

## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 56th SESSION

### ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

(10 - 12 July 2024)



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*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/L.7/Rev.1</a> <b>Strengthening documentation within the Human Rights Council: webcasts</b></p>	<p><u>Submitted by</u> Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal</p> <p><u>Co-sponsors:</u> Cameroon, Egypt,* Ethiopia,* Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic,* Nigeria,* Philippines,* Senegal* and Yemen*</p>		<p><b>Introduced by: Egypt</b></p> <p><b>General Comments: Indonesia.</b></p> <p><b>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs):</b> Yes, 662 900 USD Additional 2025 (recurrent), 11 400 USD Additional (non-recurrent), and 1 080 400 USD Additional 2026.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</b></p> <p><a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
Item 2 – Annual report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General			
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.16</a> <b>Situation of human rights in Eritrea</b></p>	<p><i><u>Sponsored by:</u> Hungary (on behalf of the European Union)</i></p> <p><i><u>Co-sponsors:</u> Albania, Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and</i></p>	<p>Noting the regional developments and their implications, including for human rights in Eritrea, [...]Expressing regret at the continued lack of cooperation by the Government of Eritrea with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea and other special procedure mandate holders, while noting its previous indication that it would engage with a few United Nations human rights mechanisms, [...] 2. Expresses deep concern at the reported persistent human rights violations and abuses in Eritrea, in a context of widespread impunity, and reiterates that all those responsible for human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable; 3. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea for a further period of one year; [...] 6. Calls upon the Government of Eritrea to cooperate fully with the OHCHR [...]including by granting the</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Hungary (on behalf of the EU).</b> <i>6 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: China</b> (called for the vote), <b>Albania, Argentina, USA, Sudan</b> (the text is contrary to the country's will). <b>Country concerned: Eritrea.</b></p> <p><b>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs):</b> Yes, 455 300 USD Total Requirements.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: Ghana, Brazil, Cuba.</b></p> <p><a href="#">Adopted with 20 votes in favor.</a></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>For: 20</b> Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany,</p> </div>

	<p><i>Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>mandate holder unhindered access to the country and committing to making progress on the recommendations, namely:</p> <p>(a) Improvement in the promotion of the rule of law and strengthening of domestic judicial and law enforcement institutions;</p> <p>(b) A demonstrated commitment to introducing reforms to the national/military service;</p> <p>(c) Extended efforts to respect, protect and fulfil the rights to freedom of religion or belief, peaceful assembly, association, opinion and expression, including for members of the press, and extended efforts to end religious and ethnic discrimination;</p> <p>(d) A demonstrated commitment to addressing all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and to promoting the rights of all women and girls and gender equality; [...].</p>	<p>Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, USA.</p> <p><b>Abstain: 19</b> Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, South Africa, UAE, Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Against: 8</b> Algeria, Burundi, China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Somalia, Sudan.</p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/53/2 (2023): Adopted 18-7-21.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/L.18/Rev.1</a> <b>Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors<sup>1</sup>: Pakistan:*, **</i></p>	<p>[...]Expressing deep concern about the rise of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, including through the use of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, and recognizing the severe general and humanitarian consequences for affected populations and humanitarian personnel,</p> <p>[...]Expressing grave concern at the reports of the use of Rohingya Muslims as human shields and the forcible conscription of Rohingya Muslims by the Myanmar Armed Forces and other armed actors, [...],</p> <p>[...]Expressing its concern at the restrictions, both online and offline, on civil society, journalists and media and humanitarian workers, and noting with concern, in this regard, the spread of misinformation and disinformation, including on social media, that may exacerbate further the</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Pakistan.</b> <i>0 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Bangladesh, France.</b> <b>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs):</b> Yes, 566 800 USD Total Additional requirements.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> <b>Belgium, China, USA.</b></p> <p><b>Adopted without a vote.</b></p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/53/26 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p>

<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>plight of Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic minorities in Myanmar, [...]Stressing the imperative that Myanmar make genuine efforts to address the situation in Rakhine State by creating conditions conducive to voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation in a sustainable manner, in accordance with its bilateral agreements with Bangladesh, [...] 1. Expresses its grave concern at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, in particular against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, including those involving arbitrary arrests, deaths in detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the deliberate killing and maiming of children, forced labour, the use of school buildings for military purposes, indiscriminate shelling in civilian areas, the destruction of places of worship, buildings, homes and civilian properties, socioeconomic exploitation, forced displacement, [...]; [...] 4. Strongly condemns all violations and abuses of human rights in Myanmar, including those related to and following the declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021, and calls upon Myanmar to end immediately all violence and violations of international law in the country, to ensure full protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons in Myanmar [...]; [...] 10. Calls for the immediate cessation of fighting and hostilities, of the targeting of civilians and of all violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, and the implementation of an inclusive and comprehensive national political dialogue and nationwide reconciliation process while ensuring the full, effective and meaningful participation of all ethnic groups, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, women, young people and persons with disabilities, as well as civil society and religious leaders, with the objective of achieving lasting</p>	<p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
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		<p>peace, and also calls for a peaceful resolution through dialogue towards national unity;</p> <p>[...] 25. Expresses its support for further efforts towards the implementation of the five-point consensus of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, [...];</p> <p>[...] 40. Calls upon the international community to continue to make adequate financial contributions for the forcibly displaced Rohingya temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh to avoid the irreversibility of the devastating impact of measures such as the ration reductions by the World Food Programme until the time that they return to Rakhine State;</p> <p>[...] 42. Calls upon United Nations agencies and regional bodies to conduct extended humanitarian operations, and for full humanitarian access to be granted to all humanitarian actors in Rakhine State; [...].</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>Eritrea:</b> Questioned about the voting patterns – if secret, the voting pattern would differ.</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/56/L.1</u></b> <b>Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Uganda (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Uganda* , **</i></p>	<p>[...]Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,</p> <p>Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,</p> <p>[...]Determined to take new steps forward in the commitment of the international community with a view to</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Uganda.</b> <i>1 Additional co-sponsor</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: China.</b> <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 75 500 USD Additional total.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> <b>Belgium, USA, Argentina.</b></p> <p><b>Adopted with 31 vote in favor.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>For: 31</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana,</p> </div>

		<p>achieving substantial progress in promoting and protecting human rights through an increased and sustained effort of international cooperation and solidarity, [...]Reaffirming that dialogue among and within religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field, [...]; 2. Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level; [...]; 5. Reaffirms that States should realize their rights and fulfil their duties in such a manner as to promote a new international economic order based on sovereign equality, interdependence, mutual interest and cooperation among all States, and to encourage the observance and realization of human rights; [...]; 7. Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and the promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; [...].</p>	<p>Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Paraguay, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Vie Nam. <b>Abstain:</b> 2 Argentina, Dominica Republic. <b>Against:</b> 14 Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/53/11 (2023): Adopted 33-13-1.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.3</a> <b>Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Hungary, Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico, Thailand</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia,</p>	<p>[...] Convinced that an independent and impartial judiciary, an independent legal profession, an objective and impartial prosecution able to perform its functions accordingly and the integrity of the judicial system are prerequisites for the protection of human rights and the application of the rule of law and for ensuring fair trials and the administration of justice without any discrimination, [...]Condemning the increasingly frequent attacks on the independence of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and court officials, in particular threats, intimidation and interference in the discharge of their professional functions, [...]Acknowledging the vital role of professional associations of lawyers in upholding professional standards and ethics,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> Hungary and Maldives. <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments:</b> Lithuania, Cosa Rica, China.</p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> No. <b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Adopted without a vote.</b></p>

	<p><i>Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>protecting their members from persecution and improper restrictions and infringements and providing legal services to all in need of them,</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of independent and self-governing bar associations and professional associations of judges and prosecutors and of non-governmental organizations working in defence of the principle of the independence of judges and lawyers,</p> <p>[...] 1. Calls upon all States to guarantee the independence of judges and lawyers and the objectivity and impartiality of prosecutors, and their ability to perform their functions accordingly, including by taking effective legislative, law enforcement and other appropriate measures that will enable them to carry out their professional functions without interference, harassment, threats or intimidation of any kind;</p> <p>2. Encourages States to promote diversity in the composition of the members of the judiciary [...];</p> <p>3. Calls upon States to promote the full, equal and meaningful participation and representation of all women, as well as equality in access to positions at all levels of the administration of justice [...];</p> <p>[...] 27. Encourages Governments that face difficulties in guaranteeing the independence of judges and lawyers, the objectivity and impartiality of prosecutors and their ability to perform their functions accordingly, or that are determined to take measures to implement these principles further, to consult with and to consider the services of the Special Rapporteur, for instance, by inviting the mandate holder to visit their countries; [...].</p>	<p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/50/5 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><b><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.4</a></b> <b>Promoting and protecting the</b></p>	<p><u>Submitted by:</u> <i>Philippines</i></p> <p><u>Co-sponsors:</u> <i>Bangladesh, Belgium, Denmark*, Ecuador*, Georgia,</i></p>	<p><i>Recalling</i> that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out a general legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> <b>Philippines</b> <i>17 Additional co-sponsors</i></p>

\* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

<p><b>enjoyment of human rights by seafarers</b></p>	<p><i>Germany, Iceland*, Ireland*, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway*, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i></p>	<p>[...] <i>Noting</i> the risk to seafarers assigned to vessels destined for high-risk areas, as well as the risk of reprisal if such assignments are declined,          [...] 2. <i>Calls upon</i> States parties, shipowners’ representatives and seafarers’ representatives to enhance the enforcement of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, as amended, to ensure safe and decent living and working conditions for all seafarers;          [...] 5. <i>Urges</i> States to continue efforts to eliminate all forms of forced or compulsory labour in the shipping industry;          [...] 7. <i>Encourages</i> States, consistent with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to ensure that business enterprises in the global maritime industry uphold the principle of corporate responsibility to respect human rights;          [...] 9. <i>Urges</i> all stakeholders to step up efforts to advance gender equality and empowerment in the shipping industry by, among other things, capacity-building, collecting disaggregated data and promoting equitable hiring practices; [...].</p>	<p><b>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU)</b> focused on the high-risk areas mentioned in the text, <b>Indonesia, China.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> No.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: USA.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.5</a> <b>Human rights and international solidarity</b></p>	<p><u>Submitted by:</u> <i>Cuba</i></p> <p><u>Co-sponsors:</u> <i>Algeria, Belarus,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* China, Colombia,* Cuba, Egypt,* Indonesia, Malaysia, Syrian Arab Republic,* Tunisia,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...]Determined to take new steps forward in the commitment of the international community with a view to achieving substantial progress in human rights endeavours through an increased and sustained effort of international cooperation and solidarity,          Recognizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,          [...]Asserting the necessity of compiling and disseminating good practices and good experiences of international solidarity, from States and non-State actors at all levels, in post-pandemic recovery efforts,          Resolved to strive to ensure that present generations are fully aware of their responsibilities towards future ones, and</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Cuba.</b> <i>2 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: China.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> No.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: USA, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Cosa Rica.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted with vote in favor.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>For: 29</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Coe d’Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi,</p> </div>



		<p>that a better world is possible in which future generations can enjoy an environment that assures their health and well-being, [...] 2. Also reaffirms that international solidarity is not limited to international assistance and cooperation, aid, charity or humanitarian assistance; it is a broader concept and principle that includes sustainability in international relations, especially international economic relations, the peaceful coexistence of all members of the international community, equal partnerships and the equitable sharing of benefits and burdens; [...] 5. Recognizes that international solidarity is a foundational principle underpinning contemporary international law and international human rights law; [...] 7. Acknowledges the increased need for States and other actors to come together and take collective action in solidarity; [...].</p>	<p>Malaysia, Maldives, Paraguay, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam. <b>Abstain: 4</b> Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Morocco. <b>Against: 14</b> Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/53/5 (2023): Adopted 31-13-3.</p> <p><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.8/Rev.1</a> <b>Open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Luxembourg, Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nauru, Panama, Romania, Sierra Leone.</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Armenia,* Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Czechia,* Dominican Republic, Ecuador,* France, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malta,* Micronesia (Federated States of),* Monaco,* Nauru,* Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Romania, San Marino,* Sierra Leone* and Slovakia*</p>	<p>[...]Expressing deep concern that a significant number of countries have made only slow progress in raising early childhood education participation and secondary education completion rates, in particular with regard to children from low-income families and in marginalized or vulnerable situations, [...]Affirming the need to ensure equal access to educational opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices, Welcoming the steps taken at all levels, including by low- and middle-income countries, to prioritize and allocate adequate resources, despite economic and financial challenges, to make pre-primary and secondary education free and accessible for all children, [...] 1. Decides to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group of the Human Rights Council with the mandate of exploring the possibility of, elaborating and submitting to the Human Rights Council a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child with the aim to:</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> Sierra Leone. <i>7 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>Amendments: L.39 and L.40 presented by the Russian Federation</b></p> <p><b>Luxembourg (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: Luxembourg rejected L.39 and L.40. Netherlands rejected L.39.</b></p> <p><u>Voting on amendment:</u> L.39 (Y:12 A:8 N:25) rejected. L.40 (Y:12 A:7 N:26) rejected.</p> <p><b>General Comments:</b> Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Chile, South Africa, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Dominican Republic, Honduras, France.</p>

		<p>(a) Explicitly recognize that the right to education includes early childhood care and education;</p> <p>(b) Explicitly state that, with a view to achieving the right to education, States shall: (i) Make public pre-primary education available free to all, beginning with at least one year; (ii) Make public secondary education available free to all; [...].</p>	<p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 217 900 USD Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: China, USA.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></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/56/L.9/Rev.1</a></p> <p><b>Human rights and the civilian acquisition, possession, and use of firearms</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Ecuador, Peru.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Australia,* Chile, Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Greece,* Ireland,* Luxembourg, Mexico,* Paraguay* and Peru*</i></p>	<p>[...]Recognizing that the costs generated by civilian firearms-related violence might undermine the capabilities of States to use their resources to further enhance the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,</p> <p>[...]Noting with concern that increased civilian access to and possession and use of firearms have had alarming impacts on the human rights of women, children and youth, persons belonging to diverse ethnic, religious or linguistic populations, minorities and persons in vulnerable or marginalized situations, and recognizing that States should thus take appropriate measures to regulate and, where necessary, strengthen control, of civilian-held firearms, consistent with their constitutional frameworks,</p> <p>Concerned that increased civilian access to firearms, including lawfully acquired weapons, may lead to increased levels of violence and insecurity, and that fear of victimization constitutes an important motivation for the acquisition of firearms by civilians, which is more pronounced in contexts in which there is a real or perceived threat to the safety of individuals,</p> <p>[...] 7. Calls once more upon States to ensure that regulations on civilian and companies' acquisition, possession and use of firearms and their ammunition include appropriate measures to avoid illicit practices, including the diversion of firearms and their ammunition;</p> <p>8. Calls upon States to adopt effective national regulations and, where necessary, strengthen controls on the</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Peru.</b></p> <p><i>5 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Luxembourg.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 75 500 USD Additional Total.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: USA.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/50/12 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

		<p>acquisition, possession and use of firearms and their ammunition by children, and to invest in and support community-based interventions aimed at violence prevention and rehabilitation of children and youth trapped in environments of violence, including those largely attributable to the illicit activities of organized criminal groups and street gangs;</p> <p>[...] 10. Calls upon all States to take effective measures with the aim of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 16, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies; [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.11/Rev.1</a> <b>Safety of the child in the digital environment</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Egypt, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Senegal, Singapore, United Arab Emirates</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Egypt, * Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Senegal, * Singapore, * Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu* and Yemen*</i></p>	<p>[...]Reaffirming also that the rights of the child are human rights and must be respected, protected and fulfilled, including, inter alia, in the digital environment, and recognizing the immediate and long-term impact that the digital environment has on the physical, psychosocial and mental health of children, as well as on their development, [...]</p> <p>[...]Reaffirming that the global challenge of the safety of the child in the digital environment requires a global coordinated response, international cooperation and national coordination, [...],</p> <p>[...]Recognizing that girls are often at greater risk of being exposed to and encountering various forms of discrimination and violence, in particular in the digital environment,</p> <p>[...] 1. Urges States to adopt and implement legislation, strategies and policies to ensure the protection, promotion and enjoyment of the rights and safety of the child in the digital environment;</p> <p>[...] 3. Urges States to provide children whose rights have been violated or abused with access to effective and appropriate judicial and non-judicial remedies, including reparation and guarantees of non-repetition, as appropriate;</p> <p>[...] 6. Further calls upon States to work with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, to take steps to bridge the digital divide, within and among</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Egypt.</b> <i>17 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Gambia, United Arab Emirates, Cameroon, Costa Rica, China, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Malaysia.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 1 529 100 USD Additional total.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> <b>Belgium (on behalf of the EU), USA, France.</b></p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <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>countries, including the gender digital divide, as part of the efforts to ensure the empowerment and safety of all children, including those living in rural and remote areas and those with disabilities, including by providing distance learning opportunities, especially in developing countries; [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.12</a> <b>Freedom of opinion and expression</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Namibia, Sweden</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Fiji,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Montenegro, Namibia,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i></p>	<p>[...]Deeply concerned that violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression continue to occur, often with impunity, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, persecution and harassment, threats and acts of violence and of discrimination, including gender-based violence and discrimination, and discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, online and offline, increased abuse of legal provisions on defamation and criminal libel as well as on surveillance, search and seizure, and censorship against persons who exercise, seek to promote or defend these rights, and are facilitated and aggravated by the abuse of states of emergency,</p> <p>Deeply concerned also about acts of violence particularly directed against journalists and other media workers in situations of armed conflict,</p> <p>[...]Emphasizing that disinformation is a threat to democracy that can undermine democratic institutions and processes, including electoral processes, thereby suppressing political engagement, hindering the realization of informed participation in political and public affairs and undermining trust in democracy's core institutions,</p> <p>Condemning the use of hate speech, both online and offline, to provoke stigmatization and violence, including political violence, and which might constitute an attempt to restrict the meaningful, inclusive and safe participation of persons, including women and children, and those vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in public affairs, in particular in relation to decision-making processes,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Netherlands, Canada.</b> <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Costa Rica, Lithuania, India, Chile, Finland.</b> <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 214 600 USD Additional total.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote: USA.</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/50/15 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>

		<p>[...] 2. Also reaffirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression;</p> <p>[...] 4. Expresses its continuing concern that violations and abuses of the right to freedom of opinion and expression continue, often with impunity, and are facilitated and aggravated by the abuse of states of emergency, the misuse of overbroad or vague laws to repress freedom of expression, and unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, including through digital surveillance technologies;</p> <p>[...] 8. Calls upon all States: (a) To promote, protect, respect and ensure the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, and to take all measures A/HRC/56/L.12 6 necessary to put an end to and to prevent violations and abuses of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including by ensuring that relevant national legislation complies with their international human rights obligations and is effectively implemented; (b) To ensure that victims of violations and abuses have effective remedy, that threats and acts of violence are investigated effectively, and that those responsible are brought to justice in order to combat impunity; (c) To promote, protect, respect and ensure all women’s and girls’ full enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, without distinction or discrimination of any kind, and to counter all violence or threats of violence faced while exercising this right; [...];</p> <p>[...]; 12. Stresses the importance of combating, in accordance with States’ obligations under international human rights law, all acts of incitement to discrimination, hatred, hostility or violence, including by promoting tolerance, education and dialogue; [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.13</a> <b>Human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Brazil, Colombia, Portugal, Thailand</i></p>	<p>[...]Recognizing that universal health coverage anchored in respect for and the protection and fulfilment of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Brazil</b> [oral revisions: suggested an addition to the PP29].</p>

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* France, Georgia, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Luxembourg, Mexico,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Thailand* and Ukraine*</i></p>	<p>standard of physical and mental health is essential in the sustainable response to HIV and AIDS,</p> <p>Reaffirming that the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential element in the global response to the HIV epidemic and its sustainability, including in the areas of prevention, testing, diagnosis, treatment, care and support, and that such a response reduces a person’s vulnerability to HIV,</p> <p>[...] Noting with grave concern that, in spite of such progress in the response to the HIV epidemic, approximately 39 million people are living with HIV globally, 1.3 million people acquired HIV in 2022, 14 per cent of people living with HIV are unaware of their HIV status and an estimated 9.2 million people living with HIV still do not have access to treatment, owing in part to inequalities, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and structural barriers,</p> <p>[...] Concerned that stigma, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, violence and abuse against all persons living with, presumed to be living with, at risk of or affected by HIV, including girls, adolescent girls and young women, persons with disabilities and key populations, in a variety of settings, including health, education, justice, community, workplace and humanitarian settings, and restrictive, punitive and discriminatory legal and policy frameworks and practices that target those persons can hinder access to HIV services and increase risks of infection with HIV, perpetuating the global AIDS epidemic, [...],</p> <p>1. Affirms that respect for and the protection and fulfilment of human rights in the context of HIV, including universal access to HIV-related prevention, diagnosis, treatment, care and support, are an essential element in achieving the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and in ending AIDS;</p> <p>[...] 3. Urges States to end all inequalities and human rights violations and abuses faced by persons living with, at risk of or affected by HIV and by communities, and to end the</p>	<p><b>Amendments: L.27 presented by Eritrea (withdrawn). L.28 was not co-sponsored by any Member States of the Council. L.29, L.30, L.31, L.32, L.33, L.34 presented by the Russian Federation.</b> Issue and solutions not deeply explored: more focus on the country’s context.</p> <p><b>Brazil did not accept the amendments and called for a vote.</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Luxembourg</b> rejected L.29, <b>Finland</b> rejected L.30, <b>Belgium</b> rejected L.31 focused on gender issues, <b>France</b> rejected L.32, <b>USA</b> rejected L.33, and <b>Chile</b> rejected L.34.</p> <p><u>Voting on amendment:</u> L.29 (Y:9 A:13 N:23) rejected. L.30 (Y:11 A:9 N:25) rejected, L.31 (Y:9 A:13 N:23) rejected, L.32 (Y:11 A:11 N:23) rejected, L.33 (Y:12 A:8 N:25) rejected, L.34 (Y:6 A:15 N:24) rejected.</p> <p><i>19 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), South Africa, Indonesia</b> mentioned the National Action Plan in this matter and supported amendments L.30-L.34, <b>China, Costa Rica, Honduras.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 241 500 USD Additional Total.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: USA, Germany, Somalia.</b></p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p>
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<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.14/Rev.1</a> <b>Human rights and climate change</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Philippines</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Bangladesh, Ecuador*, Paraguay, Peru*, Philippines*, Viet Nam and Yemen*</p>	<p>[...]Stressing the importance of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and of pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, while recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change,</p> <p>[...]Recognizing that poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is one of the greatest global challenges, and that eradicating poverty and ending hunger and malnutrition are critical to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, climate change resilience and the promotion and protection of human rights, inter alia the full realization of the right to an adequate standard of living, and maintaining resilient livelihoods, particularly of people living in developing countries, including small island developing States and least developed countries, and other climate-vulnerable countries who are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change,</p> <p>[...]Expressing extreme concern that climate change poses an existential threat to some countries, and has already had an adverse impact on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments,</p> <p>[...] 1. Expresses grave concern that climate change has contributed and continues to contribute to the increased frequency and intensity of both extreme weather events</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> Viet Nam. <i>13 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments:</b> Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), China, Malaysia.</p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 221 500 USD Additional total.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> USA, Japan, Cosa Rica.</p> <p><b>Adopted without a vote.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/53/6 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p>

		<p>and slow onset events, and that these adversely affect the full enjoyment of all human rights;</p> <p>2. Emphasizes the importance of continuing to address urgently, as they relate to States’ human rights obligations, climate change and its adverse consequences for all, particularly in developing countries and for the people whose situation is most vulnerable to climate change;</p> <p>3. Calls upon States to consider, among other aspects, human rights within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention;</p> <p>[...] 9. Calls upon all States to adopt a country-driven, people-centred, comprehensive, integrated, gender-responsive, age-inclusive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies [...]; [...].</p>	
<p><b><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.15</a></b> <b>Technology-facilitated gender-based violence</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Belgium, Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant international and regional human rights instruments,</p> <p>Reaffirming also the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcome documents of their review conferences,</p> <p>[...] 1. Requests the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to prepare a study on technology-facilitated gender-based violence and its impact on women and girls, including by developing a better understanding of the issue, highlighting good practices around the globe in tackling gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Belgium (on behalf of Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco), Bolivia.</b></p> <p><b>Amendments: L.35 and L.36 presented by Qatar.</b></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: Finland rejected languages and terminology of L.35. USA rejected L.35. Albania, and Japan rejected L.36.</b></p> <p><b>Voting on amendment: L.35 (Y:15 A:6 N:24) rejected. L.36 (Y:17 A:3 N:26) rejected.</b></p> <p><b>General Comments: Benin, Chile, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia (supported the amendments presented by</b></p>



		<p>by the use of technology, and making recommendations on how to address the issue, and to present the study to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-third session;</p> <p>2. Also requests the Advisory Committee to work in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to seek the views of and inputs from and to take into account relevant work already done by stakeholders, including States, United Nations agencies, entities, funds and programmes within their respective mandates, international and regional organizations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, national human rights institutions, survivors and survivor centred-organizations, civil society, including women’s rights and youth organizations, the private sector, academic institutions, multi-stakeholder initiatives and other relevant stakeholders, when preparing the above-mentioned study.</p>	<p>Qatar, addressing issues and violence against women and girls), <b>Kuwait</b>.</p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> No.</p> <p><b>Explanations of votes before the vote:</b> <b>China</b>.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.17</a> <b>Enhancing the support capabilities of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, established by Human Rights Council resolution 26/9</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Ecuador.</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Belgium, Chile, Ecuador,* France, Luxembourg, Portugal*</p>	<p>Recalling its resolution 26/9 of 26 June 2014,</p> <p>1. Decides that, starting in 2025, for a period of three years, the working group will convene no more than 10 full-day intersessional thematic consultations each year, in Geneva, with the assistance, as deemed necessary, of legal experts to be selected by the Chair Rapporteur of the working group in accordance with the recommendation of the ninth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group, to be held in a hybrid format, should the General Assembly agree to reintroduce such a format, for the purpose of discussing clusters of articles of the draft legally binding instrument currently being negotiated in line with the mandate established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/9;</p> <p>[...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> Ecuador.</p> <p><i>9 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments:</b> <b>Belgium, Chile, France, Honduras</b>.</p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 1 269 600 USD Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote:</b> none.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.19/Rev.1</a> <b>The promotion and protection of human</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Switzerland, Costa Rica.</p>	<p>[...]Recognizing also that any such restrictions must be based in law, and be necessary and proportionate to further a legitimate aim, in accordance with the State’s obligations under applicable international human rights instruments, and that, if imposed, administrative or judicial review that is</p>	<p><b>Introduced by:</b> <b>Switzerland</b>.</p>

<p><b>rights in the context of peaceful protests</b></p>	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland* and Ukraine*</i></p>	<p>prompt, competent, independent and impartial should be available,</p> <p>Recognizing further that the imposition of any restriction to the right to freedom of peaceful assembly must be in line with article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, be imposed on a case-by-case basis, avoiding unnecessary and disproportionate limitations on it, and that any such restriction must not be discriminatory, impair the essence of the right or be aimed at discouraging participation in assemblies,</p> <p>[...]Reaffirming that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,</p> <p>Reaffirming also the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in all circumstances, including in the context of peaceful protests and even when an assembly is no longer peaceful,</p> <p>[...]Stressing that peaceful protests, their organizers and their participants should not be viewed as a threat nor stigmatized, and therefore calling upon all States to engage in an open, inclusive and meaningful dialogue when dealing with peaceful protests and their causes,</p> <p>Recalling that States must protect and facilitate peaceful counterdemonstrations as assemblies in their own right, while preventing undue disruption to the assemblies to which they are opposed,</p> <p>[...] 1. Recalls that States have the responsibility, including in the context of peaceful protests, to promote and protect human rights and to prevent human rights violations and abuses, including extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearances and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and calls upon States to avoid the abuse of criminal and civil proceedings, or threats of such acts, at all times; [...];</p> <p>14. Calls upon States to take measures before, during and after protests to protect all individuals, and to pay special</p>	<p><b>Amendments: L.41, L.42, L.43, L.44 and L.45 presented by the Russian Federation.</b> It regretted the fact that the authors of this draft once again have interpreted this key international human rights document in a rather biased way. It called upon all members of the HRC who have a responsible attitude to the respect of human rights obligations and international law and IHL.</p> <p><b>Costa Rica did not accept the amendments, called for a vote.</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Luxembourg rejected L.41,</b> replacing protests by assemblies is an attempt to change the nature of the text;</p> <p><b>Finland rejected L.42</b> aimed to add two paragraphs that hinder the exercise of the rights of freedom of peaceful assembly of expression and of association. This goes against fundamental pillars of democracy; <b>Chile rejected L.43.</b></p> <p><b>France and Netherlands rejected L.45.</b></p> <p><u>Voting on amendment:</u> L.41 (Y:4, A:16, N:25) rejected; L.42 (Y:8, A:14, N:23) rejected; L.43 (Y:3, A:17, N:25) rejected; L.44 (Y:9, A:13, N:24) rejected; L.45 (Y:4 A:14 N:26) rejected.</p> <p><i>9 Additional co-sponsors</i></p>
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		<p>attention to those belonging to groups that are particularly vulnerable to violence, including to unlawful or excessive use of force by law enforcement officials; [...];</p> <p>18. Affirms that nothing can ever justify the indiscriminate use of lethal force against a crowd, which is unlawful under international human rights law;</p> <p>25. Calls upon States to refrain from the use of digital technology to silence, arbitrarily or unlawfully surveil or harass individuals or groups solely for having organized, taken part in or observed, monitored or recorded peaceful protests, or from ordering blanket Internet shutdowns and from blocking websites and platforms including around protests or key political moments; [...].</p>	<p><b>General Comments: Costa Rica, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Chile, Dominican Republic, Lithuania.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 1 269 600 USD Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: China.</b> <a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/50/21 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.24</a> <b>Accelerating progress towards preventing adolescent girls' pregnancy</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Mauritius and Panama.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Mauritius* and Panama*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance,</p> <p>Deeply concerned that, every year, 1.5 out of every 1,000 women who give birth are girls aged 10–14 years and that more than 21 million girls and women aged 15 to 19 years become pregnant, with approximately 50 percent of those pregnancies being unintended, resulting in an estimated 12 million births, which profoundly affect the lives of girls and their children, especially those in situations of vulnerability and marginalization, and noting with concern the unavailability of reliable data on the number of girls becoming pregnant at younger ages,</p> <p>Expressing profound concern that adolescent pregnancy may have major mental and physical health consequences for adolescent girls and their children, including higher risks of preventable maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity, severe neonatal conditions, eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, systemic infections and obstetric fistula, Noting with deep concern that pregnant adolescent girls face social and economic consequences, inter alia, stigmatization, discrimination, pressure to drop out of school, inability to continue with and complete their education, and unpaid care and support and domestic work</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Panama and Mauritius.</b> <i>13 Additional co-sponsors.</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Netherlands, China, Dominican Republic.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 285 300 USD Additional total.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</b> <a href="#">Adopted without a vote.</a></p> <p><b>Voting history:</b> NEW INITIATIVE.</p> <p><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		<p>responsibilities, which limit their future educational and employment opportunities and economic empowerment and their ability to participate in public affairs and perpetuate intergenerational cycles of poverty, with negative impacts for adolescent girls themselves, their families, communities and societies,</p> <p>[...] Convinced that increased political will and commitment, international cooperation and technical assistance at all levels, in particular for developing countries, and other measures to support the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights and the achievement of sustainable development, such as development partnerships and debt relief, will contribute positively to accelerating progress towards preventing adolescent girls' pregnancy, [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.25/Rev.1</a> <b>Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Chile and Mexico.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Mongolia,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Norway,* Peru,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Ukraine* and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>[...] Deeply concerned about the fact that 1 in every 10 women in the world lives in extreme poverty, that women and girls face higher poverty rates and that extreme poverty and inequality persist in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, while their extent and manifestations are particularly severe in developing countries,</p> <p>Recognizing that poverty is also a gendered phenomenon, and that structural gender discrimination may exist in the design and implementation of laws and economic policies at the global, regional and national levels,</p> <p>Recognizing also that the empowerment of and investment in girls are critical, including for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, that the strengthening of women's voices, agency and leadership are among the key factors in breaking the cycle of gender inequality, in eliminating all forms of discrimination, violence and poverty and in promoting and protecting the full and effective enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that the empowerment of girls requires their active participation in decision-making processes and as agents of change in their own lives and communities,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Mexico and Chile.</b> <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>Amendments: L.46 presented by Kuwait, L.47, L.48, L.49, L.50, and L.51 presented by the Russian Federation, and L.52, presented by Iran on behalf of a group of States, has been withdrawn.</b></p> <p><b>Chile did not accept the amendments and called for a vote.</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Netherlands and Chile rejected L.46, Finland rejected L.47, Germany and Chile rejected L.48, Costa Rica and Lithuania rejected L.49, and Costa Rica rejected L.51.</b></p> <p><b>Voting on amendment: L.46 (Y:19 A:3 N:23) rejected, L.47 (Y:11 A:11 N:23) rejected, L.48 (Y:12 A:11 N:22) rejected, L.49 (Y:9 A:11 N:25) rejected, L.51 (Y:6 A:13 N:26) rejected.</b></p>

		<p>[...] Recognizing that poverty, gender inequality and gender-based discrimination hinder the full enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living and other interrelated economic, social and cultural rights by women and girls,</p> <p>[...] Deeply concerned that large numbers of women and girls around the world, in particular those living in poverty or experiencing homelessness or displacement, continue to face “menstrual poverty”, which includes, inter alia, the inability to access and/or afford menstrual products, sanitation and hygiene facilities and medicines and treatment for menstruation-related health issues or pain and which can result from unequal access to safe drinking water and sanitation by women and girls and from barriers to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,</p> <p>[...] Reaffirming that the full enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls includes sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, free from coercion, discrimination and violence,</p> <p>[...] 1. Calls upon States:</p> <p>(a) To ratify or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to consider ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, as a matter of particular priority; [...]</p> <p>3. Urges States:</p> <p>(a) To repeal all laws and policies that exclusively or disproportionately target or criminalize the actions or behaviour of women and girls, and laws and policies that discriminate against them on the basis of any grounds, including any custom, tradition or misuse of culture or religion, and to create accountability mechanisms to end impunity and prevent, eliminate and remedy the discriminatory application of the law [...]</p> <p>[...] 7. (f) Adopting all measures necessary to prevent, respond to and eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, against women and girls experiencing poverty through adequately funded public</p>	<p><b>General Comments: Qatar, France, USA, Japan, Kazakhstan, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Belgium</b> called to vote against the amendments, <b>Ghana</b> shared national advancements and position, <b>Dominica Republic, Bulgaria, Honduras, South Africa</b>.</p> <p><b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 149 000 USD Additional Total.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: Kuwait (on behalf of the Arab Group), and Paraguay</b> (abstained).</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1563 695 2094 772"> <tr> <td> <p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/50/18 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>	<p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/50/18 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p>
<p><b>Voting history:</b> A/HRC/RES/50/18 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p>				

		<p>services and welfare systems, including shelters and access to legal counsel and legal redress mechanisms; [...].</p>	
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.26</a> <b>Menstrual hygiene management, human rights and gender equality</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of the African Group).</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Gambia.</i></p>	<p>[...]Expressing concern at the adverse effect of health issues relating to menstrual hygiene and the lack of access to appropriate information and treatment in this regard, particularly in rural and remote areas, [...]Noting with regret that a large number of women and girls in rural and remote areas, particularly women and girls with disabilities, who face compounding forms of discrimination, and those in vulnerable situations continue to face discrimination based on harmful social norms and stereotypes, as well as inaccessible water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, making it difficult for them to manage their menstrual hygiene safely and with dignity, [...] 1. Calls upon States to ensure that women and girls, including those living in rural and remote areas, have access to available, accessible and affordable facilities, information and products for optimal and effective menstrual hygiene management, including by taking measures to: (a) Ensure that women and girls, including in particular those in vulnerable situations and those with disabilities, have equitable access to affordable, safe and clean water and adequate sanitation, hygiene and washing facilities with soap, including a choice of menstrual hygiene products, such as sanitary pads that are clean, available, accessible, acceptable, good quality and environmentally friendly; (b) Eliminate or reduce all taxes on menstrual hygiene management products, including sanitary pads, and provide support to women and girls in situations of economic vulnerability; (f) Ensure that women and girls and those in rural and remote areas have free access to health-care services and medicines to prevent, identify and treat health issues relating to menstruation; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Gambia (on behalf of the African Group).</b> <i>12 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Cosa Rica.</b> <b>PBIs: Yes, 145 800 USD Additional Total.</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: the USA</b> stressed a lack of menstrual health and sexual and reproductive health mentioned in the resolution.</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: A/HRC/RES/47/4 (2021):</b> Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 3):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>United States of America</b></li> </ul>			

- **Gambia:** L.19/Rev.1 and amendments L.41 to L.45 – voted against the amendments.
- **Indonesia** dissociated itself from the Resolutions under Agenda Item 3

Item 5 – Human rights bodies and mechanisms

[A/HRC/56/L.6](#)

**The Social Forum**

*Submitted by: Cuba.*

*Co-sponsors: Algeria, Belarus,\* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),\* Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador,\* Egypt,\* Greece,\* Indonesia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico,\* Paraguay, Peru,\* Portugal,\* South Africa, Spain,\* Syrian Arab Republic,\* Thailand,\* Tunisia,\* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)\* and Yemen\**

[...] 1. Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society and grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of persons in situations of vulnerability living in poverty, especially from developing countries, in the sessions of the Forum;

[...] 2. Stresses the need for the increased and sustained participation of civil society and all other relevant actors in, and their contribution to, the promotion and effective realization of the right to development;

[...] 5. Requests the President of the Human Rights Council to appoint, as early as possible, from candidates nominated by regional groups, the Chair-Rapporteur for the 2025 Social Forum, bearing in mind the principle of regional rotation;

[...] 8. Decides that the Social Forum will remain open to the participation of representatives of States Members of the United Nations and all other interested stakeholders, such as intergovernmental organizations, different components of the United Nations system, especially mandate holders of thematic special procedures and of mechanisms of the human rights machinery, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies and organizations, and representatives designated by national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; [...].

**Introduced by: Cuba.**

*12 Additional co-sponsors*

**General Comments: none.**

**PBIs:** Yes, 43 500 USD Additional Total.

**Explanation of vote before the vote: none.**

**Adopted without a vote.**

**Voting history:** A/HRC/RES/47/20 (2021):

Adopted without a vote.

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

<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.23</a> <b>Plastic pollution implications on the full enjoyment of human rights</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Costa Rica, Ecuador,* France, Israel,* Luxembourg, Panama,* Peru* and Portugal*</i></p>	<p>Noting that the Advisory Committee may propose within the scope of the work set out by the Human Rights Council, for the latter's consideration and approval, suggestions for further enhancing its procedural efficiency, as well as further research proposals within the scope of the work set out by the Council, [...]1. Requests the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to prepare a comprehensive study on the implications of plastic pollution for the full enjoyment of human rights, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic, and to present the study to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-sixth session;</p> <p>2. Also requests the Advisory Committee, when preparing the above-mentioned study, to seek the views of and inputs from and to take into account work already done by relevant stakeholders, including States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes within their respective mandates, international and regional organizations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, national human rights institutions, Indigenous Peoples, civil society, environmental human rights defenders, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions."</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Panama.</b> <i>23 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Costa Rica, India</b> which stressed that the Council is not the right forum for this discussion. It dissociated. <b>China.</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: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p><b>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</b></p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</a></p>
<p><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 5):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Argentina.</b></li> </ul>			

<p>Item 9 – Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related forms of intolerance, follow-up and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action</p>			
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.21</a> <b>Mandate of the International Independent Expert</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of the African Group)</i></p>	<p>[...]Recognizing that the dehumanization of people of African descent – a practice rooted in false social constructions of race historically created to justify enslavement, pervasive racial stereotypes – has sustained and cultivated a tolerance for racial discrimination, inequality and violence,</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Gambia (on behalf of the African Group).</b> <i>9 Additional co-sponsors</i></p>



<p><b>Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement</b></p>	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Costa Rica and Gambia*.</i></p>	<p>Recognizing also that systemic racism is intersectional by nature as it spreads in a variety of societal sectors, and that in order to tackle systemic racism and discrimination, response measures should also be intersectional, [...]Expressing deep concern at the extent of the challenges that victims and families of victims report in their pursuit of justice [...], Stressing that the implementation of robust measures to end impunity and ensure accountability and redress for victims and their families of excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers, in accordance with international human rights law, is critical, [...] 1. Decides to renew the mandate of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement, comprising three experts with law enforcement and human rights expertise, until the sixty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council to enable the Expert Mechanism to continue its work in accordance with the terms of reference contained in Human Rights Council resolution 47/21; [...] 3. Calls upon all States and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate fully with the Expert Mechanism towards the effective fulfilment of its mandate, [...]; [...] 9. Also calls upon all States and all relevant stakeholders to ensure the accountability of law enforcement officials for human rights violations and crimes against Africans and people of African descent, to close trust deficits and to strengthen institutional oversight; 10. Further calls upon all States and all relevant stakeholders to ensure that Africans and people of African descent and those who stand up against racism are protected, that their voices are heard and that their concerns are acted upon; [...].</p>	<p><b>General Comments: South Africa, USA, Costa Rica, China.</b> <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 277 100 USD Additional 2024 (non-recurrent), 1 272 200 USD Additional 2025 (recurrent), and 1 345 000 USD Recurrent requirements from 2026.</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: 2px;"> <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><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 9)</b></p>			

Item 10 – Technical assistance and capacity-building			
<p><b><u>A/HRC/56/L.2</u></b> <b>Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 53/22</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Colombia.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>[...]Reaffirming that the effective implementation of the Final Agreement is key to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Colombia,</p> <p>[...]Recalling the recommendation made by the human rights expert that the Government of Colombia make every effort to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement, [...],</p> <p>[...]Highlighting the recommendation made by the international human rights expert that the international community continue to support efforts to comprehensively implement the Final Agreement and the recommendations made by the Truth Commission in its report, ensuring the participation of victims, their centrality, and a gender and ethnic-based approach in all cooperation programmes and actions, [...]</p> <p>1. Invites Member and observer States, civil society organizations and all relevant stakeholders to continue to actively contribute to the efforts of the Government of Colombia in the effective implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, including by supporting the work of all institutions involved in the truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition system, and in particular to the efforts to implement the recommendations made by the Truth Commission, the international expert on human rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Colombia.</b> <i>13 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Chile, France, Honduras, USA, Costa Rica, China, South Africa.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs: No.</b></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/53/22 (2023): Adopted 28-0-19.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><b><u>A/HRC/56/L.10/Rev.1</u></b> <b>Informing the Human Rights Council on the human rights adviser programme</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p> <p><i>Co-Sponsors: Albania, France, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia,* Lithuania,</i></p>	<p>[...]Reaffirming that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,</p> <p>Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for ensuring respect for and for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,</p> <p>[...]Stressing that technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights continue to be based on</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Kirghizstan.</b> <i>20 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: Malaysia, Kazakhstan, Cuba, China.</b></p> <p><b>PBIs: Yes, 150 800 USD Additional Total (non-recurrent).</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</b></p>

	<p><i>Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Mongolia,* Paraguay, Portugal,* Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* Sweden* and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i></p>	<p>consultations with and with the consent of the States concerned, and should take into account their requests, needs and priorities, [...] Expressing its appreciation to donors who have already provided funding support to the human rights adviser programme, whether generally or with regard to specific positions, and invites States and other prospective donors to consider providing further support to the programme in the future, [...]Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on the current status and work of the human rights adviser programme, [...].</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> NEW INITIAIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"><a href="#">Link</a> to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p><a href="#">A/HRC/56/L.22</a> <b>Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya</b></p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of the African Group).</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Gambia*</i></p>	<p>[...]Confirming the primary responsibility of States to promote and protect human rights, Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Libya, [...] 1. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to Libya as provided for by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 52/41 of 4 April 2023; 2. Also requests the Office of the High Commissioner to present to the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be followed by an interactive dialogue; 3. Invites the Office of the High Commissioner to work closely with the Libyan authorities, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, the African Union and all other relevant regional and international organizations; [...].</p>	<p><b>Introduced by: Gambia (on behalf of the African Group).</b> <i>37 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p><b>General Comments: USA.</b> <b>Country Concerned: Libya</b> expressed its willingness to cooperate with the OHCHR. <b>PBIs:</b> Yes, 2 114 200 USD total Additional.</p> <p><b>Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</b> <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/52/41 (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><b>Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 10)</b></p>			