

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 57th SESSION

ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

(09 – 11 October 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			
A/HRC/57/L.13 Report of the Advisory Committee		<p>“The Human Rights Council, recalling its resolutions 5/1 of 18 June 2007 and 16/21 of 25 March 2011, in particular section III of the annexes thereto, including on the functions of the Advisory Committee, takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on its thirty-first session.”</p>	<p>Introduced by the President of the Human Rights Council.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
Item 2 – Annual report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General			
A/HRC/57/L.1 Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka	<p><i>Sponsored by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia, * Austria, * Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, * Costa Rica, Croatia, * Cyprus, * Czechia, * Denmark, * Estonia, * Finland, France, Germany, Greece, * Iceland, * Ireland, * Latvia, * Liechtenstein, * Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, * Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, * North Macedonia, * Norway, * Poland, * Portugal, * Slovakia, * Slovenia, * Spain, * Sweden, * Switzerland, * United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern</i></p>	<p>Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, Recalling previous Human Rights Council resolutions on promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka, the most recent of which being resolution 51/1 of 6 October 2022,</p> <p>1. Welcomes the report of Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka, presented to the Human Rights Council at its present session;</p> <p>2. Decides to extend the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner and all work requested of it by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 51/1, and requests the Office to present an oral update to the Council at its fifty-eighth session and a comprehensive report on progress in reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka at its sixtieth session, to be discussed in an interactive dialogue.</p>	<p>Introduced by: the UK.</p> <p><i>2 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Cuba, Costa Rica, China.</p> <p>Country concerned: Sri Lanka that rejected the resolution.</p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 3 793 400 Total requirement</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Japan.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted with 20 votes in favour [A: 20, N: 7].</p> </div> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

*State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

	<p><i>Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>		
<p>A/HRC/57/L.22 Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Norway, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Argentina, Australia,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of the Sudan, and its solidarity with the Sudanese people,</p> <p>Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for ensuring respect for and for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling that the Sudan has the responsibility to act in accordance with international humanitarian law, as well as to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,</p> <p>[...], Expressing grave concern at cases, documented by the fact-finding mission in its report, of sexual violence, acts of killing and maiming of children, arbitrary arrest and detention of civilians, at the failure, attributed to both parties, [...],</p> <p>[...], 1. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the continuing armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces and their associated and allied forces and all reported violations of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of human rights committed in this context [...]; [...]; 6. Condemns the violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights reported in the Darfur region of the Sudan, [...]; [...]; 10. Urges all parties to the conflict in the Sudan to respect and protect civilians, including those who are humanitarian workers and health workers, and civilian infrastructure, and to allow civilians to move freely to gain access to the basic services and humanitarian assistance that they need; [...]; 15. Decides to extend the mandate of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan for a period of one year; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: The UK. <i>10 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Sudan, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), South Africa, Germany, United States.</p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 815 200 Additional Total non-recurrent.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Sudan could not accept some paragraphs of the resolution due to the language used, France withdrew from the list, China, Ghana, Brazil, Eritrea, Indonesia, Costa Rica.</p> <p>Adopted with 23 votes in favour.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 23 Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, United States of America.</p> <p>Abstain: 12 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives.</p> <p>Against: 12 Burundi, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Eritrea, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> </div>

			<p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted with 19 in favour [A: 12, N: 16].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.24 Situation of human rights in Afghanistan</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Hungary (on behalf of the European Union)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</p>	<p>Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Afghanistan, and that the people of Afghanistan are entitled to freely determine their political status and to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,</p> <p>Deeply deploring the suffering of the people of Afghanistan, reaffirming its profound solidarity with them and stressing the importance of providing them with proper support and assistance,</p> <p>[...], Deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in particular the continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those systematically targeting women and girls [...],</p> <p>[...] Expressing deep concern at the economic, climate, mental health, humanitarian and food security crises in Afghanistan [...],</p> <p>[...] Expressing deep concern about the situation of children [...],</p> <p>[...] 2. Deplores the Taliban’s institutionalization of its system of discrimination, segregation, disrespect for human dignity and exclusion of women and girls, and the harms that it has entrenched, which should shock the conscience of humanity and requires concerted action by the international community;</p> <p>3. Strongly condemns the Taliban-imposed ban on the women of Afghanistan working for the United Nations in Afghanistan and national and international nongovernmental organizations and all other forms of interference in non-governmental assistance activities, including aid delivery, which undermine the enjoyment of</p>	<p>Introduced by: Hungary (on behalf of the EU). <i>4 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: France, United States, Chile, South Africa, Japan, Costa Rica, China.</p> <p>Country concerned: Afghanistan. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 113 400 Additional Total non-recurrent</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote:</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted with 29 votes in favour [A: 15, N: 3].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>human rights and are inconsistent with humanitarian principles; [...]; 8. Calls for respect for and the promotion and protection of the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, [...]; [...].</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil focused on the promotion, protection, and defense of human rights and gender equality for women and girls in the economic, political and social spheres. Committed to fighting all forms of gender violence and discrimination. Concerned seatback of women’s rights. • Sudan on L.22: thanked countries who voted against the resolution (adopted without the approval of the country concerned); stressed the work and efforts of national institutions for national peace and justice. 			

<p>Item 3 – Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development</p>			
<p>A/HRC/57/L.2 Marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> <i>China, Denmark, France, Kenya, Mexico</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> <i>Afghanistan,* Albania, Algeria, Andorra,* Antigua and Barbuda,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belarus,* Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad,* Chile, China, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Eritrea, Estonia,* Ethiopia,* Finland, France, Gabon,* Gambia, Georgia, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan, Kenya,* Lao People’s Democratic Republic,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali,* Malta,* Marshall Islands,*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant international human rights instruments,</p> <p>Reaffirming also the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995, [...],</p> <p>Welcoming the progress made towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls while stressing that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,</p> <p>1. Decides to convene, during the high-level segment at its fifty-eighth session, a high-level panel discussion to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, with a particular focus on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of its review conferences, as well as on achievements, best practices and challenges in this regard;</p>	<p>Introduced by: China. <i>32 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: France, Finland, Chile, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Sudan, Japan, Gambia, Dominica Republic.</p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 92 600 Additional Total non-recurrent.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

	<p><i>Mauritius,* Mexico,* Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* Nicaragua,* Norway,* Pakistan,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Romania, Russian Federation,* Samoa,* Serbia,* Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* Spain,* Sri Lanka,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America, Vanuatu* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i></p>	<p>2. Invites the President of the Human Rights Council to consider the theme “Thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action” for the annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming, to be held at the fifty-eighth session of the Council;</p> <p>3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with civil society, including nongovernmental organizations, and national human rights institutions with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion, and to make it fully accessible for persons with disabilities;</p> <p>4. Also requests the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session and to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.3 Terrorism and human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Mexico, Egypt.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Brazil, Egypt* Japan, Mexico,* Namibia,* Peru* and Philippines*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming further its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, and of the financial, material or political support of terrorism as unjustifiable in accordance with applicable international law,</p> <p>Recognizing that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism have a detrimental effect on the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, impede the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, destroy lives, family ties and the fabric of communities, sow fear in individuals and communities and demolish livelihoods and whole economies, and pose a threat to the territorial integrity and security of States, the stability of Governments, the rule of law and democracy and, ultimately, to the functioning of societies and international peace and security,</p> <p>[...] Expressing concern at the impact that terrorist attacks against vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure</p>	<p>Introduced by: Mexico and Egypt. <i>8 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: China, Algeria, South Africa, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), India, PBIs: No.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: United States.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>and public places (“soft targets”), such as health, education and religious facilities, has on the effective enjoyment of all human rights,</p> <p>[...] Strongly condemning all violations committed while countering terrorism and abuses committed by terrorist groups against women and girls, including killing, maiming, abduction, trafficking, forced marriage, harassment and rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and stressing the importance of holding the perpetrators of such violations accountable,</p> <p>[...] 1. Strongly condemns all terrorist acts as criminal and unjustifiable, and expresses grave concern at their detrimental effects on the enjoyment of all human rights;</p> <p>2. Stresses the responsibility of States to protect persons in their territory against terrorist acts, in full compliance with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law; [...]</p> <p>8. Condemns the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of international refugee law and international humanitarian law in the context of countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;</p> <p>[...] 21. Recognizes the important role of women in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and requests States to consider the impact of counter-terrorism strategies on women’s and children’s enjoyment of human rights and to seek consultations with their representative organizations when developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;</p> <p>[...] 35. Recognizes the important role of media, civil society, religious leaders and institutions, the private sector, local communities and community leaders in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism; [...].</p>	
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<p>A/HRC/57/L.5 The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Poland, Australia, Chile, Republic of Korea and South Africa</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i></p>	<p>Recognizing the importance of a conducive environment, at both the national and the international levels, for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the mutually reinforcing relationship between good governance and human rights,</p> <p>[...], Recognizing also that transparent, responsible, accountable, open and participatory government, responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, including women, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities and those in vulnerable and marginalized situations [...],</p> <p>[...], Mindful that the fight against corruption at all levels plays an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights and in the process of creating sustainable, effective, accountable and transparent institutions for the achievement of the full enjoyment of human rights,</p> <p>Recognizing the increasing awareness in the international community of the detrimental impact of widespread corruption on human rights, by weakening institutions, by eroding public trust in government and by impairing the ability of Governments to fulfil all their human rights obligations,</p> <p>[...] Recognizing the opportunities provided by open data and digital technologies to strengthen transparency and accountability and to prevent, detect and investigate corruption,</p> <p>Recognizing also that good governance and the fight against corruption have a central role in the promotion and protection of human rights and in the elimination of obstacles to development,</p> <p>[...]; 2. Recognizes that international human rights law provides a set of standards to guide governing processes and to assess performance outcomes, and in this regard stresses that good governance is necessary for establishing and maintaining an environment conducive to the promotion and protection of human rights;</p>	<p>Introduced by: Poland. <i>20 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Chile, Benin.</p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): No.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
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		<p>3. Reaffirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online;</p> <p>4. Notes with concern that many forms of the digital divide remain between and within countries, and between men and women, boys and girls, older and younger persons and persons with disabilities, and recognizes the need to close them;</p> <p>[...] 8. Urges States to ensure the right of every person to have access, on equal terms, to public services in his or her country by using new communications technology and global interconnectedness, technological innovation and organizational solutions to respond in the best possible way to the needs of people confronted with the risks of crises;</p> <p>[...]; 13. Encourages States to address any weaknesses in the way public services are being delivered, including in the areas of health, education and justice, and to increase accessibility to them, including through new information and communications technology; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.6 Local government and human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Republic of Korea, Chile, Egypt, Romania</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Austria,* Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Czechia,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Ireland,* Israel,* Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro, Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,* Romania, Spain,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Underscoring the significant contribution that local governments make to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, including with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights, as key actors in localizing the commitments set out in the 2030 Agenda, including through self-assessments, regional and international networks and local strategies, [...]</p> <p>Recognizing the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights, without any prejudice to the primary responsibility of the national Government in this regard,</p> <p>Recognizing also that local government has different forms and functions in every State, in accordance with the constitutional and legal system of the State concerned, [...]</p> <p>Noting with concern that local governments may face a variety of challenges in fulfilling their role for the promotion and realization of human rights, owing to, among other things, a lack of resources and cooperation between</p>	<p>Introduced by the Republic of Korea and Chile. <i>24 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rica, Malaysia, Lithuania, Sudan, Paraguay, Kirghizstan,</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 249 700 Additional Total (non-recurrent)</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>national and local government, awareness and a framework for their work on human rights, [...] Encourages States and local governments to enhance coordination and cooperation in developing and implementing laws, policies and guidelines that incorporate human rights promotion and protection into local governance, including those related to awareness-raising and capacity-building, taking into account the local needs and priorities among local governments in their capacity or resources to implement human rights obligations; 2. Also encourages States and local governments to collect, disaggregate and analyse data on the local human rights situation, with the aim of adopting evidence-based laws, policies and programmes; [...] 8. Calls upon local governments, in the development and operation of schemes for the digitalization of cities, including smart city projects, within their respective responsibilities and capacities under domestic legal frameworks [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.7 Countering cyberbullying</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Argentina, Germany, Greece, Israel</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,*</i></p>	<p>[...] Recognizing the need to foster a policy of zero tolerance of all forms of violence against persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, in the digital environment, in a manner consistent with States' obligations under international human rights law, Recognizing also that bullying, including cyberbullying, can take both direct and indirect forms, from acts of physical, verbal, sexual and relational violence or aggression to social exclusion [...], [...], Recognizing that cyberbullying can cause profound harm to victims, who may experience anxiety, fear, distress, confusion, anger, insecurity, lowered self-esteem, a strong sense of shame and even suicidal thoughts and that cyberbullying can be perpetrated at a greater magnitude, speed and pervasiveness than bullying offline, [...], Noting with concern that persons with disabilities who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations, who face</p>	<p>Introduced by: Argentina. <i>30 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Lithuania, United States, Costa Rica, France.</p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 88 600 Additional Total non-recurrent.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div>

	<p><i>Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i></p>	<p>stigmatization, discrimination or exclusion, are disproportionately affected by bullying, both in person and online, [...] 1. Affirms that human rights and fundamental freedoms must be protected, online and offline, with special regard for the rights of persons with disabilities; 2. Acknowledges the importance of ensuring appropriate safeguards and human oversight in the application of new and emerging digital technologies and of respecting and promoting human rights, [...]; [...]; 4. Calls upon States: (a) To continue to take all appropriate measures to prevent and protect persons with disabilities from all forms of discrimination, exploitation, violence and abuse, including in digital contexts [...]; 5. Recognizes that the responsibility to respect the rights of persons with disabilities also applies to private actors and business enterprises, in particular private actors in the Internet sector that provide or operate services across domestic jurisdictions [...]; [...].</p>	<p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.9 Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order</p>	<p><u>Submitted by:</u> <i>Cuba.</i></p> <p><u>Co-sponsors:</u> <i>Algeria, Belarus,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,* Eritrea, Ethiopia,* Kenya,* Malaysia, Namibia,* Nicaragua,* Philippines,* Russian Federation,* Syrian Arab Republic* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i></p>	<p>[...] Stressing that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social issues and threats to international peace and security must be shared among States and should be exercised multilaterally, and that in this regard the central role must be played by the United Nations as the most universal and representative international organization, Concerned about the continued and systematic abuse by some States of the extraterritorial application of their national legislation in a manner that affects the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the full enjoyment of human rights, [...] Reaffirming 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,</p>	<p>Introduced by: <i>Cuba.</i> <i>12 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: <i>Malaysia, China, Honduras.</i></p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): <i>No.</i></p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: <i>Japan, Belgium (on behalf of the EU).</i></p> <p>Adopted with 27 votes in favor.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>For: 27 <i>Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,</i></p> </div>

		<p>including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights, [...] Stressing the need for adequate financing and capacity-building for and technology transfer to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including to support their efforts to adapt to climate change and other challenges to development, [...] 1. Reaffirms that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order that fosters the full realization of all human rights for all; 2. Reiterates that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels; [...] 4. Calls upon States and the United Nations system to minimize the adverse impact of multiple interrelated global crises [...]; 5. Reaffirms that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following: (a) The right of all peoples to self-determination [...]; [...].</p>	<p>Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam. Abstain: 5 Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Morocco, Paraguay. Against: 15 Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted with 31 votes in favour [A:3, N:13].</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.10 Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Cuba.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Armenia,* Belarus,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt,* Namibia,* Nicaragua,* Russian Federation* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i></p>	<p>[...] Reaffirming also that, by virtue of the principle of self-determination, all peoples have the right to determine freely their political status and to pursue freely their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, [...] Extremely alarmed and concerned about the threat posed by the activities of mercenaries to peace and security in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict, and about the threat they</p>	<p>Introduced by: Cuba. <i>5 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: None. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): No.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), United States, Adopted with 29 votes in favor.</p>

		<p>pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of the countries affected,</p> <p>Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the negative effects on the policies and economies of affected countries resulting from international criminal mercenary activities, and their impact on the protection and enjoyment of all human rights, [...]</p> <p>Acknowledging that the increasing involvement of private military and security companies in humanitarian action poses concerns with regard to security, both as a public good and as a State function,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaffirms that the use of mercenaries, and their recruitment, financing, arming, protection, transit and training, is a cause for grave concern to all States and violates the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; 2. Recognizes that armed conflicts, terrorism, arms trafficking and covert operations by third Powers encourage, inter alia, the demand for mercenaries and for private military and security companies on the global market; <p>[...]; 4. Requests all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against any kind of recruitment, training, hiring or financing of mercenaries;</p> <p>5. Also requests all States to exercise the utmost vigilance in banning the use of private companies offering international military consultancy and security services when intervening in armed conflicts or actions to destabilize constitutional regimes; [...];</p> <p>10. Condemns mercenary activities in any country, in particular in areas of conflict, and the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of those countries, to the enjoyment of human rights and to the exercise of the right to self-determination of their peoples, and stresses the importance for the Working Group of looking into sources and root causes, and into the</p>	<p>For: 29 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 4 Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay.</p> <p>Against: 14 Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC48 (2021): Adopted with 29 votes in favour [A: 14, N:4].</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
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		<p>political motivations of mercenaries and for mercenary-related activities; [...]; 13. Condemns any form of impunity granted to perpetrators of mercenary activities and to those responsible for the use, recruitment, financing, arming and training of mercenaries, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to bring them, without distinction, to justice; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.17/Rev.1 Social reintegration of persons released from detention and persons subjected to non-custodial measures</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Costa Rica, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Romania</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i></p>	<p>[...], Stressing that social reintegration refers to the successful re-entry into society of a person who was subjected to a sanction involving deprivation of liberty or to non-custodial measures, so that the person can lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life with dignity, access to opportunities and enjoyment of human rights, without discrimination of any kind,</p> <p>Emphasizing that the primary goal of the administration of justice with respect to incarceration and non-custodial measures should be the eventual social reintegration of persons subjected to these measures, and recognizing the relevance of social reintegration for the full realization of their human rights, as well as for the rule of law, sustainable development and public health and security,</p> <p>[...] Deeply concerned that women and girls do not receive adequate or any gender- and age-responsive and trauma-informed rehabilitation programmes in criminal justice detention or pre- and post-release reintegration programmes, such as mental health and drug treatment, quality education or vocational training, and that low social and economic status in society and stigmatization from their community and families may hinder reintegration and lead to recidivism,</p> <p>[...] 1. Highlights the challenges that persons released from detention or subjected to non-custodial measures face in their social reintegration and the need to address those relating to the enjoyment of human rights without discrimination [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: Costa Rica. <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Romania, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Chile, Luxembourg. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 211 000 Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: United States, Japan, China.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>[...]; 3. Encourages States to review and, as appropriate, modify legislation, policies and programmes, and to establish clear policies and regulations, on the conduct of criminal justice and community-based programming personnel, to protect persons released from detention or subjected to non-custodial measures from stigmatization, discrimination and all forms of violence, to respect, protect and fulfil their human rights, and to facilitate and promote their successful social reintegration and ability to participate meaningfully in and contribute to society;</p> <p>4. Invites States to facilitate proactively the social reintegration of persons released from detention or subjected to non-custodial measures in accordance with their human rights obligations and commitments by considering, [...];</p> <p>5. Emphasizes the benefits of social reintegration in the full enjoyment of human rights for all, the improvement of public health and security, sustainable development, crime prevention and the rule of law; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.19 The right to development</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Uganda.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Uganda, State of Palestine.</i></p>	<p>Emphasizing the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,</p> <p>Stressing that South-South cooperation is a complement to North-South cooperation, and should therefore not result in the reduction of North-South cooperation or hamper progress in fulfilling existing official development assistance commitments,</p> <p>Emphasizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing, [...],</p> <p>Recognizing that inequality is a major obstacle to the realization of the right to development within and across countries,</p> <p>Expressing concern about the increasing number of cases of human rights violations and abuses by transnational corporations and other business enterprises, underlining the need to ensure that appropriate protection, justice and</p>	<p>Introduced by Uganda (on behalf of the NAM).</p> <p>It focused on the new languages introduced by the resolution: 1) requests the OHCHR to reinforce its work on the promotion of the right to development at the regional level and requests the SG to enhance the office's capacity at the regional level. 2) requests the OHCHR to consider implementing the recommendations of the Working Group on the Right to Development outlined in the report that concerns the office of the High Commissioner. 3) requests the HC to take concrete steps in fulfillment of his mandated responsibility including through advocacy, research, regional technical support, capacity building at the regional level and enhance partnerships. The new language is informed by</p>

		<p>remedies are provided to victims of human rights violations and abuses resulting from the activities of those entities, and underscoring the fact that they must contribute to the means of implementation for the realization of the right to development,</p> <p>[...] 4. Encourages States and other relevant stakeholders to incorporate the right to development into the design, financing and implementation of cooperation processes; [...].</p>	<p>the need to actualize the right to development and the need to make it a reality for everyone.</p> <p><i>1 Additional co-sponsor.</i></p> <p>General Comments: Cuba, Eritrea, South Africa, Sudan, Honduras, Benin.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 14 000 Additional Total (non-recurrent)</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: United States, Chile (withdraw from the co-sponsors), China, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Argentina, Costa Rica.</p> <p><u>Adopted with 29 votes in favor.</u></p> <p>For: 29 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 4 Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay.</p> <p>Against: 14 Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted with 29 votes in favour [A: 5, N: 13].</p>
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A/HRC/57/L.21 World Programme for Human Rights Education: the plan of action for the fifth phase	<p><i>Submitted by: Philippines, Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, Senegal, Slovenia, Thailand</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Senegal,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Thailand* and Ukraine*</i></p>	<p>[...] Recognizing that the World Programme focused in its first phase on the integration of human rights education into the primary and secondary school systems, in its second phase on human rights education in higher education and human rights training for teachers and educators, civil servants, law enforcement officials and military personnel, in its third phase on furthering the implementation of the first two phases and on promoting human rights training for media professionals and journalists, and in its fourth phase, on youth, aligning that phase with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and specifically with target 4.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, while strengthening all previous phases of the World Programme,</p> <p>[...] 2. Reaffirms the continuation of the World Programme on Human Rights Education and launches its fifth phase, for the period 2025-2029, taking into account the plans of action as guidance documents for States and other relevant stakeholders in crafting human rights education strategies and programmes;</p> <p>3. Encourages States and other relevant stakeholders to develop and implement human rights education initiatives, within their capabilities and in line with national needs and priorities, during the fifth phase; [...];</p> <p>8. Encourages all national human rights institutions to assist in the implementation of human rights education programmes, in accordance with the plan of action; [...].</p>	<p>Introduced by: Philippines. <i>20 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Brazil, Finland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Paraguay, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic.</p> <p>Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, 175 600 Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina, United States.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
A/HRC/57/L.23/Rev.1 The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	<p><i>Submitted by: Germany, Spain</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,*</i></p>	<p>[...] Concerned about the increase in costs for drinking water and sanitation services, which may affect the full realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, and in this regard affirming that drinking water and water facilities and services should be both physically and economically accessible to everyone, without discrimination,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Germany, Spain. <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Finland, Costa Rica, Cameroon, South Africa, France, Cuba, Eritrea.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 111 200 Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p>

	<p><i>Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Micronesia (Federated States of),* Monaco,* Montenegro, Namibia,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Norway,* Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Serbia,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Ukraine,* Vanuatu* and State of Palestine*</i></p>	<p>Recognizing that sustained access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services is essential to preventing infectious diseases and that people without or with inadequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are at a much higher risk of contracting and passing on diseases,</p> <p>Noting also that, in many parts of the world, women and girls shoulder the main burden of collecting household water and the majority of care work responsibilities, including those arising from waterborne diseases, restricting their time for other activities, such as education and leisure, or for earning a livelihood, [...],</p> <p>2. Calls upon States: (a) To take measures to ensure the progressive realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, applying a gender-responsive and inclusive approach that respects, protects and fulfils all human rights of women and girls and responds to the needs of all women and girls in diverse situations and conditions as agents and beneficiaries of change; (b) To identify patterns of failure to respect, protect or fulfil the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation for all persons without discrimination and to address their structural causes in policymaking and budgeting, while undertaking comprehensive planning aimed at achieving sustainable universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including in instances where the private sector, donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in service provision; [...]</p> <p>4. Calls upon States to ensure, as appropriate, that their development efforts in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene are aligned with their human rights obligations under international law; [...].</p>	<p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina, Japan, United States.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p><u>A/HRC/57/L.26</u> Biodiversity and human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Colombia, Costa Rica.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Armenia,* Belgium, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming the importance of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and its principles in addressing biodiversity loss and environmental degradation and their adverse impact on the enjoyment of human rights by all, [...],</p>	<p>Introduced by: Colombia. <i>16 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rita, France.</p>

	<p><i>Ecuador,* Ireland,* Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Namibia,* Peru,* Portugal,* Samoa* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i></p>	<p>Acknowledging that the loss of biodiversity and the decline in ecosystem services can have a negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, which has adverse effects, both direct and indirect, on the effective enjoyment of all human rights, as well as for the safeguarding of the needs and interests of future generations,</p> <p>Recognizing that the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss often result from and contribute to reinforcing existing patterns of discrimination and inequality, particularly among persons in vulnerable situations, [...]</p> <p>4. Encourages the Office of the High Commissioner to cooperate with other relevant United Nations organizations and bodies, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as with Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, peasants, rural and local communities, environmental human rights defenders, women, and persons and groups in vulnerable situations, including older persons, persons with disabilities, youth and children, on advancing human rights-based biodiversity action.</p>	<p>PBIs: Yes, 12 000 Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina, United States, Japan, China.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.27 Human rights of migrants</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Mexico</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Ecuador,* Germany, Guatemala,* Ireland,* Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Paraguay, Peru* and Philippines*</i></p>	<p>Recognizing that migration has been and will continue to be part of the human experience through history, and underscoring that all migrants, regardless of their migration status, are human rights holders, and reaffirming the need to protect their safety and dignity, and to respect, protect and fulfil their human rights and fundamental freedoms, in all situations, and during all stages of migration,</p> <p>Expressing concern at the spread of dehumanizing and harmful narratives, disinformation and misinformation and hate speech about migrants and migration, including online, which provokes xenophobia, racism, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on religion or belief, exclusion, violence, hostility towards migrants and their families,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Mexico. <i>9 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Costa Rica, Chile.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 249 800 Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina, United States, Algeria.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p>

		<p>social divisions and discord, and results in disproportionate sanctions for irregular migration, including unjust criminalization, and on the adoption of policies that may impede the access of migrants to basic services, protection and justice, hindering their full enjoyment of human rights, Expressing concern also at the instrumentalization of migrants for political or other purposes, amplified by some media outlets, that scapegoat migrants seeking to distract and divide,</p> <p>Emphasizing the role of States in promoting access to diverse and reliable information to counter disinformation and misinformation about migrants and migration, including by increasing their own transparency, and stressing that responses to the spread of disinformation and misinformation must be in compliance with international human rights law, [...]</p> <p>Deeply concerned about the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, including children who are unaccompanied or are separated from their parents or legal caregiver, who have lost their lives, have been injured or have gone missing in their attempt to cross international borders, [...]</p> <p>1.Reaffirms the duty of all States to effectively promote, protect and respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, without discrimination of any kind, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and their obligations under international law, including international human rights law;</p> <p>2. Recommits to ensuring full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, and urges all States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, to prevent the creation and exacerbation of situations of vulnerability and to respond to the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations;</p> <p>3. Condemns unequivocally all violations and abuses of human rights committed against migrants, [...];</p>	<p>Voting history: HRC52 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
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		<p>4. Calls upon States to ensure that their migration legislation, policies and practices are consistent with international human rights law, and to promote the enjoyment of human rights by all migrants without discrimination of any kind [...]; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.28 The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Sweden, Brazil, Tunisia, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Tunisia,* Ukraine* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Recognizing the importance of access to information and communications technology for the full enjoyment of human rights, strengthening democracy, the rule of law and empowering civic engagement, attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and bridging all digital divides, Recognizing that digital divides, including age, disability, gender, geographical, urban and rural divides, may reflect and amplify existing social, cultural and economic inequalities, [...], Emphasizing also that, in the digital age, technical solutions to secure and protect the privacy and confidentiality of digital communications, including measures for encryption and anonymity, are important to ensure the enjoyment of all human rights offline and online, [...]</p> <p>Deeply concerned at all human rights violations and abuses committed against persons for exercising their human rights and fundamental freedoms on the Internet and the impunity for these violations and abuses, [...]</p> <p>1. Affirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in particular freedom of expression, which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through any media of one's choice, in accordance with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;</p> <p>2. Condemns unequivocally all human rights violations and abuses committed against persons for exercising their human rights and fundamental freedoms on the Internet, and calls upon all States to ensure accountability and effective remedies in this regard, in accordance with their international obligations; [...];</p> <p>6. Calls upon all States to accelerate efforts to bridge digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and to ensure</p>	<p>Introduced by: Sweden (on behalf of the core group). <i>17 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Chile, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), United States. Lithuania, Finland. PBIs: Yes, 105 000 Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: China, Argentina.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC47 (2021): Adopted with 43 votes in favour [A:0, N:4].</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>meaningful connectivity, use of information and communications technology, promotion of open and secure digital access and digital inclusion [...];</p> <p>[...] 9. Condemns unequivocally measures in violation of international human rights law that prevent or disrupt an individual's ability to seek, receive or impart information online, as well as other measures that prevent or disrupt access to meaningful connectivity [...];</p> <p>[...] 11. Calls upon all States to address security concerns on the Internet in accordance with their international human rights obligations to ensure the protection of all human rights online, [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.29/Rev.1 Human rights and Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Mexico, Guatemala</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Australia,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Canada,* Colombia,* Costa Rica, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Namibia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>[...] Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and needs of Indigenous women, children, young persons, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, and to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination in this regard [...],</p> <p>Expressing its concern that Indigenous Peoples experience disproportionately high levels of violence and rates of incarceration and disability, driven by multiple factors, including exposure to dangerous working conditions, environmental pollution, systemic poverty, racism and discrimination, as well as lower standards of living, malnutrition and lack of access to or poor quality of available health services, especially in remote areas,</p> <p>[...] 19. Calls upon States to give due consideration to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and to all forms of violence and discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, faced by Indigenous Peoples [...];</p> <p>20. Urges States to take appropriate measures to protect Indigenous children, in particular girls and young persons, from all forms of violence, and to ensure that all human rights violations and abuses against them are investigated, that perpetrators are held accountable, that appropriate preventive measures are put in place and that there is access to effective remedies and reparations;</p>	<p>Introduced by: Mexico. <i>7 Additional co-sponsors.</i></p> <p>General Comments: United States, Finland, Honduras, Brazil, Cuba, Paraguay, Indonesia. PBIs: Yes, 42 500 Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Algeria, Argentina, Romania.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>21. Also urges States to take appropriate measures to ensure the continued improvement of the economic and social conditions of Indigenous persons with disabilities [...]; [...]</p> <p>23. Calls upon States to engage Indigenous Peoples meaningfully in transitional justice processes and in peace agreement negotiations, peacebuilding initiatives, constructive arrangement processes and conflict resolution mechanisms in matters that may affect them, [...]; [...]</p> <p>36. Condemns the increase in cases of intimidation, harassment and reprisals against Indigenous human rights defenders and Indigenous leaders [...];</p> <p>37. Urges States, in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples, to take all measures necessary and emergency responses, with a gender perspective, to ensure the rights, protection and safety of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous human rights defenders and leaders, including Indigenous women human rights defenders, and to ensure that all human rights violations and abuses against them are investigated, that the perpetrators are held accountable, that appropriate preventive measures are put in place, and that there is access to effective remedies and reparation, including guarantees of non-recurrence; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.30 Youth and human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> El Salvador, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Tunisia, Uzbekistan</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* El Salvador,* France, Georgia, Greece,* Guatemala,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Montenegro,</p>	<p>Underlining the important role that youth can play in the promotion of peace and security, particularly in the implementation of the youth, peace and security agenda, sustainable development and human rights and the importance of the active, meaningful, safe and inclusive participation of youth in decision-making processes, [...]</p> <p>Expressing concern about the barriers faced by young people, inter alia, those living in rural and remote areas, in accessing digital education, particularly the digital divide, [...],</p> <p>Noting with concern the considerable barriers faced by young persons with disabilities, including stigma, discrimination and lack of accessible assistive devices and technologies and adapted digital platforms, putting at risk</p>	<p>Introduced by: El Salvador.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Amendments: Argentina introduced amendment L.39 on language concerning UCMs' impacts to young people [the idea faced lack of interests].</p> <p>Romania did not accept the amendments, called for a vote.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Netherlands regretted about the non-consensual languages. Will vote against to preserve the languages. Lithuania.</p> </div>

	<p><i>Morocco, Namibia,* North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Republic of Moldova,* Romania, San Marino,* Spain,* Tunisia* and Uzbekistan*</i></p>	<p>their enjoyment of the right to education in an equitable and inclusive manner, [...] 4. Recognizes that the participation and representation of youth in institutional political processes and policymaking are low compared with those of other age groups and that young people are not proportionately represented in political institutions, such as parliaments, political parties and public administrations; [...] 7. Urges States to promote equal opportunities for all, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against young people, including that based on age, race, colour, sex, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status; 8. Calls upon all States to guarantee a safe and enabling environment for meaningful youth participation that fully respects the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, in accordance with relevant and applicable international human rights instruments; [...] 12. Urges States to address the challenges faced by girls and young women, as well as gender stereotypes that perpetuate all forms of discrimination and violence against girls and young women, [...], [...] 13. Also urges States to address the barriers faced by young persons with disabilities, including by ensuring access on an equal basis to productive employment and decent work, economic and financial resources and disability-inclusive infrastructure and services [...], [...].</p>	<p><u>Voting on amendment:</u> L.39 rejected by the Council (Y:11 A:11 N:24).</p> <p><i>21 Additional co-sponsors.</i></p> <p>General Comments: Kirgizstan, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Honduras.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 127 700 total non-recurrent.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: None.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p><u>A/HRC/57/L.31/Rev.1</u> Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Marshall Islands, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of The), Panama, Paraguay, Poland</i></p>	<p>[...] Recognizing that, while the human rights implications of the adverse impact of climate change affect individuals and communities around the world, [...],</p> <p>1. Emphasizes that, while taking steps to respond to climate change, States must ensure that they meet their obligations under international human rights law; [...]</p> <p>3. Decides to extend for a period of three years the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the promotion and</p>	<p>Introduced by: Marshall Island.</p> <p><i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Sudan, Malaysia, Dominican Republic, France, China, Indonesia.</p>

	<p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Austria,* Bahamas,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Fiji,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Namibia,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Panama,* Paraguay, Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sudan, Sweden,* Switzerland* and Ukraine*</i></p>	<p>protection of human rights in the context of climate change [...]; [...] 8. Calls upon all States and all stakeholders to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change in the performance of the mandate, [...]; [...] 9. Encourages all relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, national independent monitoring frameworks, civil society, the private sector, donors and development agencies to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur to enable the mandate holder to fulfil the mandate; [...].</p>	<p>PBIs: Yes, 3 177 000 Total requirements for the mandate period.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina, Costa Rica, Japan, United States.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.33 (oral revision) Promoting accessibility for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: China, Cameroon, Honduras, Pakistan, Türkiye</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Cameroon, China, Honduras, Namibia,* Pakistan,* Russian Federation,* Türkiye* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i></p>	<p>[...] Acknowledging that accessibility is essential for all, including persons with disabilities, older persons and other persons in vulnerable situations, to participate in all aspects of life and enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms fully, equally and effectively, Recognizing that physical, digital, social, economic, legal and policy barriers to accessibility may hinder the enjoyment of all human rights, and emphasizing the need for the removal of such barriers through laws, policies, standards, training, technologies and care and support systems, with a human rights focus on empowering women and girls, [...], 1. Recognizes the importance of promoting accessibility to fully enjoy all human rights by all, including persons with disabilities, older persons and other persons in vulnerable situations; 2. Encourages States to take into account the promotion of accessibility in national laws, development plans and policies, urban and rural planning and public service delivery and to take appropriate measures to raise awareness</p>	<p>Introduced by: China. <i>20 Additional co-sponsors.</i></p> <p>General Comments: Cameroon, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Cuba, Sudan, Honduras, Dominica Republic, Benin.</p> <p>PBIs: No.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: United States, Japan.</p> <p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>throughout society to create accessible environments for all; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.34 Equal participation in political and public affairs</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Czechia, Botswana, Indonesia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium, Botswana,* Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, Georgia, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Indonesia, Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro, Namibia,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden* and Ukraine*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming that all citizens shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, [...],</p> <p>Reaffirming also that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems, and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,</p> <p>[...] Reaffirming that the full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making, as well as that of girls, free from violence and discrimination, both online and offline, is essential to the promotion of women’s empowerment and to the achievement of gender equality, inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, the rule of law, peace and democracy,</p> <p>[...] Recognizing that the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, to peaceful assembly, to freedom of association and to education, access to information, and inclusive economic empowerment are among the essential conditions for equal participation in political and public affairs and must be promoted and protected, both online and offline,</p> <p>[...] 1. Expresses concern that, despite progress made towards the full implementation of the right to participate in political and public affairs worldwide, many people continue to face obstacles [...];</p> <p>2. Recognizes that women and girls, young persons, persons belonging to marginalized groups or national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, people of African descent, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations are among those who are most affected by discrimination in participation in political and public affairs, [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: Czechia. <i>25 Additional co-sponsors.</i></p> <p>General Comments: Lithuania, France. PBIs: Yes, 92 900 Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC48 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>

		<p>4. Urges all States to ensure that every citizen can participate fully, effectively and meaningfully in political and public affairs [...];</p> <p>[...] 6. Strongly condemns any manipulation of election processes, coercion and tampering with vote counts, particularly when done by States, as well as by other actors, and calls upon all States to respect the rule of law and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.35/Rev.1 (oral revision) Elimination of domestic violence</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Armenia,* Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Germany, Guatemala,* Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Namibia,* Peru,* Republic of Korea,* Spain* and Uzbekistan*</p>	<p>[...] Stressing that domestic violence is one of the most common and least visible forms of violence and can be perpetrated against anyone, regardless of socioeconomic background and level of education, can take many different forms, including physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence, imminent harm to safety, health or well-being, neglect and the threat of actions, occurs within households, in the private or public sphere, and includes violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, most often between current or former spouses or partners and those related through blood or intimacy, and that its consequences are long-lasting and profound and affect many areas in the lives of victims and their communities,</p> <p>[...] Emphasizing that women’s poverty and lack of empowerment, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, as well as women’s marginalization resulting from their exclusion from social and economic policies, political life and the benefits of education and sustainable development, can place them at increased risk of violence, [...],</p> <p>[...] Concerned that children with disabilities, in particular girls with disabilities, are often at greater risk, both within and outside the home, including in institutions, of stigmatization, discrimination or exclusion and are frequently subjected to domestic violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Kazakhstan. <i>39 Additional co-sponsors.</i></p> <p>General Comments: Kyrgyzstan, China, Costa Rica, France, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), United States, Bulgaria, Germany, Brazil, Japan, Dominica Republic, Somalia, Chile.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 240 500 Additional Total (non-recurrent)</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Argentina.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Voting history: NEW INITIATIVE.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>[...] Deeply concerned about the particular risk of the marginalization of and discrimination, abuse and violence, including domestic violence, against persons with disabilities of all ages, and that persons with disabilities who face domestic violence are frequently more economically, physically or emotionally dependent on their abusers, who often act as caregivers, a situation that prevents persons with disabilities from leaving abusive relationships and leads to further social isolation,</p> <p>[...] 2. Strongly condemns and calls for the elimination of domestic violence, while recognizing that it is an impediment to the full realization of human rights and freedoms for all and to the achievement of gender equality [...];</p> <p>3. Encourages all States to take effective action: (a) To prevent and eliminate domestic violence against women and girls, as they are disproportionately affected by such violence [...]; [...] (d) To take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities [...];</p> <p>[...] 4. Calls upon States to take effective action to prevent and eliminate domestic violence without delay and to support and protect all victims and, where applicable, survivors [...].</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qatar welcomed the adoption by consensus and constructive dialogues. Concerned about gender identity or sexual-reproductive health issues that have no consensual agreements. Stressed the critical role of family and the responsibility to respect human rights, combating discrimination and domestic violence. National legislation needs to be taken into account. • Argentina: L.9 on the Freedom of expression. Concerned about hate speech has been used. Pluralist debate. L.30 restated its commitment to protecting individual rights without any distinction, in line with the 2030 Agenda. • Indonesia particularly supported L.19, the right to development. Part of the core group on L.34. Affirmed that in several resolutions the core group failed to achieve a balanced approach that fully reflected the position of all Countries, they chose to prioritize the mainstreaming of highly controversial concepts undermining general support for resolutions that should have a focus on real and pressing challenges. Conservative Gender distinction: male and female. L.29/Rev.1 failure to include ‘local communities’ particularly when addressing vulnerable groups. For States that are not using indigenous people, this will result in more inclusivity. • China was part of the core group of the resolution L.33. Human rights are universal and non-discriminate and the goal of promoting and protecting human rights should be based on those principles. Accessibility to specific groups is vital. 			

- **United States:** although not part of the Convention on ESCR, as a signatory, it supports policies to enhance respect for ESCR domestically.
- **Honduras:** reaffirmed national commitments to the promotion and protection of human rights. It also supported resolutions under the Agenda Item 3. Focusing on L.21 affirmed the importance of the right to education (OP3: the importance of respecting national reality and different approaches in ensuring education).

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

A/HRC/57/L.4

Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation

Submitted by: Luxembourg, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, N. Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* the Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,**

[...] Gravely concerned at the continued significant deterioration of the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, in particular at reports of the extrajudicial killing of government critics, severe restrictions on the rights to freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, both online and offline, to silence dissent, anti-war expression and other peaceful activities vital for the functioning of a democratic society, [...],

Expressing its deep concern at the reported mass arbitrary arrests, detentions and harassment of the persons [...],

[...] Calling upon the Russian authorities to immediately and unconditionally release and effectively rehabilitate all those persons arbitrarily or unlawfully detained, arrested, charged or sentenced on politically motivated grounds or for exercising their human rights,

Noting with deep concern the legislative measures to increasingly restrict the freedoms of peaceful assembly, association and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, both online and offline [...],

[...] 1. Strongly urges the Russian authorities to comply with all of the State’s obligations under international human rights law;

2. Urges the Russian authorities to uphold the fundamental freedoms of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, and political participation, and a democratic election process, [...];

[...] 4. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation as

Introduced by: Luxembourg (on behalf of the EU).

Additional co-sponsors

General Comments: Bulgaria, Montenegro, United States, Finland, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, France, the Netherlands.

PBIs: Yes, 959 900 Total 2025.

Explanation of vote before the vote: Cuba, Eritrea, China.

Adopted with 20 votes in favor.

For: 20 Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, United States of America.

Abstain: 19 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates.

Against: 8 Burundi, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan, Viet Nam.

	<p><i>Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>defined by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 54/23 for a period of one year [...]; [...].</p>	<p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted with 18 votes in favor [A: 7, N: 22].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.8 Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Canada, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Paraguay, Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America and Uruguay*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect, respect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their population and to fulfil their obligations under the human rights treaties, agreements and other instruments to which they are parties, as well as their human rights commitments, [...]</p> <p>Expressing concern that the ongoing crisis continues to have a disproportionate impact on the rights of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, Indigenous Peoples, particularly in the Arco Minero del Orinoco region, and other persons belonging to groups in vulnerable situations, [...]</p> <p>Deeply concerned by all human rights violations and abuses committed against persons for exercising their human rights and fundamental freedoms on the Internet, and alarmed at reports of closures of media outlets, surveillance, blocking and shutdowns of websites and digital platforms, [...]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, some of which, according to the independent international fact-finding mission, may amount to crimes against humanity; 2. Urges the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to implement fully and immediately the recommendations contained in the recent reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the independent international fact-finding mission and to investigate all violations and abuses of human rights and hold those responsible to account; 	<p>Introduced by: Chile, Argentina.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Amendments: Eritrea introduced amendment L.40. Cuba introduced amendment L.41 on UCM. Belarus introduced L.42 on migrant issue. The Russian Federation introduced L.43 on reducing the discussion on the matter. Cuba presented the oral amendment.</p> <p>Argentina did not accept the amendments, called for a vote.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote on L.40: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), United States, Paraguay, Luxembourg. Explanation of vote before the vote on L.41: Chile, China, Eritrea [withdraw from the co-sponsors] will vote in favor, Finland. Explanation of vote before the vote on L.42: France, Paraguay, United States. Explanation of vote before the vote on L.43: Argentina, United States, Germany. Explanation before the vote on the oral amendment: Argentina, Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Georgia, Netherlands.</p> </div>

		<p>[...] 6. Urges the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to immediately and unconditionally release all arbitrarily detained persons [...];</p> <p>[...] 14. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to monitor, report on and provide technical cooperation with a view to improving the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;</p> <p>[...] 16. Decides to extend for a period of two years the mandate of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela [...]; [...].</p>	<div data-bbox="1563 220 2063 443" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>Voting on amendment:</u> L.40 rejected by the Council (Y:5 A:20 N:21); L.41 rejected by the Council (Y:11 A:12 N:22); L.42 rejected by the Council (Y:6 A:18 N:22); L.43 rejected by the Council (Y:8 A:18 N:21). Oral amendment rejected by the Council (Y:6 A:18 N:23).</p> </div> <p><i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>Country concerned: Venezuela.</p> <p>General Comments: Cuba.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 2 912 500 total non-recurrent.</p> <p>Explanations of votes before the vote: Germany [withdraw from the co-sponsors], China, Cuba, Eritrea, Honduras, Brazil.</p> <p><u>Adopted with votes in favor.</u></p> <div data-bbox="1547 879 2063 1350" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>For: 23 Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, Somalia, United States of America.</p> <p>Abstain: 18 Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Qatar, South Africa, United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>Against: 6 Algeria, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Sudan, Viet Nam.</p> </div>
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			<p>Voting history: HRC45: adopted with 24 votes in favor [A: 17; N:6]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.11 Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, Türkiye, United States of America</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Poland,* Portugal,* Qatar, Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Türkiye,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming also its strong commitment to full respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,</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, [...]</p> <p>Noting with grave concern the findings of the Commission of Inquiry, including its most recent report, [...]</p> <p>[...] Condemning the significant number of reports of abuses against children by the Syrian regime, including the targeting and torturing of children to punish them for their familial relationships, real or assumed, with political dissidents, members of the armed opposition and activist groups and the use of detained children to compel their parents and other relatives associated with opposition fighters to surrender [...], [...]</p> <p>Expressing concern that girls have been uniquely affected by the conflict, as it has exacerbated existing gender inequalities and increased their vulnerability and caregiving responsibilities, further limiting their access to education and reducing their future power in decision-making processes relating to their own lives and their communities,</p> <p>Noting with concern the situation of internally displaced persons, and of persons in camps, as described by the Commission of Inquiry, the majority of whom are women and children, who are especially vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence, [...],</p>	<p>Introduced by: The UK. <i>8 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Japan, France.</p> <p>Country concerned: Syrian Arab Republic.</p> <p>PBIs: No.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Cuba, Eritrea, Chile, China, Brazil.</p> <p>Adopted with 26 votes in favor.</p> <p>For: 26 Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p>Abstain: 17 Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Against: 4 Burundi, China, Cuba, Eritrea.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted with 24 votes in favor [A:18, N:4].</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. Condemns the attacks against civilian objects, such as schools, as reported by the Commission of Inquiry, and the negative effects of the ongoing conflict on the rights and welfare of children [...];</p> <p>[...] 7. Urges all parties to immediately respect and protect the full enjoyment by children of all their human rights, and to prevent, and to protect children from, all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, child, early and forced marriage, denial of humanitarian access, exploitation, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and violations and abuses, including the recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict, in contravention of international law, and attacks on schools, in contravention of international law;</p> <p>[...] 11. Strongly reiterates the call of the Secretary-General for a global ceasefire, the call of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria for a complete, immediate and nationwide ceasefire throughout the Syrian Arab Republic and the recommendation made by the Commission of Inquiry to immediately institute a permanent ceasefire in order to provide the space for Syrian-led negotiations [...]; [...].</p>	<p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
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<p><u>A/HRC/57/L.12</u> Situation of human rights in Burundi</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Hungary (on behalf of the European Union)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming full respect for the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Burundi,</p> <p>Reaffirming also that States have the obligation to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms, Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its population in compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as applicable,</p> <p>[...] Expressing deep concern about human rights violations and abuses in Burundi, [...],</p> <p>1. Strongly condemns all human rights violations and abuses committed in Burundi, including those involving extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention, acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and sexual and gender-based violence, and calls for an immediate end to these violations and abuses and for the full respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;</p> <p>2. Urges the Government of Burundi to guarantee the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association, and deplores the reduced space for civil society [...];</p> <p>[...] 8. Also calls upon the Government of Burundi to refrain from all acts of intimidation or reprisal against human rights defenders, including those who are cooperating with international human rights mechanisms and the Human Rights Council;</p> <p>[...] 10. Calls upon the Government of Burundi to take meaningful steps to address discrimination in all its forms and to ensure for all individuals within its territory full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with international human rights law;</p>	<p>Introduced by: Hungary (on behalf of the EU) <i>Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: None. PBIs: Yes, 526 500 Total Requirements.</p> <p>Country concerned: Burundi, rejected two paragraphs.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Eritrea, China. <u>Adopted with 22 votes in favor.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #fff9c4;"> <p>For: 22 Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p>Abstain: 15 Algeria, Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Qatar, South Africa, United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>Against: 10 Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Viet Nam.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0e0e0;"> <p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
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		11. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi for a further period of one year [...]; [...].	
Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 4):			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil. 			

Item 8 – Human rights bodies and mechanisms			
<p><u>A/HRC/57/L.16</u> (Orally revised) National human rights institutions</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Australia, Timor-Leste</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola,* Armenia,* Australia,* Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, Samoa,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,*</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, [...], Concerned that, despite the various instruments and undertakings, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society and violations and abuses of their human rights in places throughout the world,</p> <p>[...] Reaffirming the importance of, and welcoming the rapidly growing interest and progress throughout the world in, establishing and strengthening independent, pluralistic national human rights institutions, in accordance with the Paris Principles, [...],</p> <p>Encouraging greater efforts to investigate and respond to increasing reports of acts of intimidation and cases of reprisal against national human rights institutions, their members and staff and those who cooperate or seek to cooperate with them,</p> <p>[...] 3. Encourages States to establish effective, independent, pluralistic and adequately resourced national human rights institutions [...];</p>	<p>Introduced by: Timor-Leste, Australia. <i>16 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: None. PBIs: Yes, 993 500 Additional Total Recurrent.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: China. <i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted with 21 votes in favour [A:7, N:19].</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

	<p><i>Spain,* Sweden,* Thailand,* Timor-Leste* and Ukraine*</i></p>	<p>4. Stresses the importance of the financial and administrative independence and the stability of national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, [...];</p> <p>9. Recognizes the contribution that national human rights institutions have made to the promotion and protection, and prevention of violations, of human rights by exercising their mandates and functions consistent with the Paris Principles, and encourages them to continue to do so, [...];</p> <p>[...] 13. Invites national human rights institutions to include in their cooperation the exchange of best practices on strengthening their liaison role between their Governments and civil society, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, Indigenous Peoples, persons belonging to minorities, minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations; [...].</p>	
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<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><u>A/HRC/57/L.25</u> Education as a tool to prevent racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Brazil, Colombia, Portugal, South Africa</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Ecuador,* Finland, Ireland,* Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands,* Monaco,* Namibia,* Peru,* Portugal,* San Marino,* South Africa, Spain* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Acknowledging the importance of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as a milestone in highlighting the essential role of education in the common fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, [...] Recognizing the critical importance of an inclusive and equitable quality education and noting that education systems should nurture cultural diversity with a view to protecting cultural rights and fostering mutual understanding, respect for diversity and tolerance,</p> <p>Noting that education systems and educational institutions have an important role and responsibility in addressing and eliminating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Brazil. <i>19 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: South Africa, United States, Algeria, Chile, Somalia.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 149 800 Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: None.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC22 (2013): Adopted with 46 votes in favour [A: 1, N:0].</p>

		<p>[...] Recognizing also that new and emerging digital technologies have the potential to facilitate efforts to accelerate human progress, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including economic, social and cultural rights, and to bridge all digital divides, while also acknowledging that the potential risks posed by the digital environment can entail different forms of violence and harm,</p> <p>1. Underlines the need for increased political will and commitment in using education as a tool to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;</p> <p>[...] 5. Underlines the essential role of education, including human rights education and education that is responsive to and respects cultural diversity, especially among children and young people, in the prevention and eradication of all forms of intolerance and discrimination, [...];</p> <p>6. Urges States, in particular: (a) To adopt and implement laws, policies and programmes that prohibit and combat discrimination on the basis of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, at all levels of education, both formal and non-formal; (b) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate obstacles limiting the access to education; (c) To ensure that all children have access without discrimination to equitable quality education; [...].</p>	<p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.36/Rev.1 From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Colombia, Ecuador,* Gambia** and Russian Federation*</i></p>	<p>[...] Noting with concern that the lack of public knowledge about the content of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action has constituted a serious obstacle in generating political will for its full and effective implementation, Recognizing that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance have a deep negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights and therefore require a united and comprehensive response from States, [...], Underlining the importance of removing legal obstacles and eliminating discriminatory practices that hamper individuals,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Gambia. <i>3 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Paraguay, China, United States of America, Germany, Netherlands.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 149 800 Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanation of vote after the vote: Gambia. Adopted with 30 votes in favour.</p>

		<p>including Africans and people of African descent, from participating fully in the public and political life of the countries in which they live, including the lack of the exercise of their full citizenship rights, [...],</p> <p>1. Underscores the importance of political will and commitment to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;</p> <p>2. Underlines the imperative need for the full and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as the instructive outcome document of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance for combating the scourge of racism, [...]; [...];</p> <p>4. Stresses in this respect the need to also address stereotypes, stigmatization and identity-assignment based on race as essential in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; [...];</p> <p>25. Strongly condemns the allegations of discriminatory treatment, unlawful deportations, excessive use of force against and deaths of African migrants and migrants of African descent, including refugees and asylum-seekers, at the hands of law enforcement officials engaged in migration and border governance in different countries;</p> <p>26. Calls upon States to ensure proper accountability measures and reparations for human rights violations at their borders and to adopt a racial justice approach, including by adopting policies to address structural racism in the management of international migration flows; [...].</p>	<p>For: 30 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Abstain: 12 Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Georgia, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania.</p> <p>Against: 5 Albania, France, Germany, Netherlands, United States of America.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted with 33 votes in favour [A:7, N:7].</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
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Item 10 – Technical assistance and capacity-building			
<p><u>A/HRC/57/L.14</u> Technical assistance and capacity building to</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Marshall Islands, Fiji, Kiribati,</i></p>	<p>Noting with concern the adverse impact of the recent regular budget liquidity crisis affecting the United Nations on the work</p>	<p>Introduced by: Vanuatu. <i>10 Additional co-sponsors</i></p>

<p>address the Human Rights implications of the nuclear legacy in the Marshall Islands</p>	<p><i>Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Samoa, Vanuatu</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Australia,* Austria,* Costa Rica, Fiji,* Germany, Ireland,* Kazakhstan, Kiribati,* Luxembourg, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Micronesia (Federated States of),* Nauru,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* Philippines,* Samoa* and Vanuatu*</i></p>	<p>of the Human Rights Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, [...], Recalling also the report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment on a non-toxic environment, in which he reported that people in the Marshall Islands continued to suffer the adverse effects of radiation from nuclear tests, resulting in elevated levels of cancer, birth defects and psychological trauma that continued to the present day, and that Marshallese women and girls suffered disproportionately from thyroid and other cancers and from reproductive health problems, [...],</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaffirms the importance of addressing the adverse impact of the nuclear legacy on the realization and enjoyment of human rights by the people of the Marshall Islands; 2. Urges States, all relevant United Nations agencies, as one United Nations, and other stakeholders to support the Government of the Marshall Islands in its efforts to improve the health of its people and environment; 3. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to cooperate with the Government of the Marshall Islands in the field of human rights and to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to the National Nuclear Commission of the Marshall Islands in advancing its national strategy for nuclear justice and determining its technical assistance and capacity-building needs to pursue transitional justice in its efforts to address the nuclear legacy; [...]. 	<p>General Comments: Kazakhstan, India, Germany, South Africa, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, United States of America.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 1 026 400 Total non-recurrent</p> <p>Explanation of vote after the vote: None. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted with 21 votes in favour [A:7, N:19].</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.15 Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* France, Germany, Iceland,* Ireland,* Latvia,*</i></p>	<p>Recognizing that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights in Somalia rests with the Federal Government of Somalia, and that enhancing the legal framework, human rights protection systems and the capacity, transparency and legitimacy of institutions is essential to help to combat impunity and to improve accountability for human rights violations and abuses and to encourage reconciliation, [...], 1. Welcomes the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to improving the situation of human rights in</p>	<p>Introduced by: The UK. <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>Concerned country: Somalia.</p> <p>General Comments: United States.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 458 700 Total Requirements.</p> <p>Explanation of vote after the vote: None.</p>

	<p><i>Luxembourg, Malta,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Romania, Somalia, Sweden,* Türkiye,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Somalia, and in that regard also welcomes: (a) The Somalia security sector development plan, which should support the emergence of effective Somali security institutions and the progressive handover of responsibility from the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia to increased Somali ownership, while expressing appreciation, in particular, that this approach is underpinned by a focus on the rule of law, reconciliation, justice, respect for human rights and the protection of women and children, and girls in particular; [...]; 3. Expresses concern at the reports of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia, emphasizes that all armed actors should uphold respect for international humanitarian law and human rights for all and hold accountable all those responsible for such violations and abuses and related crimes, [...]; [...]; 5. Expresses concern that internally displaced persons, including those who may be in vulnerable situations, who may include women, children, young persons, persons with disabilities and persons belonging to minority and marginalized groups, are the most at risk of violence, abuse and violations; [...]; 11. Also expresses concern at the arrest and imprisonment of several individuals for practising their religious beliefs, and calls for freedom of religion or belief to be respected; 12. Further expresses concern about the large number of instances of the six types of grave violations committed against children in armed conflict as identified by the Secretary-General and documented in his annual report [...]; [...] 20. Decides to renew the mandate of Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, under agenda item 10, for a period of one year, to assess, monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Somalia, with a view to making recommendations on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights; [...].</p>	<p><u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Voting history: HRC48 (2021): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.18</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Thailand, Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia,</i></p>	<p>[...] Noting that a number of States have utilized relevant United Nations funds to support technical assistance and</p>	<p>Introduced by: Thailand. <i>20 Additional co-sponsors</i></p>

<p>Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Türkiye</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Brazil, Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica, Croatia,* Ecuador,* Guatemala,* Honduras, Iceland,* Indonesia, Italy,* Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta,* Marshall Islands,* Morocco, Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Qatar, Samoa,* Singapore,* Spain,* Thailand,* Türkiye* and Ukraine*</i></p>	<p>capacity-building in the field of human rights in the implementation of their human rights obligations and commitments, and underlining the need to further promote the visibility of these funds, to facilitate the way to solicit them, and to strengthen efforts to enhance their complementarity,</p> <p>[...] Stressing the need to raise awareness about the importance of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights, which would accelerate the implementation of activities in this area, with a view to improving human rights situations worldwide, and also the need to maintain the spirit of constructive cooperation and non-politicization,</p> <p>[...] Recognizing the distinct, complementary and mutually reinforcing roles of national human rights institutions and of national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up as key national actors, [...]</p> <p>1. Emphasizes that the general debate under agenda item 10 is an essential platform for members and observers of the Human Rights Council to openly and safely share their visions and views, and concrete experiences, challenges, progress and achievements [...];</p> <p>2. Reiterates that technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights continue to be based on consultations with and with the consent of the States concerned [...];</p> <p>[...] 5. Reaffirms the ongoing need for enhanced voluntary contributions to the relevant United Nations funds to support technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights, encourages States to continue to make contributions to these funds [...]; [...].</p>	<p>General Comments: Brazil, Honduras, Paraguay, Somalia,</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 119 300 Additional total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: none.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.20 Cooperation with Georgia</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Georgia.</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia,* Cyprus,*</i></p>	<p>Expressing serious concern that the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions with regard to Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia, have not been implemented,</p>	<p>Introduced by: Georgia.</p> <p><i>9 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Belgium (on behalf of the EU), Japan, Bulgaria, Finland.</p> <p>PBIs: Yes, 23 400 Additional Total (non-recurrent)</p>

	<p><i>Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia,* Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia,* Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania, San Marino,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Türkiye,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America</i></p>	<p>Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, Reaffirming also the primary responsibility of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, Noting with concern the grave situation of human rights in both Georgian regions, particularly owing to growing violations and restrictions on humanitarian access, Expressing serious concern further over arbitrary detentions and kidnappings, including of women, children and older persons, which in some cases involve shooting, torture and other forms of ill-treatment and continue to have a negative impact on human security and the health of conflict-affected people and restrict their freedom of movement, Expressing serious concern also at the repeated denial of access to international and regional monitors, including the United Nations human rights mechanisms, to both Georgian regions by the authorities exercising effective control in those regions, [...] 1. Demands that immediate and unimpeded access be given to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international and regional human rights mechanisms to Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia; [...].</p>	<p>Explanation of vote before the vote: Eritrea, Luxembourg, Brazil, Honduras.</p> <p><u>Adopted with 24 votes in favour.</u></p> <p>For: 24 Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, United States of America.</p> <p>Abstain: 20 Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.</p> <p>Against: 3 China, Cuba, Eritrea.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC52 (2023): Adopted with 22 votes in favour [A:21, N:4].</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.32 Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: United Arab Emirates* and State of Palestine**</i></p>	<p>Recognizing the primary responsibility of States to promote and protect human rights, Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Yemen, Recognizing that the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights are essential factors in ensuring a fair and equal justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability for Yemen, [...] 8. Expresses deep concern at the serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in Yemen committed by all parties to the conflict, including those involving sexual and</p>	<p>Introduced by: United Arab Emirates. <i>1 Additional co-sponsor</i></p> <p>General Comments: Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Qatar (on behalf of the GCC), Belgium, United States. PBIs: Yes, 529 000 Total non-recurrent.</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: None. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u></p>

		<p>gender-based violence, the continued recruitment of children, contrary to international treaties, the abduction of political activists, the violations of human rights against journalists and the killing of civilians;</p> <p>[...] 10. Calls upon all parties to the conflict in Yemen to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to immediately cease attacks on civilians, including on those delivering medical supplies and on aid workers, and to facilitate rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to the affected population nationwide;</p> <p>11. Expresses deep concern at all attacks against civilian objects, in violation of international humanitarian law [...];</p> <p>12. Urges the Government of Yemen to take measures to protect civilians and to take appropriate measures with a view to ending impunity for all cases involving violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, violence against journalists and the detention of journalists and political activists; [...].</p>	<p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>
<p>A/HRC/57/L.37 Assistance technique et renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des droits de l'homme en République démocratique du Congo</p>	<p><i>Submitted by:</i> Gambia (on behalf of the Group of African States)</p> <p><i>Co-sponsors:</i> Gambia</p>	<p>Deeply concerned about the continuing human rights violations and abuses, including those committed against women and children, particularly in conflict-affected areas, Concerned about the deteriorating security and human rights conditions in some sectors in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo [...],</p> <p>[...] Concerned about the humanitarian consequences of the violence affecting civilian populations, particularly women and children, which have led to a significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons and persons in need of humanitarian assistance,</p> <p>[...] Expressing its concern at the documented cases of sexual violence, including rape and sexual slavery, the killing and maiming of children and the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, documented in the reports of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence and on children and armed conflict, [...],</p> <p>1. Condemns all violations of human rights and abuses, as well as the illicit exploitation of natural resources, in particular in</p>	<p>Introduced by: Gambia. 4 Additional co-sponsors</p> <p>General Comments: France. Country concerned: Democratic Republic of Congo. PBIs: Yes, 555 800 Additional Total (non-recurrent).</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: United States.</p> <p>Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> <p>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>the areas affected by armed or intercommunal conflict in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where the situation continues to lead to significant population displacement; [...];</p> <p>15. Decides to renew, for one year, the mandate of the team of international experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo [...]; [...].</p>	
<p>A/HRC/57/L.38/Rev.1 Assistance technique et renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des droits de l’homme en République centrafricaine</p>	<p><i>Submitted by: Gambia (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i></p> <p><i>Co-sponsors: France, Gambia* and Luxembourg</i></p>	<p>Recalling that the Central African Republic bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, [...], Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic, [...],</p> <p>Condemning the attacks on humanitarian and medical personnel and civilian and humanitarian facilities and infrastructure, the taxation of humanitarian aid by armed groups in a context where the number of displaced persons is increasing and the number of refugees remains very high, and the fact that more than half of the country’s population continues to need humanitarian assistance in order to survive, [...] 1. Strongly condemns all human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including killings, acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, conflict-related, sexual and other gender-based violence, abductions, arbitrary arrests and deprivation of liberty, extortion and looting, the recruitment and use of children, the occupation of schools and attacks on schools, the injured and the sick, medical personnel, health facilities and medical vehicles, and the denial of humanitarian assistance, the illegal destruction of property and all violations committed against civilians, in particular populations in situations of vulnerability, including women, children and displaced persons, and stresses that those responsible for such violations and abuses must be held accountable for their actions and brought to justice;</p> <p>2. Also strongly condemns the targeted attacks launched by armed groups against civilians, humanitarian workers, health</p>	<p>Introduced by: Gambia (on behalf of the African Group). <i>7 Additional co-sponsors</i></p> <p>General Comments: Cameroon, France. Country concerned: Central African Republic. PBIs: Yes, 19 000 Additional Total (non-recurrent)</p> <p>Explanation of vote before the vote: United States.</p> <p><i>Adopted without a vote.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Voting history: HRC54 (2023): Adopted without a vote.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</p>

		<p>workers, humanitarian supplies and United Nations personnel [...];</p> <p>3. Reiterates its call for an immediate end to all human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law committed by all parties, for strict respect for all human rights and all fundamental freedoms, for victims to have access to justice and for the re-establishment of the rule of law in the country; [...];</p> <p>9. Urges all parties in the Central African Republic to protect all civilians, in particular women and children, against sexual and gender-based violence; [...];</p> <p>21. Urges all parties to protect and to regard as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from the armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to protect, release and reintegrate in a sustainable manner all children associated with the armed forces and armed groups and to implement rehabilitation and reintegration programmes that take into account the specific needs of girls, in particular those who have been victims of violence; [...].</p>	
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