withdrawal from co-sponsors), <b>Indonesia.</b></p> <p><b>Adopted with 24 votes in favor.</b></p> <p><b>For: 24</b> Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, India, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, South Africa, United States of America, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 23</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gambia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Paraguay,</p>

			<p>Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates. <b>Against: 0</b></p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.10</a> <b>Right to work</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Belgium, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Finland, France, Greece,* Indonesia, Italy,* Mexico,* Montenegro, North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Portugal,* Romania, Slovenia,* Spain,* United States of America and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...]Recognizing the primary role, mandate, expertise and specialization of the International Labour Organization within the United Nations system and through its unique tripartite structure and supervisory system in relation to the promotion and realization of decent work and full, productive and freely chosen employment for all, and recalling its initiatives and activities in that regard, including the Decent Work Agenda, and the centenary initiatives of the Organization,</p> <p>[...]Emphasizing that States should undertake to guarantee that the right to work is to be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status,</p> <p>Emphasizing also that the right to work is not only essential for realizing other human rights but also an inseparable and inherent part of human dignity and social justice, and is important in ensuring the satisfaction of human needs and values that are central to a dignified life,</p> <p>[...] 1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the future of the right to work in connection with climate change actions, responses and impacts in the context of sustainable and inclusive economies;</p> <p>[...] 4. Further reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility to ensure the full realization of all human rights and to endeavour to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of their available resources, with a view to progressively achieving</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Egypt.</b> <i>28 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: None.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 122 600 USD Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/49/11 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

		<p>the full realization of the right to work by all appropriate means, including in particular the adoption of legislative measures, in consultation with workers' and employers' associations;</p> <p>[...] 8. Calls upon States to ensure the effective protection of the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions of one's own choosing, for the promotion and protection of one's economic and social interests;</p> <p>[...] 22. Calls upon States to continue their efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, violence and harassment, including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment at the workplace, including by adopting and implementing laws and policies and through training, awareness-raising and support for women's access to justice with respect to violence, sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, bearing in mind that these continue to be among the factors that have an adverse impact on the realization of the right to work for women; [...].</p>	
<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.11</u></b> <b>Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,* North</i></p>	<p>[...]Reiterating that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and affirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online,</p> <p>[...]Emphasizing also that disinformation is a threat to democracy that can suppress political engagement, including by engendering or deepening distrust towards democratic institutions and processes, including electoral processes, particularly in this global election year, and hinder the realization of informed participation in political and public affairs,</p> <p>[...]Deeply concerned about disinformation campaigns that are being used to aggravate or sustain violence, exacerbate human suffering, feed or incite hatred, and dehumanize individuals or groups in vulnerable situations, including in the context of armed conflict and when contrary to international humanitarian law,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Ukraine.</b> <i>11 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Costa Rica, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, United States of America, Chile.</b> <b>PBIs: Yes, 167 500 USD Additional total.</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: China.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/49/21 (2022):</b> Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></i></p>

	<p><i>Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...] 1. Affirms that disinformation can negatively affect the enjoyment and realization of all human rights, and that States play a central role in countering disinformation;</p> <p>2. Calls upon States to ensure that their responses to the spread of disinformation comply with international human rights law and that their efforts to counter disinformation promote, protect and respect individuals' freedom of expression and freedom to seek, receive and impart information, as well as other human rights;</p> <p>[...] 4. Invites States to encourage business enterprises, including social media companies, to address disinformation while respecting human rights, [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.12</a> <b>Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Finland, Brazil, Germany, Namibia</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland,* Ireland,*Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Montenegro, Namibia,* Netherlands, North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine* and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...]Deeply concerned about the effects of racial discrimination and of systemic racism, including as they relate to structural and institutional racism, on the enjoyment of human rights for all, including, inter alia, on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living,</p> <p>[...]Deeply concerned that persons with disabilities often lack equal access to adequate housing and infrastructure facilities that are accessible and appropriate to their needs, which has an impact on their equal right to live independently, to be included in the community and to participate fully in all aspects of life, including education and employment, on an equal basis with others,</p> <p>[...] 1. Calls upon States:</p> <p>(a) To give due consideration to integrating the human right to adequate housing into the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a particular view to the right to non-discrimination in this context;</p> <p>[...] (d) To take the right to adequate housing into account in strategies for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change;</p> <p>[...] 2. Also calls upon States to ensure equality and non-discrimination when fulfilling the right to adequate housing,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Finland.</b> <i>21 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Bangladesh, Paraguay.</b> <b>PBIs: No.</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: United States of America.</b></p> <p><a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/10 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

		<p>and to strive towards the full realization of the right to adequate housing for all, including by considering: [...];</p> <p>3. Further calls upon States to provide, in an accessible, affordable, timely and effective manner, an effective remedy and equal access to justice and administrative procedures in complementing judicial recourses for all for violations and abuses in the context of the realization of the right to adequate housing, including housing discrimination and spatial segregation, [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.15</a> <b>Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: effective national legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Denmark</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Mexico,* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...] 1. Emphasizes that States must take persistent, determined and effective measures to prevent and combat all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, stresses that all acts of torture must be made offences under domestic criminal law punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account their grave nature, and calls upon States to affirm publicly the absolute prohibition against torture and to prohibit under domestic law acts constituting cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;</p> <p>2. Urges States to become parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority, and calls upon States parties to ensure their effective implementation;</p> <p>3. Calls upon States to adopt and implement effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in places of detention and other places where persons are or may be deprived of their liberty, [...];</p> <p>[...] 9. Calls upon States to put in place measures to prevent and address discrimination against persons deprived of their liberty on any grounds and ensure that the individual needs of persons deprived of their liberty are taken into account;</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Denmark.</b> <i>16 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Chile.</b> <b>PBIs: No.</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p><b>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</b></p> </div> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

		<p>[...] 21. Urges States concerned to comply with binding orders of the International Court of Justice related to their obligations under the Convention against Torture; [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.16</a> <b>Prevention of genocide</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Armenia</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Belgium, Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...]Recognizing that in all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity,</p> <p>[...]Condemning impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, emphasizing the responsibility of States to comply with their obligations under relevant international instruments to end impunity and, to that end, to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other massive, serious or systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in order to avoid their recurrence and to seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation, and in this regard stressing the importance of strengthening the capacity of domestic jurisdictions and inter-State cooperation,</p> <p>[...]Deeply concerned that the misuse of new technologies, in particular social media platforms, can amplify hate speech and contribute to national, ethnical, racial or religious polarization,</p> <p>[...] 2. Reiterates the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means;</p> <p>[...] 4. Emphasizes that impunity is a significant risk factor for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and that it needs to be addressed by investigating allegations and prosecuting and punishing the perpetrators;</p> <p>[...] 12. Calls upon all States, in order to deter future occurrences of genocide, to cooperate, including through the United Nations system [...];</p> <p>[...] 33. Urges States to continue efforts aimed at the memorialization and remembrance of past genocides as a way to prevent them by educating society; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Armenia.</b> <i>21 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), France, United States of America, Costa Rica, Chile, China, Cuba.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs: Yes, 128 100 USD total requirements (non-recurrent).</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/49/9 (2022):</b> Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>



<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.18/Rev.1</a> <b>(orally revised)</b> <b>Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child and inclusive social protection</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), Uruguay (on behalf of GRULAC)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine* and Uruguay**</i></p>	<p>[...]Reaffirming that the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation, survival and development, provide the framework for all actions concerning children,</p> <p>[...]Noting with serious concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, armed conflicts, economic downturns, humanitarian crises, food crises, the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss, and cost-of-living concerns have exacerbated pre-existing forms of inequality and systemic discrimination faced by children, especially girls, including racism, gender inequality, stigma, xenophobia and socioeconomic inequalities, and have underlined the urgent need for resilient, inclusive and comprehensive social protection systems anchored in the rights of the child, ensuring adequate coverage for Indigenous Peoples and rural populations,</p> <p>[...] Noting with deep concern that long-term gender inequalities are perpetuated by the fact that, worldwide, girls and women disproportionately undertake care responsibilities, mostly unpaid or underpaid, hampering their access to education and formal employment and jeopardizing their right to contributory social security, fair wages, safe and healthy working conditions and an adequate standard of living across the life cycle,</p> <p>Noting with deep concern also that significant gender gaps continue to exist in inclusive social protection coverage, adequacy and comprehensiveness, particularly in lower income countries, [...],</p> <p>[...] 3. Urges States to ensure that all children, in line with international human rights law, have access to inclusive social protection;</p> <p>4. Also urges States to put in place, if they have not yet done so, appropriate legislation, policies, systems and procedures to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Belgium and Uruguay (on behalf of the EU and GRULAC).</b> <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>Amendments: L.36 presented by Egypt</b> (on behalf of Egypt, Bahrain, Nigeria, Pakistan and Qatar): PP17; Para 7. Withdraw.</p> <p>L.37 presented by the Russian Federation: replacing terms not included in the international law: child-rights based; child-rights complaint.</p> <p>L.38 presented by the Russian Federation rejected. L.39 presented by the Russian Federation, L.40 presented by the Russian Federation, withdraw. L.41 presented by the Russian Federation: new PP. L.42 presented by the Russian Federation.</p> <p><b>Belgium (on behalf of the core group) did not accept the amendments, called for a vote.</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Montenegro, Lithuania, Germany, Netherlands,</b></p> <p><u>Voting on amendment:</u> L.37: rejected (Y3, A19, N24); L.38: Not considered by the Council; L.39 rejected (Y13, A8, N25); L.41: rejected (Y15, A7, N24); and L.42: rejected (Y9 A12 N25).</p> <p><b>General Comments: Indonesia</b> (supported amendments L.39, L.41, and L.42), <b>Costa Rica</b> (rejected all the amendments), <b>Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, France.</b></p>
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		<p>consideration in all actions affecting children and in all decisions taken relating to their inclusive social protection; [...]. 7. Also urges States to invest in child rights-compliant inclusive social protection, [...];</p> <p>[...] 18. Encourages States to take steps to establish structured and child-friendly modalities to promote the right of children to be heard in local, national, regional and international forums;</p> <p>[...] 23. Invites all human rights treaty bodies to continue to integrate the rights of the child into their work, [...]; [...].</p>	<p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 295 000 USD total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Adopted without a vote.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.22</a> <b>Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Austria, Mexico, Slovenia</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg, Mexico,* Montenegro, North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Slovenia,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine,* United States of America and Uruguay*</p>	<p>[...] Emphasizing the need to strengthen efforts to meet the goal of the full enjoyment of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, including by addressing their economic and social conditions and marginalization, and to end any type of discrimination against them,</p> <p>[...] Expressing concern at the frequency and severity of disputes and conflicts involving persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, [...],</p> <p>[...] 5. Calls upon States to undertake initiatives to ensure that persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are aware of and able to exercise their rights [...];</p> <p>[...] (a) Considering ratifying and acceding and adhering to relevant international and regional human rights instruments that protect and promote the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;</p> <p>(b) Promoting the inclusion and meaningful participation of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as a means of recognizing and valuing diversity in society and as key components of promoting social cohesion, promoting their right to enjoy their own cultures and recognizing their unique contributions;</p> <p>[...] (d) Encouraging conditions for the promotion of the identity of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> Austria. <i>15 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments:</b> Costa Rica, United States of America, China.</p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> No.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Adopted without a vote.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/49/14 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

		and linguistic minorities by providing them with, inter alia, equal access to quality education; [...].	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.26</a> <b>Freedom of religion or belief</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Belgium (on behalf of the European Union)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Montenegro, Netherlands, 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>[...] Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights, including the human rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including their right to exercise their religion or belief freely, [...].</p> <p>[...] Underlining the importance of education in the promotion of tolerance, which involves the acceptance by the public of and its respect for diversity, including with regard to religious expression, and underlining also the fact that education, in particular at school, should contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,</p> <p>1. Stresses that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, [...];</p> <p>[...] 3. Expresses deep concern at emerging obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief, and at instances of religious intolerance, discrimination and violence, [...];</p> <p>4. Condemns all forms of violence, intolerance and discrimination based on or in the name of religion or belief, and violations of freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, and any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means;</p> <p>[...] 12. Calls upon States to make use of the potential of education for the eradication of prejudice against and stereotypes of individuals on the basis of their religion or belief; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Belgium (on behalf of the EU).</b> <i>18 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Lithuania, Cuba, United States of America, Argentina.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs: No.</b></p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/52/6 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.31</a> <b>Human rights and a culture of peace</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Bangladesh, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Lesotho,</i></p>	<p>[...]Reaffirming that the culture of peace is a set of values, attitudes, traditions and modes of behaviour and ways of life based on, inter alia, respect for life, non-discrimination, an end to violence and the promotion and practice of non-</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Gambia.</b> <i>34 Additional co-sponsors</i></p>

	<p><i>Malawi, Mozambique, Panama, South Sudan, Sudan</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Bangladesh, Botswana,* Chile, Colombia,* Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,* Gambia, Kazakhstan, Lesotho,* Luxembourg, Malawi, Mozambique,* Panama,* Peru,* South Sudan* and Sudan</i></p>	<p>violence through education, dialogue and cooperation, and the full respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, fostered by an enabling national and international environment conducive to peace,</p> <p>[...]Recognizing also that the primary responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil human rights lies with States, and that all States have a role in promoting and strengthening a culture of peace,</p> <p>[...] 1. Calls upon all States to ensure the full realization of all human rights and to strengthen and promote a culture of peace;</p> <p>[...] 5. Urges all States to take into account, in their relevant national human rights policies, an approach that integrates the promotion of a culture of peace and to ensure that efforts in this regard are inclusive, responsive to the needs of affected persons and aligned with international human rights law;</p> <p>[...] 14. Calls upon all States to develop public awareness of the need for and value of peace and the relationship between the realization of peace and security, development and human rights, and to facilitate activities, commemorations and initiatives that engage public consciousness with peace and human rights; [...].</p>	<p><b>General Comments: Bangladesh, Benin, South Africa, Costa Rica, Chile, Sudan, Cuba, Kazakhstan.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 420 200 USD additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: United States of America, Japan.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.33/Rev.1</a></p> <p><b>Mandate of Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Belgium, Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Finland, France, Gambia,* Ireland,* Italy,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Netherlands, Portugal,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain* and Sweden*</i></p>	<p>[...]Deeply concerned that, in various parts of the world, persons with albinism continue to face barriers to their participation as equal members of society and face violations and abuse of their human rights, and conscious that greater and more urgent attention is needed to address these challenges,</p> <p>Expressing grave concern at the fact that attacks and widespread violence continue to be perpetuated against persons with albinism, in particular women, and those in vulnerable situations, including children, persons with albinism at the intersection of disability and older persons,</p> <p>[...]Calling upon States to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy and effective investigations into attacks against persons with albinism, to bring to justice</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Gambia.</b></p> <p><i>20 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU).</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 1 874 700 USD total requirements for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p>

		<p>those responsible and to ensure that survivors and family members have access to appropriate remedies, [...].3. Encourages States, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, to take effective measures to address the health-related effects of climate change on persons with albinism with a view to realizing their right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, particularly regarding the alarming incidence of skin cancer in this population, and to implement the recommendations of the report of the Independent Expert in this regard;</p> <p>[...] 5. Decides to extend the mandate of Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism for a period of three years, on the same terms as provided by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 46/12 of 23 March 2021;</p> <p>[...] 8. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Independent Expert in the discharge of the mandate and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to her requests to visit their countries and to consider implementing her recommendations, [...].</p>	<p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/46/12 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 3):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Algeria</b> on resolution L.18/Rev.1: more space for the responsibility of parents and family. National policies in this regard.</li> <li>• <b>Ghana</b> on resolution L.18/Rev.1. It abstained from the amendments due to the lack of time to consider them. National policies in this regard.</li> <li>• <b>United States of America</b></li> <li>• <b>Sudan</b></li> <li>• <b>Indonesia</b></li> <li>• <b>Paraguay</b></li> <li>• <b>Honduras</b> supported L.18/Rev.1.</li> </ul>			

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

**A/HRC/55/L.6**  
**Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

*Submitted by: Iceland, Germany, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

*Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,\* Argentina, Australia,\* Austria,\* Belgium, Canada,\* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,\* Cyprus,\* Czechia,\* Denmark,\* Estonia,\* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,\* Iceland,\* Ireland,\* Israel,\* Italy,\* Latvia,\* Liechtenstein,\* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,\* Monaco,\* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,\* North Macedonia,\* Norway,\* Poland,\* Portugal,\* Republic of Moldova,\* Romania, San Marino,\* Slovakia,\* Slovenia,\* Spain,\* Sweden,\* Ukraine,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland\* and United States of America*

[...] Deeply regretting the lack of access granted to the Special Rapporteur and the independent international fact-finding mission to travel to the Islamic Republic of Iran,  
[...] 1. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further period of one year in order to continue to monitor the ongoing situation of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and to measure progress in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur, and requests the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of the mandate to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-eighth session and to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session;  
2. Also decides to extend the mandate of the independent international factfinding mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further period of one year to allow it to complete its mandate, [...];  
3. Calls upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and the independent international fact-finding mission, to grant them unhindered access to the country and to provide all information necessary to allow the fulfilment of their mandates, in line with its standing invitation;  
4. Encourages the Special Rapporteur and the independent international factfinding mission to cooperate closely, with a view to promoting synergy; [...].

**Introduced by: Iceland.**

*4 Additional co-sponsors*

**General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), United States of America, Chile, Costa Rica, Argentina.**

**Country concerned: Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**PBIs:** Yes, 438 700 USD total for the mandate period.

**Explanation of vote before the vote: Cuba, Eritrea, China, Finland** (withdraw from the co-sponsors), **Brazil, Algeria, Lithuania** (withdraw from the co-sponsors), **France, Indonesia, Netherlands** (withdraw from the co-sponsors), **Ghana.**

**Adopted with 24 votes in favor.**

**For: 24** Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, Somalia, United States of America.

**Abstain: 15** Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Georgia, Ghana, India, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Qatar, South Africa, United Arab Emirates.

**Against: 8** Algeria, Burundi, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Indonesia, Sudan, Viet Nam.

**Voting history:** A/HRC/RES/52/27 (2023): Adopted 23-8-16.

<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.17</a> (as orally revised) <b>Situation of human rights in Myanmar</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Belgium (on behalf of the European Union)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, 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</i></p>	<p>[...]Condemning in the strongest terms the military coup by the Myanmar military on 1 February 2021, and the continuation of the state of emergency, including the extension on 31 January 2024, the declaration of martial law and its expansions throughout 2023 and 2024, [...],</p> <p>Expressing its deep concern at the reported sharp rise in serious human rights violations since the military coup and the declaration and subsequent extensions of the state of emergency by the Myanmar military, which pose further serious challenges to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all displaced persons, including Rohingya, Condemning in the strongest terms the arbitrary detention, arrest and politically motivated convictions, sentencing and executions, including of pro-democracy activists, as well as violent acts, including extrajudicial killings, systematic sexual and gender-based violence and torture committed against civilians [...],</p> <p>[...] 3. Reiterates its full support for the people of Myanmar and their aspirations for democracy and a civilian government;</p> <p>[...] 7. Calls upon all States to respect their international commitments and all relevant United Nations resolutions and to cease the sale, transfer and diversion of jet fuel, arms, munitions and other military equipment to Myanmar, in order to prevent further violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights [...];</p> <p>[...] 14. Condemns in the strongest terms the indiscriminate attacks against children by the Myanmar military, and calls upon all parties, in particular the Myanmar military, to end violations and abuses against children, including the six grave violations against children in armed conflicts, to ensure accountability for these violations and abuses, to guarantee protection to all children in armed conflict [...];</p> <p>[...] 46. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for a further period of one year [...]; [...].</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p> <p><b>Introduced by: Belgium (on behalf of the EU).</b> <i>6 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Bangladesh, Argentina.</b> <b>Country concerned: Myanmar – did not make any statement.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 438 700 USD total for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: China.</b></p> <p><a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/31 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.19</u></b> <b>Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Belgium (on behalf of the European Union)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania,* Andorra,* Argentina,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland,* France,* Germany,* Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands,* New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,* Romania,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>[...]Deeply concerned about the systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that, in many instances, constitute crimes against humanity, and the pervasive culture of impunity and lack of accountability for human rights violations and abuses in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as described in the report of the commission of inquiry,</p> <p>Recalling the responsibility of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity [...],</p> <p>[...]Recalling that any restrictions on addressing the pandemic must be necessary, proportionate, non-discriminatory, time-bound, transparent and strictly in line with international law, including the obligations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under international human rights law and relevant Security Council resolutions,</p> <p>[...] 1. Condemns in the strongest terms the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations and other human rights abuses committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expresses again its grave concern at the detailed findings made by the commission of inquiry in its report, in the ongoing monitoring and documentation work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the developments since then [...]; [...];</p> <p>2. Urges the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to acknowledge its crimes, abuses and human rights violations, in and outside of the country, and to take immediately all steps necessary to end all such crimes, abuses and violations [...]; [...];</p> <p>17. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 37/28, for a period of one year; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Belgium (on behalf of the EU).</b> <i>10 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Argentina.</b></p> <p><b>Country concerned: Democratic People's Republic of Korea.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 256 300 USD total for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: China, Eritrea, Cuba.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/52/28 (2023):</b> Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
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<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.21</u></b> <b>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Qatar, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, * Australia, * Canada, * Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, * Liechtenstein, * Luxembourg, Monaco, * Netherlands, North Macedonia, * Poland, * Qatar, San Marino, * Türkiye, * Ukraine, * United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>[...]Condemning the grave situation of human rights across the Syrian Arab Republic, and demanding that the Syrian regime meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect and protect the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction, including persons in detention and their families, [...]Acknowledging the importance of including the perspectives of victims, including the perspectives of women victims and survivors and the families of the missing, and their demands for truth and justice in the efforts of the international community with regard to the Syrian Arab Republic,</p> <p>1. Expresses grave concern that the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic continues and that the conflict has been marked by consistent patterns of gross violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, strongly condemns all violations and abuses and the ongoing human rights situation, demands that all parties to the conflict immediately comply with their respective obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and emphasizes the need to ensure that all those responsible for such violations and abuses are held to account;</p> <p>[...] 5. Calls upon all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, to maintain rapid, unhindered, safe and sustainable humanitarian access and to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches its intended recipients [...];</p> <p>[...] 20. Decides to extend the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic for a period of one year; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</b> <i>9 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Qatar, France, United States, Belgium (on behalf of the EU).</b> <b>Country concerned: Syrian Arab Republic.</b> <b>PBIs: Yes, 6 734 800 USD total requirement.</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Cuba, China, Algeria, Brazil.</b></p> <p><b><u>Adopted with 27 votes in favor.</u></b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>For: 27</b> Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Japan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 15</b> Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Against: 5</b> Algeria, Burundi, China, Cuba, Eritrea.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history: A/HRC/RES/53/18 (2023):</b> Adopted 24-4-18.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.24</u></b> <b>Situation of human rights in Belarus</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Belgium (on behalf of European Union)</i></p>	<p>[...]Expressing grave concern over the further deteriorating situation of human rights in Belarus, with reported widespread, systematic and gross violations of human rights and continuing systematic impunity,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Belgium (on behalf of the EU).</b> <i>6 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Lithuania, Argentina, United States of America, Albania.</b></p>

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>[...]Deploring the continuing discrimination affecting women and girls and individuals in vulnerable situations, such as persons with disabilities, persons belonging to national or ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, [...] 2. Strongly condemns the widespread and systematic violations of international human rights law, among them arbitrary deprivation of the right to life and to liberty [...]; [...] 4. Strongly urges the Belarusian authorities to comply fully with all their obligations under international human rights law and: [...]; [...] 7. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus for a period of one year [...]; 8. Also decides to urgently establish, for a renewable period of one year, a group of three independent experts on the situation of human rights in Belarus, to be appointed by the President of the Human Rights Council; [...] [9. ...] (a) To investigate and establish the facts, circumstances and root causes of all alleged human rights violations and abuses committed in Belarus since 1 May 2020, including their gender and age dimensions and their impact on victims and survivors; (b) To collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of such violations and abuses and, where possible, to identify those responsible, in view of relevant judicial and other proceedings, including criminal proceedings in courts and tribunals that have competent jurisdiction; (c) To make recommendations, [...] [...].</p>	<p><b>Country concerned: Belarus.</b> <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 4 697 800 USD total requirement.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: China, Japan, Cuba, Algeria.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted with 24 votes in favor.</u></p> <p><b>For: 24</b> Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, United States of America. <b>Abstain: 17</b> Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates. <b>Against: 6</b> Algeria, Burundi, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/50/20 (2022): Adopted 23-6-18.</p> <p><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.25</a> <b>Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Ukraine.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,*</i></p>	<p>[...]Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters, and reaffirming also that all peoples are entitled to freely determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Ukraine.</b> <i>7 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), United States of America, Lithuania, Germany, Eritrea, Argentina, China.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 4 697 800 USD total requirement.</p>

	<p><i>Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>economic, social and cultural development, in accordance with international law, Reaffirming also the primary responsibility of States to respect, protect and fulfil human rights, [...]Expressing grave concern at the ongoing human rights and humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, particularly at the reports of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law by the Russian Federation [...], [...]Condemning all acts of unlawful destruction of, damage to and targeting of cultural heritage [...], [...]Reaffirming the importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women, including women with disabilities, in planning and decision-making [...], [...] 1. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law resulting from the aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation; 2. Reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters; 3. Calls upon the Russian Federation to immediately end its human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law in Ukraine [...]; [...] 22. Decides to extend the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, defined by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 49/1, for a further period of one year [...]; [...].</p>	<p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: France, Cuba, Brazil.</b></p> <p><b>Adopted with 27 votes in favor.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>For: 27</b> Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, United Arab Emirates, United States of America.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 17</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Cuba, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Against: 3</b> Burundi, China, Eritrea.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/32 (2023): Adopted 28-2-17.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p> </div>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 4):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Brazil</b> remained concerned about the human rights situation in Belarus (civil and political rights, media workers, and human rights defenders). It voted in favor.</li> <li>• <b>Ghana</b> voted in favor of the resolution concerning the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the renewal of the COI mandate.</li> <li>• <b>Kazakhstan</b> did not support resolutions L.24 and L.21.</li> <li>• <b>Malaysia</b> explained its vote on L.24. It abstained. On L.25 it voted in favor.</li> </ul>			

Item 7 – Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

**A/HRC/55/L.13**

**Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination**

*Submitted by: Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania)*

*Co-sponsors: Bolivia,\* Chile, Colombia,\* Cuba, Ecuador,\* Ireland,\* Liechtenstein,\* Pakistan,\* Peru,\* Slovenia,\* Spain,\* Switzerland\* and Venezuela\**

[...]Deploring the plight of millions of Palestine refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted from their homes, and expressing deep regret at the fact that more than half of the Palestinian people continue to live in exile in refugee camps throughout the region and the diaspora, Affirming the applicability of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources to the Palestinian situation as an integral component of the right to self-determination, [...]Considering that the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people is being violated further by Israel through the existence and ongoing expansion of settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, [...] 1. Reaffirms the inalienable, permanent and unqualified right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to live in freedom, justice and dignity and the right to their independent State of Palestine; [...] 3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately end its occupation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to reverse and redress any impediments to the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Palestine, and reaffirms its support for the solution of two States, Palestine and Israel, living side by side in peace and security; [...] 7. Calls upon all States to ensure their obligations of non-recognition, non-aid or assistance with regard to the serious breaches of peremptory norms of international law by Israel, in particular of the prohibition of the acquisition of territory by force, in order to ensure the exercise of the right to self-determination, and also calls upon them to cooperate further to bring, through lawful means, an end to these serious breaches and a reversal of the illegal policies and practices of Israel; [...].

**Introduced by: Pakistan.**

*9 Additional co-sponsors*

**General Comments: South Africa, Cuba.**

**Country concerned: State of Palestine, Israel** did not take the floor.

**PBIs:** No.

**Explanation of vote before the vote: United States of America, Argentina,**

**Adopted with 42 votes in favor.**

**For: 42** Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Qatar, Romania, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.

**Abstain: 3** Albania, Argentina, Cameroon.

**Against: 2** Paraguay, United States of America.

**Voting history:** A/HRC/RES/52/34 (2023): Adopted 41-3-3.

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

<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.14</u></b> <b>Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Chile, Colombia,* Cuba, Ecuador,* Pakistan,* Syrian Arab Republic*and Venezuela*</i></p>	<p>[...] 3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan, and emphasizes that the displaced persons of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan must be allowed to return to their homes and to recover their property;</p> <p>[...] 6. Demands that Israel stop its repressive measures against the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and release immediately the Syrian detainees in Israeli prisons;</p> <p>[...] 9. Deplores the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities affecting the human rights of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, including the confiscation of the private property of Syrians by imposing so-called “Israeli documents” on them, expresses grave concern at the continued illegal exploitation of natural resources<sup>3</sup> and the unlawful mine-laying practices of the Israeli occupation forces in the occupied Syrian Golan, and also expresses deep concern at the non-cooperation of Israel with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;</p> <p>10. Also deplores the approval given to commence construction works on a wind turbine project despite its harmful impact on a wide range of human rights of the Syrian population in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to stop immediately all action on the project;</p> <p>11. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies, international and regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations, to disseminate it as widely as possible and to report on this matter to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-eighth session; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Pakistan (on behalf of the OIC).</b> <i>3 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: None.</b></p> <p><b>Country concerned: Syrian Arab Republic</b></p> <p><b>PBIs: No.</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Germany, China.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted with 29 votes in favor.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>For: 29</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 4</b> Albania, Argentina, Cameroon, Romania.</p> <p><b>Against: 14</b> Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, United States of America.</p> </div> <p><b>Explanation of vote after the vote: Romania</b> wanted to change its vote. Then, it voted against the resolution.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/33 (2023): Adopted 31-14-2.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
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<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.28</u></b>  <b>Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Bolivia, * Cuba, Pakistan*, and State of Palestine*</i></p>	<p>[...]Expressing grave concern at the continuing construction by Israel of its illegal settlements and the illegal wall inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, in violation of international law, [...], [...]. Gravely concerned about all acts of terror, violence, destruction, harassment, provocation and incitement by extremist Israeli settlers and groups of armed settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, [...], Expressing grave concern at the impunity for acts of settler violence and terrorism, stressing the failure of Israel to properly investigate and ensure accountability for all of those acts, despite knowledge of the identities of settlers engaged in acts of violence, intimidation or terror against Palestinian civilians, often with military support and under the protection of and with the participation of Israeli occupying forces, and stressing also the need for international investigations in this regard,</p> <p>[...] 1. Reaffirms that the Israeli settlements established since 1967 in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal under international law, and constitute a major obstacle to the achievement of the two-State solution and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace, and to economic and social development;</p> <p>[...] 5. Condemns the continuing settlement and related activities by Israel, [...];</p> <p>6. Expresses its grave concern at and calls for the cessation of:</p> <p>(a) The conduct of economic activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, for the benefit of the settlement enterprise and associated activities; [...];</p> <p>7. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power:</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Pakistan (on behalf of the OIC).</b>  <i>11 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: None.</b></p> <p><b>Country concerned: State of Palestine</b> did not take the floor.</p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 637 900 USD Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Germany.</b></p> <p><b><u>Adopted with 36 votes in favor.</u></b></p> <p><b>For: 36</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Honduras, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 8</b> Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Romania.</p> <p><b>Against: 3</b> Malawi, Paraguay, United States of America</p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/35 (2023): Adopted 38-4-5.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
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		<p>(a) To end without delay its occupation of the territories occupied since 1967, to reverse and redress the settlement policy in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan, to dismantle the settlement enterprise, including, [...];</p> <p>(b) To put an end to all of the human rights violations linked to the presence of settlements, [...]; [...].</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 7):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chile</b> on resolutions L.13, L.14, and L.28. It voted in favor.</li> <li>• <b>Japan</b> shared concerns over the resolution L.28.</li> <li>• <b>Brazil</b></li> </ul>			

<p>Item 10 – Technical assistance and capacity-building</p>			
<p><b><u>A/HRC/55/L.23</u></b> <b>Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve the situation of human rights in Haiti, in connection with a request from the authorities of Haiti for coordinated and targeted international action</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Haiti, France</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, * Costa Rica, Croatia, * Cyprus, * Ecuador, * Finland, France, Haiti, * Italy, * Luxembourg, Malta, * Norway, * Poland, * Slovenia, * Spain, * United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>[...]Stressing that the primary responsibility for respecting, promoting and protecting all human rights lies with States, Expressing grave concern that the worsening of the violence perpetrated by the armed gangs that control most of the capital, Port-au-Prince, [...], Expressing grave concern also about the correlation that exists in Haiti between the power of the armed gangs and the systematic use of sexual and gender-based violence, which has a disproportionate impact on women and girls, leading to an increased risk of non-communicable diseases [...], Expressing grave concern further at human rights violations and abuses, physical attacks on individuals, abductions, torture, mutilation and massacres, the disproportionate impact of violence on women, children, particularly those recruited by gangs, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as repeated attacks on the forces of law and order and the destruction of health and security infrastructure,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Haiti.</b> <i>20 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: France, United States of America, Costa Rica, Chile, Paraguay, Benin, Cuba.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 764 800 USD total requirement.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/39 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		<p>Condemning the violations and abuses committed against children in Haiti [...],</p> <p>[...] 3. Also affirms the need for security to be restored in order to ensure the effectiveness of the humanitarian response, the organization of democratic elections and the restoration of democratic institutions in Haiti;</p> <p>[...] 9. Decides to extend, for a renewable period of one year, the mandate of the independent human rights expert appointed by the High Commissioner and tasked with undertaking, with the assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner and in collaboration with the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, the monitoring of the human rights situation in Haiti [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.32</a> <b>Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Gambia*</i></p>	<p>[...]Remaining concerned about the persistence of security problems, violent extremism and continued terrorist activities, the proliferation of small arms, the smuggling of drugs and migrants, trafficking in persons and other forms of transnational organized crime, despite tangible progress made in these areas, Remaining concerned also about continued human rights violations and breaches, including abuses, conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, violence against children and other vulnerable groups and violations of international humanitarian law, which are having a severe impact on the civilian population, despite a significant reduction in such violations,</p> <p>Recalling that all perpetrators of such acts must be held accountable before the competent courts,</p> <p>[...] 5. Strongly condemns the attacks, including terrorist attacks, on civilians, representatives of local, regional and central institutions;</p> <p>[...] 7. Reiterates its call for an immediate halt to all human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law and for the strict observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;</p> <p>[...] 23. Decides to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali for a period of one year in order to permit him to continue to evaluate the</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Gambia.</b> <i>3 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: None.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 429 800 USD total for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: United States of America.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/42 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>



		<p>situation of human rights in Mali and to provide his assistance in ensuring the promotion, protection and implementation of human rights and strengthening the rule of law; [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/55/L.34/Rev.1</a> <b>Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Gambia</i></p>	<p>[...] Welcoming the recent deposit of instruments of accession by the Government of South Sudan to core regional and international human rights treaties, [...], Welcoming also the progress made in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, [...], [...] [3. ...] and the constitution and electoral processes, and urges immediate high-level political discussion among all the signatories to address the outstanding issues;</p> <p>4. Emphasizes the need for the Government of South Sudan to continue to ensure the meaningful participation of women and youth during all stages and in all structures envisaged in the Revitalized Agreement [...];</p> <p>[...] 7. Calls upon the Government of South Sudan to provide all necessary resources to the National Elections Commission, the National Constitutional Review Commission and the Political Parties Council, and encourages the international community to provide technical assistance to these institutions;</p> <p>[...] 9. Appeals to the international community to provide humanitarian support to populations in dire need of assistance, at the same time calls upon the Government to step up its efforts in that regard, notes with concern that attacks on humanitarian workers continue, and calls upon all parties to ensure an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection of humanitarian workers while ensuring full compliance with international humanitarian law; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Gambia.</b> <i>3 Additional co-sponsors</i> <b>General Comments: United States of America.</b> <b>Country concerned: South Sudan.</b> <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 429 800 USD total for the mandate period.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/52/43 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 10):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Brazil</b> remained concern about the deteriorating situation of human rights in South Sudan.</li> </ul>			