

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 62nd SESSION

ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

(06- 08 July 2026)



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Draft Text	Main Sponsors	Text of the Draft	Action on the Draft
Item 1 – Organizational and procedural matters			
<u>A/HRC/62/L.48: Human rights situation in and around El Obeid, in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan</u>	<i><u>Sponsored by:</u> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands</i> <i><u>Co-sponsors:</u> Albania, Andorra,* Austria,* Belgium,* Croatia,* Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Iceland, Ireland,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	[...] Reaffirming that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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, Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for ensuring respect for, and for the promotion of and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and recalling that all parties to the armed conflict have the responsibility to act in accordance with international humanitarian law, [...] 1. Strongly condemns the escalating violence committed by the Rapid Support Forces and their associated and allied forces in and around El Obeid following 18 months of siege-like conditions, which have had a serious impact on civilian access to basic services and resulted in loss of civilian lives;1 2. Expresses deep concern about the imminent risk of large-scale atrocities by the Rapid Support Forces. including conflict-related sexual violence faced by hundreds of thousands of civilians, including children, and internally displaced persons in and around El Obeid; [...]; 13. Urges all parties and States to respect and uphold the unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan, and to reject the establishment of a parallel governing authority in areas controlled by the Rapid Support Forces; [...].	Introduced by: United Kingdom <i>11 Additional Co-sponsors</i> General Comments: South Africa, Japan, Kenya, Indonesia. Country Concerned: Sudan: rejected preamble paragraphs 7, 9, 14 , 17. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): No. Explanation of the vote before the vote: China, Egypt, Cuba, Pakistan. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: New Initiative <u>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</u>
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			

<u>A/HRC/62/L.3/Rev.1:</u> Situation of human rights in Eritrea	<i>Sponsored by:</i> Cyprus (on behalf of the EU) <i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Canada,* 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,* Switzerland, Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	[...] Welcoming further the engagement of Eritrea in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, and noting its support for 126 recommendations out of 293 recommendations, Expressing regret at the continued lack of cooperation by the Government of Eritrea with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea and other special procedure mandate holders, [...] 2. Expresses deep concern at the reported persistent human rights violations and abuses in Eritrea, in a context of continuing widespread impunity, and reiterates that all those responsible for human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable; 3. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea for a further period of one year; [...].	Introduced by: Ireland <i>3 Additional Co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Switzerland, Albania, Iceland. Country Concerned: Eritrea. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total recurrent requirements: 456 000 USD Expalination of the vote before the vote: China, UK (withdrawing from the co-sponsorship), Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Brazil. Adopted with 23 votes in favour. For: 23 Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyorus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UK. Abstain: 17 Angola, Benin, Bolovia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam. Against: 6 Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Pakistan. Voting history: HRC59 (2025): Adopted Adopted 23-4-20. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
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<u>A/HRC/62/L.20:</u> Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	<i>Sponsored by: Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation)</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Pakistan</i>	[...]; Expressing concern at the findings of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar that a coordinated and organized hate speech campaign on Facebook by the Myanmar Armed Forces and other parties against Rohingya Muslims [...], Expressing deep concern at the rise of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech, including through the use of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, which continue to fuel discrimination, dehumanization, intercommunal tensions and violence against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and stressing the importance of political, military, religious and community leaders, as well as relevant private and technology companies, in preventing incitement to violence, preserving evidence and cooperating with accountability mechanisms, consistent with international human rights law, [...], Condemning strongly the gross, deliberate, widespread and indiscriminate human rights violations and abuses perpetrated by the security and armed forces of Myanmar against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, [...],	Introduced by: Pakistan <i>3 Additional Co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Estonia. Countri y Concerned: None. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total recurrent requirements: 381 100 USD. Explanation of vote before the vote: China, UK. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: HRC59 (2025): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
<u>A/HRC/62/L.25/Rev.1:</u> Human rights implications of the obstruction and denial of humanitarian access and threats to the safety of humanitarian personnel in armed conflict	<i>Sponsored by: Kuwait, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia.</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Bahrain,*,** Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia* and Pakistan***</i>	[...], Reaffirming the important role of the Human Rights Council in promoting universal respect for and the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, Expressing grave concern about the continuous violations of international humanitarian law, including the targeting of humanitarian personnel and facilities used for humanitarian relief operations, which severely undermine the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the ability to respond effectively to the humanitarian needs of affected civilian populations, [...], Stressing that attacks, threats and acts of violence against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, as well as against humanitarian consignments, assets and facilities, constitute violations of	Introduced by: Kuwait <i>12 Additional Co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Egypt, Pakistan (on behalf of Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Cuba, Cyprus, Kenya, Switzerland, Iraq, Indonesia, Qatar, Japan. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total recurrent requirements: 163 200 USD Explanation of vote before the vote: India. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u>

		international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, [...], 1. Strongly condemns all attacks, threats, acts of violence, intimidation and reprisals against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, as well as their premises, assets and means of transport, in situations of armed conflict, including foreign occupation; 2. Also strongly condemns the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian assistance, which exacerbate humanitarian suffering and adversely affect the enjoyment of human rights by affected civilian populations; [...].	Voting history: New Initiative Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
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Item 3 – Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development			
<u>A/HRC/62/L.1:</u> Business and human rights	<u>Submitted by:</u> Argentina <u>Co-sponsors:</u> Albania, Argentina,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia,* Cyprus, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Japan, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Paraguay,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Russian Federation,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great	[...], 1. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to work in the area of business and human rights, including accountability and remedy, and to convene a yearly consultation, involving representatives of States and other stakeholders, regarding challenges, good practices and the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and to submit a report thereon to the Human Rights Council at its seventy-first session; [...]; 3. Also decides to extend the mandate of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, as set out by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 17/4, and with due consideration of its resolution 53/3, for a period of three years; [...].	Introduced by: Argentina <i>13 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Kenya, Japan, Cuba, Mexico. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total requirements for the period: 601 400 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: Spain. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.

	Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*		
A/HRC/62/L.2: Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	<i>Submitted by: Uganda (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries)</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Bosnia and Herzegovina* and Uganda* ,**</i>	[...], Deeply concerned about the negative impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on States' implementation of their human rights obligations and commitments, including the unprecedented challenges and inequalities in access to public services in many parts of the world, and recalling the importance of cooperation at the national, regional and international levels for the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights to address the continuing negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, [...], 1.Reaffirms that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect and encourage respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all through, inter alia, international cooperation; 2. Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level; 3. Reaffirms the duty of States to cooperate with one another in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance; [...]; 10. Calls upon the international community to maximize the benefits of globalization through, inter alia, the strengthening and enhancement of international cooperation and global communications for the promotion of understanding and respect for cultural diversity; [...].	Introduced by: Uganda <i>1 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, China. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total recurrent requirements: 81 800 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: Estonia, Japan, Chile, Mexico. <u>Adopted with 29 votes in favour.</u> For: 29 Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, DRC, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam. Abstain: 1 Chile Against: 16 Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Republic of Korean. Voting history: HRC56 (2024): Adopted 31-14-2. <u>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</u>
A/HRC/62/L.4: Special Rapporteur on the	<i>Submitted by: Mexico, New Zeland</i>	[...], 1.Reaffirms the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against	Introduced by: Mexico <i>21 Additional Co-sponsors</i>

rights of persons with disabilities	<i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Andorra,* Antigua and Barbuda,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Colombia, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Japan, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malaysia,* Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia, Norway,* Paraguay,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*	persons with disabilities and to respect, protect and fulfil their human rights; 2. Welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities; 3. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities for a further period of three years, to enable the mandate holder to continue to work in accordance with the mandate established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 53/14; 4. Calls upon all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her mandate, including by providing all necessary information requested, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests to visit their countries, and to consider the conclusions and appropriate follow-up, and implementing the recommendations made by the mandate holder in his or her reports; [...].	General Comments: China, Cuba, Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Estonia, Japan, Gambia. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total mandate period: 2 347 000 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
<u>A/HRC/61/L.5:</u> Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease and their family members	<i>Submitted by:</i> Japan, Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco <i>Co-sponsors:</i> Andorra,* Brazil, Cambodia,* Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji,* Germany,* Greece,* India, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan,* Marshall Islands, Morocco,* Paraguay,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovenia, Thailand, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and	[...], Recognizing also that specific attention is needed to address all forms of stigmatization, discrimination and violence against persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease and their family members, [...], 3. Calls upon States to continue and, where appropriate, intensify efforts to eliminate discrimination against persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease and their family members, including by integrating relevant measures into national and subnational laws, policies, programmes and strategies, with due regard to non-discrimination, equality, participation and access to information; 4. Encourages States and relevant stakeholders, where appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, to make use of accessible digital information and	Introduced by: Japan 24 Additional co-sponsors General Comments: Ethiopia, Estonia, Indonesia, Cuba, Thailand. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent requirements: 169 600 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. Adopted without a vote.

	<i>Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan* and Yemen*</i>	communication technologies to facilitate awareness-raising including early diagnosis and access to support, participation and the reduction of stigma experienced by persons affected by leprosy/Hansen's disease and their family members; [...].	Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
A/HRC/62/L.6: The right to Education	<u>Submitted by:</u> <i>Portugal</i> <u>Co-sponsors:</u> <i>Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia, Croatia,* Cyprus, Estonia, Finland,* Greece,* Iceland, Ireland,* Latvia,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Paraguay,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania,* Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine* and Uruguay*</i>	[...], Noting with concern that special procedure mandate holders are increasingly targeted in connection with the discharge of their functions, including through repressive activities against them, [...]; 3. Decides to extend the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the right to education for a further period of three years; 4. Encourages the Special Rapporteur, in fulfilling the mandate, to continue to take into account and support the implementation of the education-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets, the provisions of Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education, and gender, age and disability perspectives; 5. Requests all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur with a view to facilitating the performance of her tasks, to give due consideration to the recommendations made by the mandate holder, and to respond favourably to her requests for information and visits; [...].	Introduced by: Portugal <i>27 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Egypt, Ethiopia, Cuba, Spain, Gambia. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): None. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: HRC59 (2025): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
A/HRC/61/L.8: Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	<u>Submitted by:</u> <i>Cuba</i> <u>Co-sponsors:</u> <i>Belarus,* Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt, Eritrea,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Mali* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i>	[...], Emphasizing the importance of international solidarity and cooperation for effectively addressing the challenges of the current international situation, 1. Expresses its appreciation for the work and contributions of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity; [...]; 4. Decides to extend the mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity for a period of three years in accordance with the mandate established by the Human Rights Commission in its	Introduced by: Cuba <i>0 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: China, Ethiopia, Kenya, Egypt. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent requirements: 169 600 USD.

		resolution 2005/55 of 20 April 2005 and ratified by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 17/6 of 6 July 2011; 5. Requests all States, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations to mainstream the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity into their activities, to cooperate with the Independent Expert in her mandate, and to supply all necessary information requested by her, and requests States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Independent Expert to visit their countries to enable her to fulfil her mandate effectively; [...].	Explanations of votes before the vote: UK, Japan, Mexico, Estonia. <u>Adopted with 29 votes in favour.</u> For: 29 Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, DRC, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam. Abstain: 1 Chile Against: 16 Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland. Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted 31-13-3. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
<u>A/HRC/62/L.9:</u> Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights	<i>Submitted by: Ukraine, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Japan, Latvia,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,*</i>	[...], Expressing concern about the increasing and far-reaching negative impact on the enjoyment and realization of human rights of the deliberate creation and dissemination of false or manipulated information intended to deceive and mislead audiences, either to cause harm or for personal, political or financial gain, [...], Expressing concern that the rapid evolution of generative artificial intelligence technologies and related algorithms increases the speed and scale of information manipulation and the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation and that advances may further facilitate the effectiveness thereof, eroding trust within societies, with potential adverse effects on electoral processes and public	Introduced by: Ukraine <i>12 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: UK, Iceland, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Gambia, Estonia, Republic of Korea. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent requirements: 163 200 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: China.

	<i>Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	trust in democratic systems, while acknowledging many opportunities that new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, might provide for effective responses to disinformation and misinformation if used in compliance with international human rights law, [...], 1. Affirms that disinformation can negatively affect the enjoyment and realization of all human rights and that States play a central role in countering disinformation; 2. Calls upon States to ensure that their responses to the spread of disinformation comply with international human rights law and that their efforts to counter disinformation promote, protect and respect individuals' freedom of expression and freedom to seek, receive and impart information, as well as other human rights; 3. Urges States to facilitate an environment supportive of countering disinformation through multidimensional and multi-stakeholder responses that are in compliance with international human rights law, including through enhanced cooperation with international organizations, civil society, the media, the private sector and other stakeholders; [...]; 9. Calls upon States to recognize and address the harm suffered by victims of disinformation, including journalists, human rights defenders, women and girls, minorities and persons in vulnerable situations, and to ensure access to protection, remedies, where applicable, and support; [...].	<u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: HRC55 (2024): Adopted without a vote. Part 1 and Part 2 to the meeting on UN WebTV.
A/HRC/62/L.11: Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	<u>Submitted by:</u> Sweden, Finland <u>Co-sponsors:</u> Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,*	[...], Dismayed that, in a number of countries, including in situations of armed conflict and occupation, impunity, the negation of justice, continues to prevail and often remains the main cause of the continued occurrence of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, 1. Strongly condemns once again all extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, in all their forms, that continue to take place throughout the world; [...]; 3. Demands that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions is brought to	Introduced by: Sweden <i>15 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Spain, Cuba. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total for the period: 667 300 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: Japan. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u>

	<i>Luxembourg,* Malta,* Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Paraguay,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Switzerland, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</i>	an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms; [...]; 7. Requests the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out the mandate: (a) To continue to examine situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in all circumstances and for whatever reason, and to submit the findings, [...]; (g) To apply a gender perspective; 11. Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for three years; [...].	Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
A/HRC/62/L.12/Rev.1: Freedom of opinion and expression	<i>Submitted by:</i> Canada, Brazil, Fiji, Namibia, Netherlands, Sweden <i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Brazil, Canada,* Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Fiji,* Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Mongolia,* Montenegro,* Namibia,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovakia,* Spain, Sweden,* Switzerland, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*	[...], Deeply concerned that violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression continue to occur, often with impunity, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, persecution and harassment, threats and acts of violence and of discrimination, including gender-based violence and discrimination, and discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, online and offline, increased abuse of legal provisions on defamation and criminal libel as well as on surveillance, search and seizure, and censorship against persons who exercise, seek to promote or defend these rights, and are facilitated and aggravated by the abuse of states of emergency, [...], Expressing grave concern about States, or actors under their effective control, conducting repressive activities abroad, to harm, silence, coerce, harass and intimidate dissent through digital, physical or other means, including through the arbitrary or unlawful use of surveillance and surveillance software [...], [...], Unequivocally condemning the use of Internet shutdowns and restrictions to intentionally and unlawfully prevent or disrupt access to or the dissemination of information online, including the blocking of access to communication platforms and throttling and filtering measures, and stressing the importance of a free, open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet,	Introduced by: Canada and Netherlands <i>9 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Republic of Korea, Estonia, Czechia, China, UK, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, France. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non recurrent requirements: 233 000 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: Japan, Iceland, Egypt, Pakistan. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: HRC56 (2024): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.

		[...], 2. Stresses that a democratic society depends on respect for human rights, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and calls upon States to refrain from imposing undue restrictions on the freedom to seek, receive and impart information that undermine democracy and the rule of law by preventing efforts aimed at informing citizens, [...]; [...]; 7. Calls upon all States: (a) To promote, protect, respect and ensure the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, and to take all measures necessary to put an end to and to prevent violations and abuses of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including by ensuring that relevant national legislation complies with their international human rights obligations and is effectively implemented; [...]; (c) To promote, protect, respect and ensure all women's and girls' full enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, without distinction or discrimination of any kind, [...]; [...].	
<u>A/HRC/61/L.13</u>: Human rights and the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms	<u>Submitted by:</u> Ecuador, Peru. <u>Co-sponsors:</u> Austria,* Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Greece,* Guatemala,* Ireland,* Mexico, Peru,* South Africa and State of Palestine*	[...], Recalling that States bear the primary responsibility under international law to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that such responsibility may include, as appropriate, enacting and enforcing relevant national legislation and implementing related policies and practices, [...], Concerned that increased civilian access to firearms, including lawfully acquired weapons, may lead to increased levels of violence and insecurity, and that fear of becoming a victim of violence constitutes an important motivation for the acquisition of firearms by civilians, which is more pronounced in contexts in which there is a real or perceived threat to the safety of individuals, [...], Concerned that illicit firearms and ammunition are trafficked to and by national and transnational organized criminal groups and other criminal actors, thereby fuelling	Introduced by: Ecuador 14 <i>Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: South Africa, Cuba, Chile. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent requirements: 140 100 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: HRC56 (2024): Adopted without a vote.

		violence, intimidation, extortion and other forms of criminal activity that negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights, [...], 1. Expresses its concern that the global number of firearms is rising, that civilians possess far more firearms worldwide than the military and law enforcement sectors combined, and that the majority of these firearms are unregistered and illicit; 2. Also expresses its concern that violence related to civilian acquisition, possession and misuse of firearms can generate an increased sense of public insecurity and that fear of becoming a victim of violence constitutes an important motivation for the acquisition of firearms by civilians; [...]; 5. Calls upon States to do their utmost to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, consistent with international law, in particular human rights law, and their constitutional frameworks, including comprehensive, inclusive and evidence-based public policies, tailored to address the root causes and risk factors driving firearms-related violence, including lack of proper training and psychosocial disabilities, as well as different forms of inequality and discrimination rooted in negative stereotypes, with the aim of strengthening the protection and enjoyment of the human rights of all; [...]; 11. Calls upon States to enhance international, regional and subregional cooperation, including, as appropriate, through information-sharing, border management, mutual legal assistance and judicial cooperation, to prevent and address the acquisition, possession, use, diversion and illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition by and to national and transnational organized criminal groups and other criminal actors, while ensuring full respect for international human rights law; [...].	Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
A/HRC/62/L.15: Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and	<i>Submitted by: Hungary, Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand</i>	[...], Condemning the increasingly frequent attacks on the independence of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and court officials, including those serving in international courts, in particular threats, intimidation, silencing or harassment,	Introduced by: Hungary <i>21 Additional co-sponsors</i>

assessors, and the independence of lawyers: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	<i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Botswana,* Chile, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Finland,* Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Latvia,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Maldives,* Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Thailand, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</i>	and other forms of reprisals, including those with an impact abroad, and interference in the discharge of their professional functions, as well as their association with their clients or their clients' causes, which contributes to the erosion of the rule of law, Expressing serious concern at the rise in strategic lawsuits against public participation, including those brought by business entities, which use abusive litigation tactics to exercise pressure, intimidate or exhaust the resources and morale of lawyers and thereby impede them in the performance of their work, including on matters of public interest, [...], 2. Calls upon all States to guarantee the independence of judges and lawyers and the objectivity and impartiality of prosecutors, and their ability to perform their functions accordingly, including by taking effective legislative, law enforcement and other appropriate measures that will enable them to carry out their professional functions without interference, harassment, threats or intimidation of any kind; 3. Encourages States to promote diversity in the composition of the members of the judiciary, including by taking into account a gender perspective and by actively promoting the balanced representation of women and men from various segments of society at all levels, and of persons belonging to minorities and other disadvantaged groups [...]; 4. Calls upon States to promote the full, equal and meaningful participation and representation of all women, as well as equality in access to positions at all levels of the administration of justice, and encourages States to adopt substantive and procedural standards to make progress towards achieving gender balance and to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and representation of women in public decision-making roles in the judicial system, including the judiciary and prosecution services; [...].	General Comments: UK, Iceland, Japan, Gambia, Netherlands, Cuba. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes. Explanations of votes before the vote: China. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: New Initiative Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
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A/HRC/62/L.16/Rev.1: Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls in care and support systems	<i>Submitted by:</i> Mexico, Iceland, Spain <i>Co-sponsors:</i> Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Benin, Canada,* Colombia, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Iceland, Ireland,* Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia, Norway,* Philippines,* Portugal,* Romania,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Switzerland, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*	[...], Reaffirming that the full enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls includes sexual and reproductive health and rights, free from coercion, discrimination and violence, [...], Recognizing that women and girls are subject to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, as well as systematic forms of discrimination, throughout their life based on, inter alia, gender, age, race, ethnicity, Indigenous origin or identity, religion or belief, physical and mental health, disability and civil, socioeconomic, migration or other status, in private and public spaces, in urban and rural areas and both online and offline, [...], Recognizing also the importance of leadership and the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in care and support systems, in both private and public life, including women's participation in inclusive policymaking processes relevant to care and support systems, social dialogue and collective bargaining by paid care and support workers, 1. Calls upon States: (a) To ratify or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to consider ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, as a matter of priority; [...]; (d) To cooperate fully with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and other treaty bodies, and to implement its recommendations, as appropriate; [...]; 4. Calls upon States to take measures to build and strengthen gender-, disability- and age-responsive, human rights-based and sustainable care and support systems, based on the principles of equality, non-discrimination, universality and shared responsibility, to value and redistribute care and support work and to achieve gender equality, while taking into account available resource [...];	Introduced by: Mexico, Spain <i>14 Additional co-sponsors</i> Amendments: L.38, and L.39 were presented by Russian Federation: the Resolution do not take into account different States. L.45, L.46, and L.49 were presented by Pakistan: more inclusive language. Explanation of votes before the amendments' vote: France (L.38) stressed that notions of sex and gender are not synonymous. The UK (L.39) welcomed the merger of the resolutions on this matter. The amendment narrowed the scope of the resolution, limiting it to clinical treatments. Slovenia (L.45) rejected the elimination of "sexual and reproductive health rights" in two sections of the resolution. The UK (L.46) highlighted the power of women on their body autonomy. Estonia (L.47) and Netherlands (L.47) rejected the language of the amendment. Voting: L.38 Rejected (7Y,27N, 11A); L.39 Rejected (7Y, 25N, 13A); L.45 Rejected (7Y, 26N, 12A); L.46 Rejected (7Y, 26N, 12A); L.47 Rejected (8Y, 26N, 11A). General Comments: Iceland did not support these amendments and called for a vote, Japan, Ghana, Estonia, China, Albania, Thailand, Cuba.
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		[...]; (i) Supporting collective care initiatives and recognizing the important role that they have for women and girls to receive care, provide care and exercise self-care; [...].	Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): None. Explanations of votes before the vote: Iraq, Egypt, India. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: New Initiative Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
A/HRC/62/L.18/Rev.1: Human rights and climate change	<i>Submitted by: Philippines, Bangladesh and Viet Nam</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Bangladesh,* Philippines* and Viet Nam</i>	[...], Reaffirming that prioritizing equity, climate justice, social justice, inclusion and just transition processes, when supported by the provision and mobilization of adequate resources, can enable adaptation and ambitious mitigation actions and climate-resilient development, and emphasizing that adaptation outcomes are enhanced by increased support to regions and people with the highest vulnerability to climatic hazards, and that integrating climate adaptation into shock-responsive social protection programmes improves resilience, 1. Expresses grave concern that climate change has contributed and continues to contribute to the increased frequency and intensity of both extreme weather events and slow-onset events that adversely affect the enjoyment of human rights of the present generation and the needs and interests of future generations; 2. Emphasizes the importance of continuing to address urgently climate change and its adverse consequences for present and future generations, particularly in developing countries and for the people most vulnerable to climate change; 3. Calls upon all States to respect and ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights of peoples and individuals under international law, by taking necessary measures to protect the climate system and other parts of the environment; 4. Recognizes that the decisions, actions and inactions of present generations have an intergenerational multiplier	Introduced by: Philippines 9 Additional co-sponsors. General Comments: Kuwait, Netherlands, Egypt, Brazil, Ghana, Mauritius, Kenya, Pakistan, China, Ethiopia, Iceland, Cuba, Iraq. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non recurrent requirements: 250 900 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: Marshall Islands, India, Japan, Estonia, UK. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: HRC59 (2025): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV

		effect, and resolves to ensure that present generations act with responsibility towards safeguarding the needs and interests of future generations; 5. Encourages States that are not parties to the Paris Agreement to ratify, accept, approve or accede to it; [...]; [...]; 19. Calls upon business enterprises, both transnational and others, as well as international financial institutions, to meet their responsibility to respect human rights, including in the context of climate change and the environment, in conformity with their respective national laws; [...].	
A/HRC/61/L.19/Rev.1: Twentieth anniversary of the Human Rights Council	<i>Submitted by: Mexico, Cabo Verde, Estonia, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain and Thailand</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Antigua and Barbuda,* Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Fiji,* Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,*</i>	[...], Reaffirming that the Council should address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and making recommendations thereon, and for promoting the effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system, [...], Emphasizing the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,	Introduced by: Mexico <i>31 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Japan, Egypt, Cote d'Ivoire, Estonia, India, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Indonesia, Chile, South Africa, Cuba, France, DRC. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes. Total non recurrent requirements: 23 400 USD.

	<i>Italy, Latvia,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Maldives,* Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Morocco,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia, Norway,* Paraguay,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden,* Thailand, Ukraine,* Uruguay* and Vanuatu*</i>	[...], Underscoring that all participants and other stakeholders engaging with the Council and its mechanisms should refrain from acts of intimidation or harassment, whether online or offline, [...], Expressing concern about the negative impact of the liquidity and financial crisis of the United Nations and the lack of adequate, predictable and sustainable funding for its human rights pillar in the fulfilment of the mandates of the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, 1.Reaffirms the essential role the Human Rights Council has in the United Nations System in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; [...]; 5. Calls upon all States to strengthen their commitment, through dialogue and cooperation, towards the prevention of human rights violations, and to respond promptly to human rights emergencies; [...]; 8. Recalls the importance of States providing adequate, predictable and sustainable funding through the payment in full and in a timely manner of their regular budget contributions so that the Human Rights Council can effectively carry out its mandate, and also encourages States to provide voluntary contributions; [...].	Explanations of votes before the vote: China. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: New Initiative Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
<u>A/HRC/62/L.21/Rev.1:</u> Promoting, protecting and respecting women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations	<i><u>Submitted by:</u> Uruguay, Colombia, Fiji, Georgia, Japan, Sierra Leone and Sweden</i> <i><u>Co-sponsors:</u> Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cyprus, Denmark,* Estonia, Fiji,* Finland,* France, Georgia,* Germany,* Greece,* Iceland, Ireland,* Japan, Latvia,*</i>	[...], Expressing its deep concern that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by denial of humanitarian access, hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, and expressing its alarm that, in humanitarian situations, this structural inequality is intensified, as the loss of livelihoods, displacement, collapsed food systems, and gender stereotypes and negative social norms generate severe acute malnutrition, including among pregnant, post-partum and breastfeeding women, including adolescent girls, increase the risks of recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict and force women and girls into	Introduced by: Japan <i>15 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Spain, Cuba, South Africa, Egypt, Marshall Islands, China, Pakistan, UK, Slovenia, Mexico, France, Iceland, Kenya, Iraq. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent requirements: 163 200 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: None.

	<i>Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand,* North Macedonia, Norway,* Portugal,* Romania,* Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* South Africa, Spain, Sweden,* Ukraine,* Uruguay* and Vanuatu*</i>	negative coping strategies, including child labour and child, early and forced marriage, in order to secure access to food, shelter and other livelihood services, [...], Expressing its alarm that girls in humanitarian situations are more likely than boys to be out of school and that girls affected by armed conflict and displacement are nearly 90 per cent more likely to be out of secondary school than their counterparts in non-humanitarian situations [...], [...], 1. Calls upon all States to respect international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in particular to fulfil their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all women and girls, including in humanitarian situations, and to ensure that these obligations are reflected in national laws, policies, strategies and plans related to conflict prevention and response, humanitarian response and climate change and disaster risk management, including women and peace and security national action plans, where appropriate and as applicable, that are age- and gender-responsive and disability-inclusive , multi-hazard and human rights-centred and that respond to the lived realities of affected women and girls, promoting their safe, meaningful participation; [...]; 4. Calls upon States, United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors, as appropriate, to recognize and address the differentiated human rights impacts of climate change and environmental pollution and degradation on women and girls and to adopt human rights-based, age- and gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches from the outset of prevention, recovery and resilience strategies [...]; [...]; 7. Stresses the need for all relevant actors to pay due attention to the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, reproductive violence, trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, as well as harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, [...];	<u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: HRC45 (2020): Adopted without a vote. <u>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV</u>
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		8. Calls upon all States, United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors to adopt, enforce and resource zero-tolerance policies on sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment for all those who work or are involved in humanitarian setting [...]; [...].	
<u>A/HRC/62/L.22</u> (Oral Revised): Extreme poverty and human rights	<i>Submitted by: France, Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Romania</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Morocco,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Paraguay,* Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</i>	[...], Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, with projections suggesting that 590 million people may remain in extreme poverty by 2030, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and manifestations are particularly severe in developing countries, [...], Stressing that respect for all human rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights – which are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated, is of crucial importance for all policies and programmes to effectively fight extreme poverty at the local and national levels, [...]; 2. Decides to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, as set out in Human Rights Council resolution 8/11; [...]; 6. Calls upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in her task, to supply all necessary information requested by the mandate holder, and to respond favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable the effective fulfilment of the mandate; 7. Calls upon States, in the design of their national strategies against poverty and in the development of measures of progress that complement gross domestic product, to ensure that they are consistent with applicable obligations under international human rights law, and also to take into consideration, as appropriate, the Roadmap for Eradicating Poverty Beyond Growth presented by the Special Rapporteur at the current Human Rights Council session; [...].	Introduced by: France and Chile <i>19 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Thailand, Cuba, Ethiopia, Egypt, Slovenia, China, Pakistan. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes. Total requirements for the period: 1 205 800 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: India. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted without a vote. <u>Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.</u>

<u>A/HRC/62/L.24/Rev.1:</u> Child, early and forced marriage	<i>Submitted by: Switzerland, Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay.</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Andorra,* Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Canada,* Colombia, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Honduras,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Latvia,* Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Romania,* Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay*</i>	[...], Reaffirming that human rights include the right to freely choose a spouse, to enter into marriage only with free and full consent and to have control over and to decide freely and responsibly on matters relating to sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, and recognizing that equal relationships in matters of sexual relations and reproduction, including full respect for dignity, integrity and bodily autonomy, require mutual respect and consent and the freedom to choose whether to marry and whether to have sexual relations, [...], Deeply concerned by reports of forced religious conversion and by forced marriage of women and girls, strongly condemning attacks on and abductions of women and girls, including by armed groups, urging States to protect them from attacks, and recognizing that child, early and forced marriage may result in situations that meet the international legal definition of slavery, [...], Recognizing the important role of civil society and women human rights defenders, and the need to engage all relevant stakeholders, in preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage, and in supporting women and girls subjected to or at risk of this harmful practice, and reiterating the importance of allowing civil society to operate freely and safely, without fear of intimidation or reprisals, online and offline, 1. Urges States to promote, respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all women and girls, particularly those subjected to child, early and forced marriage, and to prevent and eliminate all forms all violence, including sexual and gender-based violence; to ensure, inter alia, the right to education and the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including the right to sexual and reproductive health, to promote equality in all aspects of marriage and its dissolution, and to guarantee equal access for every girl and woman to inclusive and equitable quality education; [...];	Introduced by: Sierra Leone, Switzerland <i>18 Additional co-sponsors</i> Amendments: L.41, L.42, L.43, and L.44 were presented by Sudan (on behalf of the Arab Group). Switzerland called for a vote. Explanation of votes before the amendments' vote: Marshall Islands and Estonia on L.41 affirmed that this went below international agreed standards on sexual and reproductive rights. Mexico and France on L.42 focused on sexual education to combat child, early and forced marriage. Japan, Iceland, UK on L.43 on body autonomy. Cyprus and Slovenia on L.44. Voting: L.41 rejected (8Y, 27N, 10A); L.42 rejected (9Y, 25N, 11A); L.43 rejected (9Y, 23N, 13A); L.44 rejected (7Y, 26N, 12A). General Comments: Cuba, Cote d'Ivoire, Thailand, Ghana, Japan, Estonia, Spain, UK, Slovenia. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent requirements: 236 600 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: Pakistan, Egypt, Iraq, India, Gambia. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u>
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		3. Encourages States to implement comprehensive, human rights-based, gender-responsive and multisectoral measures to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage by taking into account the guidelines of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and its operational recommendations, including by: (a) Ensuring a national legal framework in line with international human rights standards, [...]; [...]; (c) Addressing the root causes of child, early and forced marriage by tackling structural, institutional, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequalities that limit women's and girls' access to education, economic opportunities, economic support and social protection measures, healthcare services, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and decision-making [...]; [...].	Voting history: HRC53 (2023): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
A/HRC/62/L.26/Rev.1: Protection of healthcare in armed conflict	<u>Submitted by:</u> Qatar <u>Co-sponsors:</u> Bahrain[*], ^{**} Colombia, Pakistan^{***} and Qatar	[...], Reaffirming the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and one's family, Considering that healthcare is protected during armed conflict, including situations of foreign occupation, under international humanitarian law and applicable international human rights law, [...], Recognizing that the availability, accessibility and acceptability of medical facilities, goods and services are critical in times of armed conflict and that a functioning health system, including the protection of health and care workers, is vital to the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of people affected by or involved in armed conflict, [...], Concerned about the particular challenge of access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in armed conflict, including situations of foreign occupation,	Introduced by: Qatar <i>11 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Kuwait (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Cuba, Spain, Egypt, Pakistan, Japan, UK, Indonesia, Iraq, Switzerland. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, Additional total non-recurrent: 94 700 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: India. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: New Initiative Part 1 and Part 2 to the meeting on UN WebTV

		Noting that attacks on hospitals and schools are one of the six grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict, [...], 1. Affirms the obligations of States under international human rights law, as applicable, and of States and parties to armed conflict under international humanitarian law to respect and protect medical facilities, personnel and transport and the wounded and sick, as well as the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and access to healthcare for populations affected by and/or involved in armed conflict, including situations of occupation; [...]; 3. Recognizes that the right to life also contains the obligation of States to take positive measures, which include measures to ensure equal access to healthcare, especially in life-threatening circumstances; [...]; 11. Affirms the principles of accountability, justice and the rule of law, and recognizes the right of victims of attacks on healthcare to access effective remedies and justice through appropriate national mechanisms and, where applicable, international mechanisms, in accordance with international law; [...]; 13. Calls upon States and all parties to armed conflict, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to: (a) Refrain from all acts that would constitute violations of international humanitarian law, including direct attacks on healthcare workers, facilities, goods, services, units, material and transport, as well as on the wounded and sick; (b) Refrain from all acts that would constitute violations of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health during armed conflict [...]; [...]; (f) Take, as appropriate, effective measures to strengthen the protection of healthcare infrastructure and	
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		enhance its resilience through context-specific risk mitigation measures [...]; [...].	
<u>A/HRC/62/L.27: Human rights and neglected tropical diseases</u>	<i>Submitted by: Malawi, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Kenya, Morocco and United Republic of Tanzania</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Burkina Faso,* Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco* and United Republic of Tanzania*</i>	[...], Noting with deep concern that, for billions of people throughout the world, the full and equal right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health remains out of reach, [...], Acknowledging that women and girls affected by neglected tropical diseases may face disproportionate health and other social and economic impacts and may be particularly vulnerable to stigma, discrimination and violence, [...], 1. Expresses grave concern at the unacceptably high global burden of neglected tropical diseases, which continue to cause preventable suffering, disability, disfigurement and, in some cases, death, disproportionately affecting persons living in poverty and situations of vulnerability; [...]; 4. Calls upon States to strengthen the resilience of health systems and support the continuity of neglected tropical disease programmes during emergencies, including health emergencies, humanitarian crises and situations of armed conflict, consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, [...]; [...].	Introduced by: Gambia <i>28 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Mauritius, Cuba, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent: 166 700 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: New Initiative Link to the meeting on UN WebTV
Explanations of vote and General comments after the vote (Item 3): Indonesia, considering some new proposal under this item, was pleased to sponsor draft Resolution on the Protection of the Healthcare in Armed Conflict L.26 and On Neglected Tropical Diseases, L.27. On L.11, placed its reservation to one of the SR report that conflicts capital punishment with torture and stress that any interpretation of international law must strictly adhere to the applicable principle. The freedom of opinion and expression resolution, L.12, must be read in line with the applicable international law, particularly the whole set of Article 19 of the ICCPR. The ICJ advisory opinion has confirmed that this fundamental principle is applicable for the interpretation and application of the most directly relevant legal rules, including in this context international human rights law. It regretted that several texts continue to employ concepts lacking universal agreement treated as agreed language solely because the previous iterations were adopted without a vote. On that note, it disassociated itself from the nonconsensual references, including sexual and gender-based violence where it is not specifically linked to women and girls. Switzerland cosponsored draft resolutions L4, 11 and 22. With regard to L11, it recognized the importance of this subject, particularly for victims of organized crime. It condemned armed violence and called upon better export controls on weapons and more international cooperation on this matter. Qatar (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council) affirmed that Member States are interpreting resolutions adopted under item 3 in line with our laws and internationally agreed human rights standards. Thus it distanced itself from all concepts and all the terminology which has not been internationally agreed or which is			

not in line with our religious and social cultures and practices or which are not defined in international human rights law. **Member Countries are attached to their definition of the word "gender", according to our national laws as we wish to preserve our religious and social characteristics.**

- **Chile** raised concerns over some of the language used in the resolutions. Chile is committed to gender equality and eradicating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls. These are cross-cutting goals in our foreign policy and are reflected in international commitments. Chile protects the right to life in line with its domestic law and its international human rights obligations. It believed that sexual education should be age adapted and there must be a right to choose by parents and legal guardians as they are involved in the education of their children awards.
- **Egypt: L.13**, appreciated the new references to the situations of foreign occupation introduced in the text. It dissociated from PP21 referring to the firearms protocol as it is not party to it and also believes that matters related to disarmament should be addressed in the relevant forum. Egypt dissociated itself from all the language contained in the amendments showing it on various resolutions as well as from the language reflected in its explanation of vote on these resolutions. It expressed concern over the increasing attempts to redefine international obligations and universally agreed language throughout over reliance on non-legally binding or non-internationally agreed document and coaching against imposing definition of terms that don't have adequately negotiated in intergovernmental organizations like transnational repression. It reiterated that any reference to the term gender shall be understood exclusively as sex in accordance to the understanding in Beijing declaration and platform of action.
- **Iraq** believed that promoting and protecting human rights requires cooperation and partnerships. This is enriching and helps to overcome any differences. The domestic laws of each member state must be respected. Expressed reservations **concerning the language on L.11.**

Item 5 – Human rights bodies and mechanisms

<u>A/HRC/62/L.7: The Social Forum</u>	<i><u>Submitted by:</u> Cuba</i> <i><u>Co-sponsors:</u> Belarus,* China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Egypt, Eritrea,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Luxembourg,* Mexico, Peru,* Portugal,* Spain, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*</i>	[...], 1. Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive and action oriented dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society and grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of persons in situations of vulnerability living in poverty, especially from developing countries, in the sessions of the Forum; 2. Underlines the importance of coordinated efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion of social cohesion based on the principles of social justice, equity and solidarity, and of addressing the social dimension and challenges of the ongoing globalization process and the negative impact of multiple international crises; 3. Stresses the need for the increased and sustained participation of civil society and all other relevant actors in,	Introduced by: Cuba <i>27 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Ethiopia. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, total non-recurrent: 134 900 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. <i>Adopted without a vote.</i> Voting history: HRC59 (2025): Adopted without a vote.
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		and their contribution to, the promotion and effective realization of the right to development; 4. Decides that the Social Forum will meet for two working days in 2027, in Geneva, [...]; [...].	Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
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Item 6 – Universal Periodic Review			
A/HRC/62/L.10: Strengthening the voluntary funds for the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council	<i><u>Submitted by:</u> Norway, Argentina, Armenia, Fiji, Pakistan and South Africa</i> <i><u>Co-sponsors:</u> Albania, Andorra,* Argentina,* Armenia,* Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark,* Estonia, Fiji,* Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Kiribati,* Latvia,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Pakistan, Paraguay,* Peru,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden,* Ukraine* and Uruguay*</i>	[...], Welcoming the efforts made by the two voluntary funds to meet fully their respective mandates and the voluntary contributions made by States and other relevant stakeholders to them, [...], Reaffirms the basis, principles and objectives of the universal periodic review as set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1; 2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the regular budget-funded dedicated capacity of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandates of the two voluntary funds, including the dedicated capacity in the regional offices and hubs of the Office of the High Commissioner, during the fourth and fifth cycles of the universal periodic review; 3. Encourages all States to consider contributing to the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review and the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review; [...].	Introduced by: Norway <i>37 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Gambia, Ethiopia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, China, Cuba, Iceland, Egypt. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): None. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. <i>Adopted without a vote.</i> Voting history: HRC51 (2022): Adopted without a vote. Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.

Item 10 – Technical assistance and capacity-building			
A/HRC/62/L.14: Technical assistance and capacity-building for the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	<i>Submitted by: Portugal, Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria, Canada,* Chile, Croatia,* Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy, Japan, Latvia,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,* Ukraine* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	[...], Emphasizing the responsibility of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, and recognizing that international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights, [...], Bearing in mind the mandate of the Human Rights Council to promote advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, and underlining the importance of ensuring that these are properly funded and considered within the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support States to build sustainable capacity for their engagement with human rights mechanisms, especially for developing countries, including small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, [...], Expressing its concern about the negative impacts in times of multiple and intersecting crises on the sustainable development and humanitarian needs of all States, including the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, posing challenges to the full enjoyment of human rights and making the prospect of achieving the 2030 Agenda more difficult, [...], 2. Welcomes the continuing cooperation and assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner in further strengthening the existing regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights [...]; [...].	Introduced by: Sao Tome and Principe <i>20 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Japan, Cuba. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): None. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. <u>Adopted without a vote.</u> Voting history: New Initiative Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
	A/HRC/62/L.17: Technical assistance and capacity-building for empowering women's access to education and work in digital and	<i>Submitted by: Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Gambia, Greece and Qatar</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Bangladesh,* Gambia, Greece,* Kuwait,</i>	[...], Emphasizing that States bear the primary responsibility for ensuring equal access for women and girls to education and women's access to employment and economic opportunities without discrimination, [...], Introduced by: Saudi Arabia <i>35 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Kuwait, Cuba, Egypt, Pakistan, Japan, Gambia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Qatar.

cybersecurity-related fields	<i>Portugal,* Qatar, Saudi Arabia,* Syrian Arab Republic,* United Arab Emirates* and Yemen*</i>	Expressing its concern that the gender digital divide, affecting women and girls, persists, including significant gaps in their access to digital technologies, skills and participation, [...], [...], 1. Stresses that the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women in the digital and cybersecurity-related fields is essential for the full realization of their human rights and for achieving sustainable development and inclusive digital transformation, and calls for the engagement of men and boys as agents of change and as beneficiaries of gender equality in support of these efforts; [...]; 4. Calls upon States to promote inclusive and equitable quality education, lifelong learning opportunities and technical and vocational education and training for women and girls, including digital and cybersecurity skills development, and to ensure that digital education and artificial intelligence literacy are integrated into basic education; [...].	Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes, additional total: 77 400 USD. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: New Initiative Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
A/HRC/62/L.23: Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan	<i>Submitted by: Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States)</i> <i>Co-sponsors: Kenya*</i>	[...], Recognizing the establishment of a government-led coordination working group that will be a platform for the holistic, comprehensive, transparent and efficient coordination of the delivery of technical assistance and capacity-building support to the Government of South Sudan, 1. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of South Sudan towards finalizing governance structures in South Sudan, including by reconstituting the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, and calls upon the Government to continue to make progress in finalizing all layers of State and local government, in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan; 2. Encourages the parties and all stakeholders in South Sudan to continue to build on the current momentum by speedily implementing all outstanding provisions of the Revitalized Agreement; [...]; 6. Stresses that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights by taking measures	Introduced by: Kenya <i>3 Additional co-sponsors</i> General Comments: Cuba, Gambia, Concerned country: South Sudan. Training for military officers as important part of law enforcement agencies, alongside police and prison personnels. Programme Budget Implications (PBIs): Yes. Explanations of votes before the vote: None. Adopted without a vote. Voting history: HRC58 (2025): Adopted without a vote.

		to prevent human rights violations and to provide an effective remedy for victims of such violations and abuses, and recalls that the Government of South Sudan has the primary responsibility to protect the population from all human rights violations, including by preventing violations of international humanitarian law; [...]; 8. Calls upon the Government of South Sudan to provide all necessary resources to the National Elections Commission, the National Constitutional Review Commission and the Political Parties Council, and encourages the international community to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to these institutions; 9. Calls upon the international community to provide technical and financial assistance in order to further improve the services and capacity of police, prison and military officers, judiciary personnel, public prosecutors, the Directorate of Military Justice and the South Sudan Human Rights Council to enhance the functioning of the legal system and to allow the Government of South Sudan to effectively deliver necessary services, including criminal investigations and prosecution, education and healthcare services, food and clean drinking water and infrastructure; [...].	Link to the meeting on UN WebTV.
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Observer States

- North Macedonia (on behalf of a group of 44 cross regional states):** as we mark the 20th anniversary of the Human Rights Council, it reaffirmed the universal periodic review as a unique universal peer review mechanism for monitoring and improving human rights on the ground. While challenges persist in implementing UPR recommendations, it welcomed the support provided by OHCHR to assist states in this regard. Civic space and participation is essential to the effectiveness of the UPR. Restrictions on civic space can limit the safe and meaningful engagement of civil society with UN human rights mechanisms. These pressures disproportionately affect those working on women's rights and gender equality, including women human rights defenders which often face attacks and exclusion reducing the visibility of gender specific concerns in the UPR. It stressed the importance of addressing the impact of the digital environment and emerging technologies including AI on civic space and participation while recognizing their potential to strengthen the UPR process.
- Canada** thanked delegations for presenting resolutions and welcomed the consensus adoption of key texts. Praised efforts to rationalize the Council's work in light of the UN liquidity crisis, encouraging all delegations to reduce unnecessary reporting and administrative burdens. Expressed concern over attempts to

weaken agreed language on gender equality. Reaffirmed support for women's and girls' rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), protection from gender-based violence, and meaningful participation in society.

- **Argentina** reaffirmed its commitment to protecting women and girls. Clarified that terms such as bodily autonomy, sexual and reproductive rights, intersectionality, and patriarchal masculinity are not recognized under Argentina's interpretation of international law. Emphasized constitutional protection of life from conception and the primary role of parents in children's education. Called for humanitarian assistance to remain neutral and free from political agendas.
- **Paraguay** supported resolutions on care systems and child, early and forced marriage. Reiterated that references to gender, SRHR, and bodily autonomy should be interpreted according to Paraguay's Constitution and national legal framework. Emphasized protection of life from conception and the central role of the family and parents. Stressed that OHCHR guidance should respect national realities and domestic legislation.
- **Eritrea** Rejected Resolution L.3 on Eritrea as politically motivated. Criticized the EU for failing to ensure implementation of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission decisions. Announced that Eritrea would no longer cooperate with the country-specific mandate but would continue engaging with OHCHR, treaty bodies, and the UPR. Reaffirmed its commitment to dialogue based on impartiality and mutual respect.
- **Peru** reaffirmed its commitment to international human rights law. Stated that Human Rights Council resolutions are non-binding and should be interpreted consistently with Peru's Constitution and existing international obligations. Viewed the resolutions primarily as policy guidance rather than legally binding obligations.
- **Sudan** thanked sponsors of various human rights initiatives. Opposed country-specific resolutions adopted without the consent of the concerned State, referring to Eritrea. Supported resolutions on humanitarian access, protection of humanitarian workers, international cooperation, and technical assistance. Rejected controversial concepts related to gender and sexuality that are inconsistent with Sudanese legislation while reaffirming support for women's, children's, and parents' rights.
- **The Russian Federation** disassociated itself from several resolutions, namely L.3, L.20, L.9, L.18, L.25, L.26 and L.48. Criticized attempts to expand the Council's mandate beyond agreed frameworks. Rejected references to concepts such as transnational repression, gender-responsive policies, gender-based violence, SRHR, bodily autonomy, and comprehensive sexuality education. Stated that "gender" should be understood exclusively as biological sex. Opposed references to the International Criminal Court and broader human rights-based approaches.
- **Iran** welcomed resolutions addressing humanitarian situations and efforts to reduce the Council's financial burden. Criticized the continued renewal of country-specific mandates under Item 4. Regretted the lack of consensus on resolutions concerning women and girls. Maintained that concepts such as SRHR, bodily autonomy, and comprehensive sexuality education remain controversial. Reaffirmed that "gender" refers only to biological women and men.

- **The Democratic Republic of Korea** expressed disappointment with the resolution marking the Human Rights Council's 20th anniversary (L.19/Rev.1). Argued that the resolution exceeded agreed mandates and prejudged discussions taking place in New York. Did not support the resolution because it lacked consensus.
- **Armenia** welcomed the successful conclusion of the session. Highlighted the Council's achievements in promoting human rights and strengthening the Universal Periodic Review. Emphasized the importance of integrating a gender perspective across human rights issues. Drew attention to the human rights implications of digital technologies and artificial intelligence, particularly for women and girls.
- **Costa Rica** reaffirmed its commitment to protecting women's and girls' rights. Clarified that terms such as bodily autonomy, SRHR, and sexuality should not be interpreted in ways that conflict with Costa Rica's Constitution. Emphasized parental rights in children's education. Accepted only the Rome Statute definition of gender. Called for humanitarian financing to remain neutral and impartial.
- **United Arab Emirates** welcomed the adoption of resolutions on women's access to education and cybersecurity and on humanitarian access. Supported the resolution on the human rights situation in Sudan, including calls for a ceasefire and condemnation of sexual violence. Recalled its announcement of USD 30 million in humanitarian assistance for civilians in Sudan. Rejected allegations made against the UAE regarding the Sudan conflict.