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Human Rights Council

Twenty-sixth session

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

**Report of the Human Rights Council on its
twenty-sixth session**

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Ms. Kateřina **Sequensová** (Czech Republic)

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Part One

Resolutions, decisions and President's statement

I. Resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
26/1	Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent: draft programme of activities	18 June 2014
26/2	The question of the death penalty	26 June 2014
26/3	Extreme poverty and human rights	26 June 2014
26/4	Protection of Roma	26 June 2014
26/5	Elimination of discrimination against women	26 June 2014
26/6	Mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	26 June 2014
26/7	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	26 June 2014
26/8	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	26 June 2014
26/9	Elaboration of an international legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights	26 June 2014
26/10	International Albinism Awareness Day	26 June 2014
26/11	Protection of the family	26 June 2014
26/12	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	26 June 2014
26/13	The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet	26 June 2014
26/14	Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality	26 June 2014
26/15	Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: violence against women as a barrier to women's political and economic empowerment	26 June 2014
26/16	Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms	26 June 2014
26/17	The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4	26 June 2014

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
26/18	The right to everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health: sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors	26 June 2014
26/19	Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	26 June 2014
26/20	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	27 June 2014
26/21	Promotion of the right of migrants to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	27 June 2014
26/22	Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	27 June 2014
26/23	The continuing grave deterioration in the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 June 2014
26/24	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	27 June 2014
26/25	Situation of human rights in Belarus	27 June 2014
26/26	Promotion and protection of the human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas	27 June 2014
26/27	Human rights and climate change	27 June 2014
26/28	The Social Forum	27 June 2014
26/29	Contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review	27 June 2014
26/30	Cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	27 June 2014
26/31	Technical and capacity-building assistance for South Sudan in the field of human rights	27 June 2014
26/32	Capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights	27 June 2014

II. Decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
26/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: New Zealand	19 June 2014
26/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Afghanistan	19 June 2014
26/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Chile	19 June 2014
26/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Uruguay	19 June 2014

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
26/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Yemen	19 June 2014
26/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Vanuatu	20 June 2014
26/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	20 June 2014
26/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Comoros	20 June 2014
26/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Slovakia	20 June 2014
26/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Eritrea	20 June 2014
26/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Cyprus	20 June 2014
26/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Dominican Republic	20 June 2014
26/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Viet Nam	20 June 2014
26/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Cambodia	26 June 2014
26/115	The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights	26 June 2014
26/116	Promotion and protection of human rights in post-disaster and post-conflict situations	27 June 2014

Part Two

Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its twenty-sixth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 10 to 27 June 2014. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the twenty-sixth session was held on 26 May 2014.
3. The twenty-sixth session consisted of 40 meetings over 14 days (see paragraph 15 below).

B. Attendance

4. The session was attended by representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States of the Council, observers for non-Member States of the United Nations and other observers, as well as observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (see annex I).

C. Agenda and programme of work

5. At its 1st meeting, on 10 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the twenty-sixth session.

D. Organization of work

6. At the 1st meeting, on 10 June 2014, the President outlined the modalities for the general debates which would be three minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council and two minutes for observer States and other observers.
7. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 June 2014, the President outlined the modalities for the clustered interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders under agenda item 3, which would be 10 minutes for the initial presentation by the mandate holder of the report, 5 minutes for the States concerned, if any, and for States Members of the Human Rights Council, 3 minutes for observer States and other observers and 5 minutes for concluding remarks by the mandate holder.
8. At the 16th meeting, on 17 June 2014, the President outlined the modalities for the full-day discussion on women's human rights, which would be seven minutes for panellists and two minutes for States Members of the Council, observer States and other observers.
9. At the 17th meeting, on 17 June 2014, the President outlined the modalities for the individual interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry

on the Syrian Arab Republic, which would be 10 minutes for the initial presentation by the Commission of the report, 5 minutes for the States concerned, if any, 3 minutes for Member States, 2 minutes for observer States and other observers and 5 minutes for the Commission's concluding remarks.

10. At the 17th meeting, on 17 June 2014, the President referred to the note verbale dated 13 June received from the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia, on behalf of the Group of African States, requesting that the Human Rights Council hold an interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in South Sudan during the twenty-sixth session. The Council decided to hold an interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in South Sudan on 24 June 2014.

11. At the 19th meeting, on 18 June 2014, the President outlined the modalities for the individual interactive dialogues with special procedures mandates holders, which would be 10 minutes for the initial presentation by the mandate holder of the report, 5 minutes for the States concerned, if any, 3 minutes for Member States, 2 minutes for observer States and other observers and 5 minutes for the mandate holder's concluding remarks.

12. At the 21st meeting, on 18 June 2014, the President outlined the modalities for the general debates, which would be three minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council and two minutes for observer States and other observers.

13. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the President outlined the modalities for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State concerned to present its views; where appropriate, 2 minutes for the national human rights institution with "A" status of the State concerned; up to 20 minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review, with varying speaking times according to the number of speakers in accordance with the modalities set out in the Appendix to resolution 16/21; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

14. At the 30th meeting, on 23 June 2014, the President announced that the interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in South Sudan would not take place due to logistical difficulties.

E. Meetings and documentation

15. The Human Rights Council held 40 fully serviced meetings during its twenty-sixth session.

16. The resolutions, decisions and President's statement adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

F. Visits

17. At the 1st meeting, on 10 June 2014, the Minister-Chief of the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil, Ideli Salvatti, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

18. At the 10th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Seychelles, Jean-Paul Adam, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

19. At the 28th meeting, on 23 June 2014, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal, Luis Campos Ferreira, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

20. At the 31st meeting, on 24 June 2014, the Commissioner for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society of Mauritania, Aichetou Mint M'Haiham, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

21. At its 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the Human Rights Council appointed six special procedures mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex IV).

22. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement in relation to the selection and appointment of special procedures mandate holders. The representatives of Brazil, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States) and India also made statements.

H. Adoption of the report on the session

23. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representatives of Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Canada, Egypt, Eritrea, Georgia, Singapore and Switzerland made statements as observer States with regard to the resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council.

24. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Italy (on behalf of the European Union) and Nigeria made statements.

25. At the same meeting, the Vice-President and Rapporteur made a statement in relation to the draft report of the session.

26. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report on the session (A/HRC/26/2) ad referendum, and the Council decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

27. At the same meeting, the observers for the General Arab Women Federation and the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International) made statements in relation to the session.

28. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council made a closing statement.

I. Closing ceremony in honour of outgoing United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay

29. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the Acting Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva delivered a statement of behalf of the Secretary-General.

30. Also at the same meeting, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany on behalf of the Group of Western European and Other States, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa;

(b) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(c) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

31. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement.

32. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement.

II. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

A. Update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

33. At the 1st meeting, on 10 June 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of her Office.

34. During the ensuing general debate, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt¹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Gabon, Germany, Greece¹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), India, Indonesia (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Iran (Islamic Republic of)¹ (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland¹ (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Agence Internationale pour le Developpement, Alsalam Foundation, Amnesty International, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, General Arab Women Federation (also on behalf of Union of Arab Jurists), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Russian Peace Foundation, United Nations Watch, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, Women's Human Rights International Association (also on behalf of

¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, International Educational Development, Inc.), World Muslim Congress.

35. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine.

36. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Syrian Arab Republic.

37. At the 18th meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Egypt.

B. Reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

38. At the 21st meeting, on 18 June 2014, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 3.

39. At the same meeting, and the 23rd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports presented by the Deputy High Commissioner (see chapter III, section C).

40. At the 36th meeting, on 25 June 2014, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented reports prepared by the High Commissioner under agenda items 2 and 10 (see chapter X, section C).

III. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

41. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, presented his reports (A/HRC/26/30 and Add.1-3).

42. At the same meeting, the representatives of Italy, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made statements as the States concerned.

43. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd meeting, on 10 June 2014, and at the 5th meeting, on 11 June 2014, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Poland;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-khoei Foundation, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (INCPL), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, British Humanist Association, Conectas Direitos Humanos, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Franciscans International).

44. At the 5th meeting, on 11 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

45. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai, presented his report (A/HRC/26/29 and Add.1-2).

46. At the same meeting, the representative of Rwanda made a statement as the State concerned.

47. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd meeting, on 10 June 2014, and at the 5th meeting, on 11 June 2014, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lithuania, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (INCPL), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Commission of Jurists), France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International, International Humanist and Ethical Union, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Franciscans International).

48. At the 5th meeting, on 11 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

49. At the 5th meeting, on 11 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Anand Grover, presented his report (A/HRC/26/31).

50. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 5th and 6th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Egypt² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Malaysia, Paraguay, Qatar, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay;

² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

- (c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: World Health Organization;
- (d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (e) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Franciscans International (also on behalf of Sisters of Mercy of the Americas).

51. At the 7th meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

52. At the 5th meeting, on 11 June 2014, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Michael K. Addo, presented the report of the Working Group (A/HRC/26/25 and Add.1–5).

53. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ghana and the United States of America made statements as countries concerned.

54. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 6th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Egypt³ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, Norway³ (also on behalf of Argentina, Ghana, India and Russian Federation), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Israel, Malaysia, Netherlands, Qatar, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: International Labour Organization, UNICEF;

(e) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)), CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Indian Law Resource Centre), Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Sisters of Mercy of the Americas), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International

³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA SOLIDARITE (CIDSE) and Franciscans International), International Service for Human Rights, Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany.

55. At the 7th meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Chairperson of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

56. At the 7th meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo, presented her report (A/HRC/26/38 and Add.1-4).

57. At the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh and India made statements as the States concerned.

58. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th and 8th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Egypt⁴ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein⁴ (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: British Humanist Association, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Femmes Afrique Solidarité, Franciscans International (also on behalf of International Movement ATD Fourth World), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

59. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

60. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Sudan.

61. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

62. At the 7th meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Philip Alston, presented his report (A/HRC/26/28 and Add.1–3).

63. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mozambique and the Republic of Moldova made statements as the States concerned.

64. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th and 8th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of on behalf of Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Namibia, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Malaysia, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Franciscans International (also on behalf of International Movement ATD Fourth World).

65. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

66. At the 9th meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Christof Heyns, presented his report (A/HRC/26/36, Add.1–2).

67. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement as the State concerned.

68. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 10th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Ireland, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic

Cooperation), Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Defence for Children International, International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan), International Educational Development, Inc., Lawyers for Lawyers, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Organisation Against Torture.

69. At the 10th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

70. At the 9th meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Chaloka Beyani, presented his report (A/HRC/26/33 and Add.1–4).

71. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia, Serbia, South Sudan and Sri Lanka made statements as the States concerned.

72. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 10th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Austria, Chile, China, Cuba, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Ireland, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Egypt, Norway, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia (video message);

(g) Observer for a non-governmental organization: BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights.

73. At the 10th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

74. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Georgia.

75. At the 12th meeting, on 13 June 2014, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Iraq.

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

76. At the 10th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Virginia Dandan, presented her report (A/HRC/26/34 and Add.1-2).

77. At the same meeting, the representative of Bangladesh made a statement as the State concerned.

78. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 10th and 11th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Egypt⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Sierra Leone, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Holy See, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Qatar, Spain, Sri Lanka;

(c) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited, VIVAT International, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), New Humanity, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), Association Points-Coeur), Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc..

79. At the 11th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

80. At the 10th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, presented her report (A/HRC/26/37 and Add.1-7).

81. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Bahamas, Italy, Morocco and Seychelles made statements as the States concerned.

82. Also at the same meeting, the Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme au Maroc made a statement.

83. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 10th and 11th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Austria, Belarus⁶ (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Egypt⁶ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Maldives, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Equality and Human Rights Commission (also on behalf of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission) (video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (also on behalf of Women's Consortium of Nigeria), Liberation, Union de l'action féminine, World Barua Organization (WBO).

84. At the 11th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

85. At the 12th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Gabriela Knaul, presented her report (A/HRC/26/32 and Add.1).

86. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement as the State concerned.

87. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 14th meeting on 16 June 2014, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Botswana, Brazil, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt⁶ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Estonia, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Egypt, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nepal, Portugal, Thailand;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of Asian Legal Resource Centre).

88. At the 14th meeting, on 16 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

89. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 June 2014, a statement in the exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Russian Federation.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

90. At the 12th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau, presented his report (A/HRC/26/35, and Add.1).

91. At the same meeting, the representative of Qatar made a statement as the State concerned.

92. At the same meeting, the National Human Rights Committee of Qatar also made a statement.

93. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 14th meeting on 16 June 2014, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Egypt⁷ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(e) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, Amnesty International, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Espace Afrique International, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Save the Children International, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

94. At the 12th meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice

95. At the 14th meeting, on 16 June 2014, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, Frances Raday, presented the report of the Working Group (A/HRC/26/39 and Add.1–2).

96. At the same meeting, the representatives of Iceland and China made statements as the States concerned.

97. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th and 15th meetings, on the same day, and the 17th meeting, on 17 June 2014, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Communication of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Estonia, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, International Organization of la Francophonie;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Center for Inquiry, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN) (also on behalf of Friends of the Earth International), Mouvement Mondial des Mères International.

98. At the 17th meeting, on 17 June 2014, the Chairperson of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

99. At the 14th meeting, on 16 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Kishore Singh, presented his report (A/HRC/26/27 and Add.1).

100. At the same meeting, the representative of Seychelles made a statement as the State concerned.

101. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th and 15th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Communication of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia,

Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, International Organization of la Francophonie;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEI) (also on behalf of International Catholic Child Bureau, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Association Points-Coeur, Teresian Association), Plan International, Inc., Save the Children International.

102. At the 17th meeting, on 17 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

103. At the same meeting, a statement in the exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of China.

B. Panels

Panel discussion on the safety of journalists

104. At the 4th meeting, on 11 June 2014, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 24/116, the Council held a panel discussion on the issue of the safety of journalists. The opening statement for the panel was delivered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The journalist from Al Jazeera, Ghida Fakhry, moderated the discussion for the panel.

105. At the same meeting, the panellists Gatechew Engida, Dunja Mijatovic, Frank La Rue, Abeer Saady and Frank Smyth made statements. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

106. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria, Brazil, Egypt⁸ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Estonia, Montenegro, Russian Federation (also on behalf of the Collective Security Treaty Organization);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Colombia, Ecuador, Morocco, Tunisia;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 – International Centre Against Censorship, The, International Federation of Journalists, Presse Embleme Campagne.

107. At the end of the first slot, at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made comments.

108. During the ensuing panel discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Czech Republic, France, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Greece, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: International Organization of la Francophonie;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Humanist and Ethical Union.

109. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

High-level panel on the identification of good practices in combating female genital mutilation

110. At its 13th meeting, on 16 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a High-level panel on the identification of good practices in combating female genital mutilation, in accordance with Council decision 24/117. The opening statement for the panel was delivered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Togolese Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Nakpa Polo, moderated the discussion for the panel.

111. At the same meeting, the panellists Chantal Compaoré, Mariame Lamizana, Nafissatou Diop, Hiranthi, Wijemanne, Liz Ditchburn made statements. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

112. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Austria, Egypt⁹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Gabon, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Sierra Leone, United States of America;

(b) Representative of an observer State: New Zealand;

(c) Representative for an intergovernmental organization: African Union;

(d) Observer for non-governmental organizations: Center for Inquiry, Plan International, Inc..

⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

113. During the discussion for the second slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Congo, France, Indonesia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo;
- (c) Representative for an intergovernmental organization: European Union.

114. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Annual full-day discussion on women's human rights

115. On 17 June 2014, at the 16th and 18th meetings, the Human Rights Council held the annual full-day discussion on women's human rights in accordance with Council resolution 6/30. The discussion was divided into two panels.

116. On 17 June 2014, at the 16th meeting, the Council held the first panel discussion entitled "The Impact of Gender Stereotypes on the Recognition and Enjoyment of Women's Human Rights". The discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting, on the same day.

117. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Executive Director of the White Ribbon Campaign, Todd Minerson, moderated the discussion for the panel. At the same meeting, the panellists Simone Cusack, Yetnebersh Nigussie, Dubravka Simonovic and Veronica Undurraga made statements.

118. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Congo, Egypt¹⁰ (on behalf of Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Ireland, Morocco, United States of America;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Syrian Arab Republic;
- (c) Observer of an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (ICC);
- (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland).

119. During the discussion for the second slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

¹⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Brazil, France, Italy, Kuwait, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Belarus, Lithuania, Nepal, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil national des droits de l'homme du Maroc;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, International Humanist and Ethical Union.

120. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made concluding remarks.

121. The second panel discussion, held at the 18th meeting, on the same day, was entitled "Women human rights and the sustainable development agenda". The discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting, on the same day.

122. The Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Director of United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Sarah Cook, made a statement and moderated the discussion for the panel. At the same meeting, the panellists Luisa Cabal, Kingsley Kariuki, Saraswathi Menon, Frances Raday, Gita Sen and made statements.

123. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria, Canada¹¹ (on behalf of the members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Egypt¹¹ (on behalf of the group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the group of African States), India, Italy, Maldives, Montenegro, Sierra Leone;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden), Switzerland;

(c) Observer of an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network).

124. During the discussion for the second slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Chile, Ethiopia, France, Mexico, Netherlands¹¹ (also on behalf of Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Slovenia, Spain, Iceland, Italy, Finland, France, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay);

¹¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bulgaria, Israel, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Femmes Afrique Solidarité, General Arab Women Federation.

125. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made concluding remarks.

Panel discussion on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage

126. At its 30th meeting, on 23 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a panel discussion on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage, with a particular focus on challenges, achievements, best practices and implementation gaps, in accordance with Council resolution 24/23. The opening statement for the panel was delivered by the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Yvette Stevens, moderated the discussion for the panel.

127. At the same meeting, the panellists Pooja Badarinath, Kate Gilmore, Soyata Maiga, Violetta Neubauer and Ayman Sadek made statements. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

128. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria (also on behalf of Croatia and Slovenia), Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Egypt¹² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Maldives, Montenegro;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Canada, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden), Spain;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF;

(d) Representative for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil national des droits de l'homme du Maroc;

(f) Observer for non-governmental organizations: Plan International, Inc., Save the Children International.

129. During the discussion for the second slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Congo, Estonia, France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

¹² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Netherlands, Syrian Arab Republic;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The British Humanist Association, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

130. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. General debate on agenda item 3

131. At its 21st meeting, on 18 June 2014, and the 23rd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil (also on behalf of Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland), Cuba, Greece¹³ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of)¹³ (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Ireland (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Kazakhstan, Ireland, Maldives, Mongolia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uruguay), Japan, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar¹³ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Singapore¹³ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe), Sudan¹³ (on behalf of the Group of African States, the Group of Arab States, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of the Congo, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Armenia, Barbados, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Netherlands, Spain, Ukraine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Advocates for Human Rights, Agence Internationale pour le Développement, Al-khoei Foundation, Alsalam Foundation, Amnesty International, Article 19 – International Centre Against Censorship (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), Asian Legal Resource Centre, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers), British Humanist Association, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Inquiry, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conectas Direitos Humanos, European Region

¹³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, International Lesbian and Gay Association), General Arab Women Federation, Groupe des ONG pour la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant (also on behalf of Plan International Inc. ; World Vision International, Defence for Children International, Save the Children International, International Federation of Social Workers, Edmund Rice International Limited), Helios Life Association, Human Rights Watch, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Educational Development, Inc., International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Muslim Women's Union, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International, Society for Threatened Peoples, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress.

132. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 June 2014, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of China, Japan, Nepal and the Republic of Korea.

133. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The question of the death penalty

134. At the 37th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representatives of France, Switzerland, Mexico and Belgium introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.8/Rev.1, sponsored by Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland and co-sponsored by Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Haiti, Italy, San Marino, Togo and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

135. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced amendments A/HRC/26/L.34 and A/HRC/26/L.35 to the draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.8/Rev.1. A/HRC/26/L.34 was sponsored by Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Uganda, Viet Nam and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors. A/HRC/26/L.35 was sponsored by Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Uganda and Viet Nam and co-sponsored by China and India. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

136. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China introduced amendment A/HRC/26/L.36 to the draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.8/Rev.1. A/HRC/26/L.36 was sponsored by China and co-sponsored by Saudi Arabia and Singapore. Subsequently, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

137. At the same meeting, the representatives of Botswana, Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made general comments in relation to the draft resolution and the amendments.

138. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution and amendments.

139. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/26/L.34.

140. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/26/L.34. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Botswana, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Viet Nam

Against:

Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Peru, Romania, Sierra Leone, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Congo, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Philippines, Republic of Korea

141. Amendment A/HRC/26/L.34 was rejected by 17 votes to 23, with 6 abstentions.

142. At the same meeting, the representatives of Benin, Costa Rica, and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/26/L.35.

143. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of Benin, Mexico and Costa Rica, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/26/L.35. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Botswana, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

Against:

Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Montenegro, Peru, Romania, Sierra Leone, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Kazakhstan, Kenya, Namibia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

144. Amendment A/HRC/26/L.35 was rejected by 17 votes to 23, with 7 abstentions.

145. At the same meeting, the representatives of France and Sierra Leone made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/26/L.36.

146. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of France and Sierra Leone a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/26/L.36. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Botswana, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

Against:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Cuba, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Republic of Korea, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

147. Amendment A/HRC/26/L.36 was rejected by 12 votes to 26, with 9 abstentions.

148. At the same meeting, the representatives Algeria, Botswana, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United States of America, and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.8/Rev.1.

149. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Botswana a recorded vote was taken on to draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.8/Rev.1. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Botswana, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Abstaining:

Cuba, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United States of America, Viet Nam

150. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.8/Rev.1 was adopted by 29 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions (resolution 26/2).

151. At the 40th meeting on the same day, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Extreme poverty and human rights

152. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of France introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.10, sponsored by Albania, Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal and co-sponsored by Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Libya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Namibia, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, the State of Palestine, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

153. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

154. At the same meeting, the representatives of South Africa and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote, in which South Africa disassociated itself from the consensus on the draft resolution.

155. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.10 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/3).

Protection of Roma

156. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.11, sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Argentina, Belarus, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

157. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation orally revised the draft resolution.

158. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of India and Italy, on behalf of the European Union, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

159. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution. The Chief of OHCHR Finance and Budget Section made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

160. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote, in which it disassociated itself from the consensus on the draft resolution.

161. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.11, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/4).

Elimination of discrimination against women

162. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representatives of Colombia and Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.12, sponsored by Colombia and Mexico and co-sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam. Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Botswana, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malta, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

163. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution.

164. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

165. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.12, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/5).

Mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

166. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.16, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Botswana, China, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Namibia, Nicaragua, Philippines, the Russian Federation, Senegal and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

167. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

168. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

169. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Italy, on behalf of European Union members that are members of the Council, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

170. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.16 was adopted by 33 votes to 14 (resolution 26/6).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

171. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Hungary introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.18, sponsored by Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Senegal and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

172. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

173. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.18 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/7).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

174. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Germany introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.19, sponsored by Germany and the Philippines and co-sponsored by Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Cabo Verde, the Congo, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

175. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany orally revised the draft resolution.

176. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

177. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.19, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/8).

Elaboration of an international legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights

178. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representatives of Ecuador and South Africa introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.22/Rev.1, sponsored by Ecuador and South Africa and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Senegal joined the sponsors.

179. At the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador orally revised the draft resolution.

180. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

181. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, India, Ireland, Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

182. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Gabon, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates

183. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.22/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted by 20 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions (resolution 26/9).

184. At the 40th meeting on 27 June 2014, the representatives of Chile and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

International Albinism Awareness Day

185. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Sweden introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.23, sponsored by Sweden and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the State of Palestine, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Monaco and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

186. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

187. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

188. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.23 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/12).

Protection of the family

189. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Sierra Leone introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.20/Rev.1, sponsored by Bangladesh, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Namibia, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone and Tunisia and co-sponsored by Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Belarus, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

190. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay introduced amendment A/HRC/26/L.37 to the draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.20/Rev.1. A/HRC/26/L.37 was sponsored by Chile, France, Ireland and Uruguay and co-sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Latvia and Mexico joined the sponsors.

191. Under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the representative of the Russian Federation formally moved to adjourn the consideration of amendment A/HRC/26/L.37 to draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.20/Rev.1, and requested a vote on the motion.

192. 224. Under the same rule, the Council heard two statements in favour of the motion by the representatives of China and Indonesia, and two statements against the motion by the representatives of Argentina and the United States of America.

193. A recorded vote was taken on the motion, which was adopted by 22 votes to 20, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Montenegro, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Gabon, Maldives, Philippines, Viet Nam

194. Also at the same meeting, Egypt withdrew its amendment A/HRC/26/L.38 to draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.20/Rev.1.

195. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

196. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, also on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/26/L.20/Rev.1.

197. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Austria, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

198. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.20/Rev.1 was adopted by 26 votes to 14, with 6 abstentions (resolution 26/11).

199. At the 40th meeting on 27 June 2014, the representatives of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

200. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Sweden introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.23, sponsored by Sweden and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the State of Palestine, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Monaco and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

201. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

202. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

203. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.23 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/12).

The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights in the Internet

204. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Sweden introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.24, sponsored by Brazil, Nigeria, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, the State of Palestine, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, El Salvador, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Monaco, Mongolia, Qatar, Switzerland and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

205. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden orally revised the draft resolution.

206. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China introduced an oral amendment to the draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.24 as orally revised.

207. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil rejected the amendment to the draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.24 as orally revised.

208. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica, Estonia, Ireland and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised and the oral amendment.

209. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil and the United States of America a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment to the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, China, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Namibia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Gabon, India, Indonesia, Philippines

210. The oral amendment to the draft resolution as orally revised was rejected by 15 votes to 28, with 4 abstentions.

211. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, South Africa and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote, in which South African disassociated itself from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

212. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.24, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/13).

Human rights and the arbitrary deprivation of nationality

213. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.25, sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus, Cuba, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Haiti, Morocco, Namibia and Nicaragua joined the sponsors.

214. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

215. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.25 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/14).

216. At the 40th meeting on 27 June 2014, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: violence against women as a barrier to women's political and economic empowerment

217. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.26/Rev.1, sponsored by Canada and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Malta, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cuba, Ghana, Greece,

218. Honduras, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, the Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

219. At the same meeting, the representatives of India, Italy, on behalf of the European Union, Montenegro, South Africa and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

220. Also at the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

221. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.26/Rev.1 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/15).

Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms

222. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representatives of Ecuador and Peru introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.27, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru and co-sponsored by Chile, Ethiopia, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela

(Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Australia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Greece, Kazakhstan, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Switzerland joined the sponsors.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico, also on behalf of Colombia, and the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

224. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Abstaining:

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America

225. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.27 was adopted by 44 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (resolution 26/16).

226. At the 40th meeting on 27 June 2014, the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4

227. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.28, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Andorra, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, the State of Palestine, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

228. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

229. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.28 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/17).

230. At the 40th meeting on 27 June 2014, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health: sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors

231. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Brazil (also on behalf of Paraguay, Romania and South Africa) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.29, sponsored by Brazil, Paraguay, Romania and South Africa and co-sponsored by Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, the Russian Federation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, the Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

232. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

233. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.29 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/18).

234. At the 40th meeting on 27 June 2014, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights of migrants: mandate of the special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

235. At the 38th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.31, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Angola, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Ethiopia, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Niger, the Philippines, Portugal, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

236. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

237. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.31 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/19).

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

238. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of New Zealand introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.9, sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Saudi

Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Argentina, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab Group), Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Haiti, Iceland, India, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malta, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

239. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand orally revised the draft resolution.

240. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Italy, on behalf of the European Union, and Mexico made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

241. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft decision. The Chief of OHCHR Finance and Budget Section made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

242. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.9, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/20).

Promotion of the right of migrants to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

243. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.30, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Germany, Haiti, Indonesia, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Turkey, the United States of America and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

244. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution.

245. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

246. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.30, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/21).

Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

247. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.1, sponsored by Argentina, Ghana, Norway and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. Subsequently, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine and United States of America joined the sponsors.

248. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway orally revised the draft resolution.

249. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Italy, on behalf of the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

250. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

251. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

252. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.1, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/22).

253. At the 40th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Chile made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights and climate change

254. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of the Philippines (also on behalf of Bangladesh) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.33/Rev.1, sponsored by Bangladesh and the Philippines and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Bhutan, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nicaragua and Peru joined the sponsors.

255. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines orally revised the draft resolution.

256. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, the Maldives, Sierra Leone and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

257. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

258. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

259. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.33/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/27).

260. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights

261. At the 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the representative of Morocco introduced draft decision A/HRC/26/L.5, sponsored by Austria, Indonesia, Morocco and Poland and co-sponsored by Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Guatemala, New Zealand and Sri Lanka. Subsequently, Algeria, Cabo Verde, Israel, Philippines, the Republic of Moldova and Senegal joined the sponsors.

262. At the same meeting, draft decision A/HRC/26/L.5 was adopted without a vote (decision 26/115).

IV. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

A. Interactive dialogue with the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

263. At the 17th meeting, on 17 June 2014, the Chairperson of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, provided an oral update on the findings of the commission, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 25/23.

264. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

265. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting on the same day, and at the 19th meeting on 18 June 2014, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), ;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Slovakia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Presse Embleme Campagne, Syriac Universal Alliance, The Federation Syriaque International, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch.

266. At the 19th meeting, on 18 June 2014, the Chairperson of the commission of inquiry answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

267. At the 19th meeting, on 18 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Sheila B. Keetharuth, presented her report (A/HRC/26/45).

268. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement as the State concerned.

269. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria, Botswana, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Djibouti, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Sudan, Switzerland;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Jubilee Campaign, United Nations Watch.

270. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

271. At the 19th meeting, on 18 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Miklós Haraszti, presented his report (A/HRC/26/44).

272. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.

273. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 20th meeting on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Russian Federation (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian State of), Zimbabwe), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lithuania, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Freedom House, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, United Nations Watch.

274. At the 20th meeting on the same day, the representative of Belarus made concluding remarks as the State concerned.

275. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

276. At the 20th meeting, on 18 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Marzuki Darusman, presented his report (A/HRC/26/43).

277. At the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a statement as the State concerned.

278. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 21st meeting on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Botswana, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Japan, Maldives, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Canada, Denmark, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Jubilee Campaign, United Nations Watch.

279. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. General debate on agenda item 4

280. At its 23rd meeting, on 19 June 2014, its 27th meeting on 20 June 2014 and its 28th meeting on 23 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Austria, Belgium¹⁴ (on behalf of Australia, Canada, European Union, Montenegro, Norway, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United States of America), China, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece¹⁴ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Montenegro), Iran (Islamic Republic of)¹⁴ (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Ireland, Japan, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation (also on behalf of Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Tajikistan, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Agence Internationale pour le Développement, Al-Hakim Foundation, Al-khoei Foundation, Alsalam Foundation, Amnesty International, Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (AITPN), Asian Legal Resource Centre (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Franciscans International), Baha'i International Community, B'nai B'rith (also on behalf of Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations), British Humanist Association, Center for Inquiry, Centre

¹⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Espace Afrique International, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Freedom House, General Arab Women Federation, Global Helping to Advance Women and Children, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Law Centre, Human Rights Watch, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) (also on behalf of Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Educational Development, Inc., International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), International Muslim Women's Union, Liberation, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Presse Embleme Campagne, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress.

281. At the 27th meeting, on 20 June 2014, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe.

282. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

283. At the 28th meeting, on 23 June 2014, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burundi, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Japan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

284. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, DPRK, Japan.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The continuing grave deterioration in the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

285. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representatives of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.4/Rev.1, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

286. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally revised the draft resolution.

287. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Italy, on behalf of the European Union, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

288. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

289. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, China, Cuba, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

290. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

Algeria, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Congo, Ethiopia, India, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Viet Nam

291. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.4/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted by 32 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions (resolution 26/23).

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

292. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Somalia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.6, sponsored by Somalia and co-sponsored by France. Subsequently, Austria, Croatia, Djibouti, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

293. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia orally revised the draft resolution.

294. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement as the State concerned.

295. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

296. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote, in which China, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) disassociated themselves from the consensus on the draft resolution.

297. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.6, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/24).

298. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ethiopia and Japan made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Situation of human rights in Belarus

299. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Greece (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.14/Rev.1, sponsored by Greece (on behalf of the European Union) and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

300. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.

301. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

302. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

303. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Maldives, Montenegro, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

China, Cuba, India, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Algeria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates

304. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.14/Rev.1 was adopted by 24 votes to 7, with 16 abstentions (resolution 26/25).

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Social Forum

305. At the 29th meeting, on 23 June 2014, the Permanent Representative of Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Alberto Pedro D'Alotto, presented the report of the 2014 Social Forum, held from 1 to 3 April 2014, on behalf of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the 2014 Social Forum (A/HRC/26/46).

B. Open-ended intergovernmental working group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas

306. At the 29th meeting, on 23 June 2014, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the open-ended inter-governmental working group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, Angélica C. Navarro Llanos, presented the report of the working group on its session held from 15 to 19 July 2013 (A/HRC/26/48).

C. Forum on Business and Human Rights

307. At the 29th meeting, on 23 June 2014, the Chief of the Special Procedures Branch of OHCHR presented, on behalf of the Chairperson-Rapporteur, the report containing a summary of discussions at the Forum on Business and Human Rights, held from 2 to 4 December 2013 (A/HRC/26/26).

D. General debate on agenda item 5

308. At the 29th meeting, on 23 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil (also on behalf of Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), China, Cuba, El Salvador¹⁵ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece¹⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Honduras¹⁵ (on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay), India, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri

¹⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Republic of Korea, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Ecuador, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Norway;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil national des droits de l'homme (Maroc).

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations : Africa Culture International (Human Rights), Asylum Access, Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre, Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN), Franciscans International, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights, Liberation, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promotion and protection of human rights in post-disaster and post-conflict situations

309. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Uruguay introduced draft decision A/HRC/26/L.3, sponsored by Uruguay and co-sponsored by El Salvador and Guatemala. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Chad and Poland joined the sponsors.

310. At the same meeting, the representative of Sierra Leone made general comments in relation to the draft decision.

311. Also at the same meeting, draft decision A/HRC/26/L.3 was adopted without a vote (decision 26/116).

Promotion and protection of the human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas

312. At the 39th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.13, sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador and South Africa and co-sponsored by Angola, Benin, Congo, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Argentina, Brazil, Philippines, Switzerland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

313. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) orally revised the draft resolution.

314. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, and South Africa made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

315. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

316. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

317. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Austria, Botswana, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

318. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.13, as orally revised, was adopted by 29 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions (resolution 26/26).

The Social Forum

319. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.17, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malaysia, Mauritius, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Thailand, Uruguay and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

320. At the same meeting, the representatives of Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, Japan and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote, in which they disassociated themselves from the consensus on the draft resolution.

321. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.17 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/28).

The contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review

322. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Ecuador introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.21, sponsored by Ecuador, Italy, the Maldives, Morocco, Romania and Spain and co-sponsored by Angola, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Argentina, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovenia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, Thailand, Ukraine, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

323. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

324. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.21 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/29).

VI. Universal periodic review

325. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President's statements PRST/8/1 and PRST/9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the eighteenth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review held from January 27 to February 7, 2014.

326. In accordance with resolution 5/1, the President outlined that all recommendations must be part of the final document of the UPR and accordingly, the State under Review should clearly communicate its position on all recommendations either by indicating that it "supports" or "notes" the concerned recommendations.

A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes

327. In accordance with paragraph 4.3 of President's statement 8/1, the following section contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome by States under review, Member and Observer States of the Council, as well as general comments made by other relevant stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

New Zealand

328. The review of New Zealand was held on 27 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by New Zealand in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/NZL/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/NZL/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/NZL/3).

329. At its 22nd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of New Zealand (see section C below).

330. The outcome of the review of New Zealand comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/3), the views of New Zealand concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/3/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

331. New Zealand thanked all States who participated in their review in January and welcomed the different perspectives to be shared by civil society and the New Zealand Human Rights Commission. New Zealand agreed with the sentiment emerging from the UPR process that New Zealand had a human rights record to be proud of, but must continue to do more. It was also stated that the UPR process had been a useful tool for New Zealand to take stock of remaining on-going challenges.

332. The delegation briefly outlined the process undertaken since its review in January. Following the review, the Government met with NGOs, interested individuals and the New Zealand Human Rights Commission to discuss the review and recommendations. It also received 11 civil society submissions. That engagement was an opportunity for the Government to understand which recommendations civil society regarded as a priority. New Zealand also undertook a comprehensive inter-agency consultation process to fully consider each of the recommendations received. The recommendations and New Zealand's responses to them were then considered at Ministerial-level by the executive branch. As a result, the formal response presented today was the collective response of 24 national government agencies, informed by encouraging participation from civil society groups across New Zealand.

333. New Zealand had found this domestic engagement process to be both important and valuable in preparing for the implementation phase. It had further raised awareness amongst the New Zealand public and government, about the UPR process and the recommendations received.

334. New Zealand welcomed all the recommendations made during the review process. It had carefully considered each of them and how to respond. In total, New Zealand accepted 121 recommendations. It was unable to accept 34.

335. Accepted recommendations were those where New Zealand fully supported the recommendation and implemented it in practice. New Zealand rejected recommendations for several reasons. With recommendations split across distinct areas, it might accept only one part of that recommendation. For others, New Zealand accepted the spirit behind the recommendation, but could not commit to a specific proposed method of implementation. The responses in the addendum indicated New Zealand's reasoning.

336. New Zealand noted that the recommendations received spanned a wide range of human rights issues, but clear themes emerged. They included family violence, women's and children's rights, addressing inequalities and the on-going relationship between the Government and Māori, New Zealand's indigenous people. The delegation reported that all of those were areas where the Government was actively taking steps to address on-going challenges and remained committed to do more. Many of those issues were in fact priority areas identified in the national report and so the recommendations received provided additional impetus to the Government to address those challenges.

337. The delegation reaffirmed that the recommendations would also be a significant basis of the Government's on-going cooperation with the New Zealand Human Rights Commission, particularly as the Commission developed the Second National Action Plan for Human Rights. New Zealand understood that the action plan would include specific measurable and concrete actions to ensure continued respect for its obligations and duties and New Zealand's UPR recommendations would form an integral part of that.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

338. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of New Zealand, 10 delegations made statements.

339. Botswana noted with appreciation the additional information provided and referred to New Zealand's acknowledgement during the review that women and children suffered from a high rate of domestic violence. Botswana applauded New Zealand for measures taken, such as the enactment of legislation on the sale and supply of alcohol, increasing penalties for domestic violence, implementing the 2009 Action Plan for Women and implementation of the recommendations of the Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence. Botswana was confident that New Zealand as a diverse and democratic country would

continue her commitment and desire to improve all human rights for her people. The country's high ranking in terms of human rights, governance and transparency as shown by various international rating agencies, had not been a source of complacency but had encouraged New Zealand to do more in the promotion and protection of human rights both at the national and international levels.

340. Cambodia appreciated that New Zealand had given high importance to and fully cooperated with the UPR Working Group. Cambodia welcomed New Zealand's continued efforts in ensuring socio-economic rights for its people through the implementation of its various Government programmes. Cambodia was pleased to note that New Zealand had accepted a large majority of recommendations, including the recommendations made by Cambodia concerning the effective implementation of the Disability strategy with a view to ensuring the full realization of human rights for persons with disabilities. Cambodia wished New Zealand every success in the implementation of its accepted recommendations.

341. Côte d'Ivoire, as a member of the troika for New Zealand, thanked the Government for taking into account the recommendations made during the UPR and for the responses provided during the session. Côte d'Ivoire supported New Zealand's commitment in protecting women from violence as well as access to education for children from all social strata. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged New Zealand to pursue its fruitful cooperation with international human rights protection mechanisms and wished it every success for the implementation of recommendations made during the UPR.

342. Mali congratulated New Zealand on the quality of its statement and cooperation with the UPR mechanism, during the entire process. Mali noted with satisfaction that New Zealand had accepted many recommendations made in order to improve the situation of human rights in that country and wished it every success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

343. Morocco thanked the delegation for the information shared on the follow-up to recommendations made during the review. Morocco congratulated New Zealand on its programmes and policies which sought to build a multicultural society based on the principles of tolerance, openness and diversity as could be seen from the policy on promoting the linguistic rights of minorities and the school programmes dedicated to pluralism and combating racism and xenophobia. Morocco encouraged follow-up to the internal process of reviewing the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure. Morocco welcomed the fact that New Zealand had accepted a majority of UPR recommendations, including that of Morocco to continue targeting support for cultural diversity in all schools. Morocco wished New Zealand every success in implementing its accepted recommendations.

344. Romania appreciated the way in which New Zealand conducted its UPR process. Appreciation was also expressed for New Zealand's inter-agency coordination as well as for its consultations with civil society both before and after the interactive dialogue. Romania welcomed the fact that New Zealand had accepted most of the recommendations made to it and that it provided reasoning for not accepting some of the recommendations.

345. Togo welcomed New Zealand's commitment to the UPR mechanism and noted with satisfaction the measures taken in order to implement the recommendations made during the first cycle in particular those relating to public services in the areas of education, health and social assistance. Togo wished New Zealand every success in implementing the accepted recommendations from the second cycle.

346. Viet Nam welcomed New Zealand's seriousness in providing detailed feedback on received recommendations. Viet Nam appreciated the considerable number of recommendations accepted by New Zealand, including the two made by Viet Nam on

enhancing legislation and the legal system and stepping up the implementation of current national plans for addressing the challenges and disparities in health, education, employment and gender equality, especially for vulnerable groups of women, children, migrants, ethnic and indigenous people. Viet Nam agreed that there was still much work to be done but believed that New Zealand with its commitments and determination would make great efforts to further ensure the enjoyment of all human rights for all her people.

347. Algeria congratulated New Zealand on accepting a large number of recommendations and wished it every success in their implementation. Algeria particularly welcomed the fact of New Zealand's acceptance of recommendations on economic social and cultural rights particularly in those areas affected by the 2010 and 2011 earthquakes. Algeria noted that natural disasters could constitute an additional challenge in the process of promoting and protecting human rights. Concerning ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Algeria hoped that this question would be inscribed in the future as among the priorities of the country.

348. Sierra Leone congratulated New Zealand for the successful completion of the UPR. Sierra Leone stated that the Addendum demonstrated clearly the commitment of New Zealand to the UPR process, as care was taken to give reasons for rejection of recommendations and to indicate that doors were not closed as New Zealand would consider them for possible implementation at a later date. Noting that the rights of indigenous peoples were an area of concern expressed during the review, Sierra Leone expressed satisfaction at New Zealand's acceptance of all the recommendations relating to indigenous peoples. Sierra Leone also noted that the vast majority of recommendations relating to discrimination and violence against women and children were accepted. Sierra Leone was also pleased to note that the recommendations relating to overseas development assistance were accepted. Sierra Leone appreciated the points made about the level of ODA but wished to urge New Zealand to continue its efforts to reach the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI ratio in the near future.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

349. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of New Zealand, 7 other stakeholders made statements.

350. National Human Rights Commission of New Zealand (video message) stated that the UPR process had been constructive. It was notable for the high level of engagement by Government and civil society. The Commission indicated that each of three key steps happened in the review of New Zealand. The Commission acknowledged the number of recommendations made and accepted by New Zealand and that the Government had indicated its intention to follow-up on issues that were not reflected in the recommendations of States, which was very heartening and boded well for the future. The Commission stated that it would now work closely with the State, business and civil society in New Zealand to develop and implement a Second National Plan of Action for Human Rights. That plan would include a set of measurable and concrete actions and outcomes to deliver an improvement in the realization of human rights in New Zealand. It was deliberately to be prepared at the end of the second UPR cycle to cover the period of the third UPR cycle. The Commission expressed optimism that improvements could be achieved prior to New Zealand's next universal periodic review.

351. Amnesty International welcomed New Zealand's engagement with the UPR and its acceptance of recommendations to incorporate international human rights instruments into its domestic legal framework and to take recommendations by UN human rights bodies into account. AI noted, however, that New Zealand continued to have persistently high levels of inequality in the areas of health, education, employment and income, and over 280,000

children lived in relative poverty without adequate access to quality housing, food, and medicines. It expressed its deep concern at New Zealand's rejection of recommendations to provide greater legal protection of economic, social and cultural rights within the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act, and to ratify the OP-ICESCR. According to Amnesty International, that stance undermined the Government's commitment to eliminate child poverty, eroded the principle of indivisibility of rights and put into question New Zealand's leadership role in the protection of all human rights. It welcomed New Zealand's reference to the Constitutional Advisory Panel's recommendations to further consider enhanced protections of economic, social and cultural rights and urged the Government to commit to continuing this process. While welcoming New Zealand's promise to create a second national human rights action plan centred on its UPR commitments, Amnesty International urged the Government to use this process to ensure effective and tangible improvement in the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights.

352. Save the Children welcomed New Zealand's acceptance of recommendations relating to children's rights, regarding child poverty and protection of the most vulnerable children through the vulnerable Children's Bill and Action Plan for Children. Save the Children welcomed the Government's acceptance of UPR recommendations pertaining to the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Save the Children called on the Government to ensure that disabled children, their families and schools were given adequate support and resources to enable disabled children to access school and enjoy the right to education like any other child in New Zealand. In this regard, Save the Children drew the Government's attention to the need to take those concerns into consideration when updating the Disabilities strategy in 2015. Save the Children welcomed the Government's acceptance of recommendations to prevent forced early marriage. Contrary to the Government's indication that current legislation provided adequate protection, Save the Children recommended that the law, sanctioning marriage for people aged 16 subject to parental consent, be changed because it potentially placed children at risk of forced marriage. Save the Children noted the lack of clarity in relation to recommendations regarding the signing and ratifying the OP-CRC-IC. Save the Children, while acknowledging that the Government would consider implications of ratification, called on New Zealand to follow through with signature in order to provide children access to the highest level of protection.

353. Action Canada for Population and Development made a joint statement. It commended New Zealand's acceptance of recommendations to allocate resources to address violence against women and to enhance efforts to provide equal access to health services. It welcomed New Zealand's commitment to voluntarily examine recommendations from the National Human Rights Commission and UPR stakeholder submissions regarding the legalization of abortion. Action Canada for Population and Development stated that reform of New Zealand's abortion law was required in order to increase women's reproductive autonomy, and to remove the discrimination and stigma experienced by women when accessing abortion services. It noted that the New Zealand Abortion Supervisory Committee, the group responsible for oversight of the *Contraception, Sterilization and Abortion Act* of 1977, had on a number of occasions, called for a review of the abortion law. Yet the Government had refused to do so. It urged the Government to provide unhindered access to safe abortion services that met high standards of accessibility, acceptability and affordability, by directing the Law Commission of New Zealand to conduct a full review of the suite of legislation related to abortion so as to remove abortion from the *Crimes Act* to ensure legal access to abortion in any circumstance, and the existing administrative barriers in the *Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act*. Action Canada for Population and Development provided details of such barriers including: limited access to services in remote areas and an overall shortage of certifying consultants. Lastly, it welcomed New Zealand's commitment to consult with civil society organizations in

examining those recommendations and welcomed concrete follow-up on the legalization of abortion.

354. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom made a joint statement. It expressed the view that while New Zealand's response to the recommendations might seem impressive, with 121 out of 155 accepted, on closer examination the response was not so positive. It was concerned that New Zealand's responses to accepted recommendations were lacking in sincerity and did not always address the point of the respective recommendations, for example regarding the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It alleged that New Zealand's counter terrorism legislation complied with the legal safeguards enshrined in the ICCPR was untrue, as the Human Rights Committee had stated that provisions of the legislation were incompatible with Article 14. It remained deeply concerned at the lack of full protection for human rights under current constitutional arrangements, which was particularly harmful for *hapu* and *iwi* Māori. It reiterated recommendations from the UPR, treaty bodies and special procedures and urged New Zealand to begin a process of constitutional change that would give full effect to the Treaty of Waitangi, and to its obligations under the international instruments. It further called on New Zealand to fully implement all accepted recommendations, to reconsider those it had rejected and develop a transparent action plan to do that.

355. Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany made a joint statement (video message). It reported that issues relating to the LGBTI communities remained largely invisible. While expressing disappointment that the delegations to the UPR process had not made recommendations on LGBTI issues, Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany welcomed the Government's statement that it would follow-up on such issues separately as part of its commitment to on-going engagement with civil society on the UPR. It recommended that Government agencies should start to collect sexual orientation and gender identity data. It stated that the Government had been petitioned to address the inadequate supply of publically funded health services for transpeople wishing to medically transition. Two of its recommendations had been reinforced by a recent WHO statement against forced or coerced sterilization. They had called for legal prohibition of surgeries aimed solely at correcting genital ambiguity on children who were unable to give consent for themselves; and the removal of any medical requirements for legal gender recognition, including for those resulting in sterilization. Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany inquired: about the timeframe for consultation with sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex communities on issues raised in their submissions; of the Government agencies that would lead this work; and whether the Government would address those issues in its national plan of action on human rights.

356. Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik stated that immigration and asylum were some of the important issues confronting New Zealand, which was mainly governed by immigrants. Sudwind, while noting New Zealand's acceptance of some recommendations on the rights of immigrants, including children, referred to the disfavour given to the Czech Republic's recommendation not to concede asylum seekers' transfer to detention centres in third countries, which could lead to a critical situation in the life of many asylum seekers. Sudwind wished to insist that New Zealand itself should consider the situation of people who had fled their own country and homes and had sought refuge in New Zealand. Sudwind was of the view that the rejection of all recommendations regarding accession, signature and ratification of the ICRMW showed the lack of strong will to support immigrants and their families.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

357. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 155 recommendations received, 121 enjoy the support of New Zealand and the rest are noted.

358. The delegation thanked all those who made statements and demonstrated continued interest and engagement in New Zealand's human rights situation. Some important issues had been raised for New Zealand to focus on in its follow-up. New Zealand would continue to bear in mind the views of all international colleagues in its ongoing human rights work in the country.

359. New Zealand particularly welcomed the opportunity to hear from civil society and the Commission. Part of the advantage of the UPR for New Zealand continued to be the internal domestic discussion that it generated. The input and engagement of stakeholders within New Zealand's civil society was key to this, and New Zealand looked forward to that continuing in the next stage. Points raised today would be part of that ongoing discussion.

360. The delegation was not in a position to respond to specific questions at the present time, but they had been duly noted and would be shared with the capital. New Zealand recognized that some of the issues raised by the National Human Rights Commission and non-governmental organizations in their submissions were not reflected in the formal interactive dialogue or recommendations made. For example, issues around legal abortion and sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex people. As noted in the Addendum, New Zealand intended to follow up on those issues separately as part of its commitment to ongoing engagement with civil society on the UPR, and across the full range of human rights issues in New Zealand.

361. The success of the UPR depended on all States committing to it as an on-going process. Therefore while today's report wrapped up the formal Council proceedings of New Zealand's second cycle review, domestically, the work was just beginning, as New Zealand shifted to the implementation stage. As clearly highlighted, it was implementation that counted.

362. New Zealand announced that as part of its commitment to ongoing action and engagement during the implementation period, New Zealand made a voluntary commitment to publish a mid-term report on the UPR, in 2016.

363. Finally, the delegation thanked all for their participation in a process that it was sure would help to constantly improve the promotion and protection of human rights in New Zealand.

Afghanistan

364. The review of Afghanistan was held on 27 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Afghanistan in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/AFG/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/AFG/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/AFG/3).

365. At its 22nd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Afghanistan (see section C below).

366. The outcome of the review of Afghanistan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/4), the views of Afghanistan concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments

and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/26/4/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

367. The Head of the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Professor Dr. Mohammad Qasim Hashimzai, Senior Advisor to the Ministry of Justice commenced his intervention mentioning that the presidential and provincial election in Afghanistan took place. By marking an historic event, the people of Afghanistan and the Government demonstrated their will and commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights.

368. Afghanistan has supported the UPR mechanism as an important pillar of the Human Rights Council. The second UPR report of Afghanistan, which was a result of a participatory and comprehensive process, was presented on 27 January 2014. During the interactive dialogue, Afghanistan received 224 recommendations made by the delegations. Among these recommendations, 178 of them were supported by the Afghan Government.

369. The Government already undertaken a number of activities and will strengthen the already existing initiatives and implementing frameworks. The UPR Steering Committee held several follow-up meetings with the technical working group and coordination body to analyze, categorize and raise the awareness of the concerned institutions about the recommendations.

370. Furthermore, these recommendations were shared with the Human Rights Support Unit in the Ministry of Justice dealing with the implementation of human rights recommendations. This Unit has taken steps to translate these recommendations into national languages, categorize and incorporate them in the action plan as well as share them with relevant sectoral ministries for implementation. Also, a number of awareness raising workshops have been organized for the focal points from the relevant ministries for better implementation of the recommendations, some of which are already in the phase of implementation. For instance, the Government has extended an invitation to the Special Reporter on violence against women, its causes and consequences who will undertake an official visit to Afghanistan in November 2014.

371. During the review, Afghanistan pledged to examine the above-mentioned 34 recommendations and provide responses in due time. With this purpose, the Government established an inter-ministerial committee to review and analyze the mentioned recommendations. Considering the importance of the 34 recommendations, the Government also launched broad discussions with other relevant institutions and civil society organizations to seek their inputs and to ensure a better and more transparent process.

372. Afghanistan accepted 10 recommendations out of the 34 recommendations still pending. Due to the broadness of the topics, the remaining recommendations are still under discussions and consideration. As a result, out of 224 recommendations, the Government has accepted 189, rejected 12 and 23 recommendations are still under discussions and reconsideration, to which the response will be provided in proper time. In addition to the information included in the report, the head of the delegation wished to elaborate more in depth a number of issues.

373. It should be mentioned that article 398 of the penal code does not exonerate the perpetrator of what is called 'honor killing.' Considering the mental state of the perpetrator, the article prescribes one level lower sentence for the culprit. However, the penal code is being reviewed by the responsible committee, which is also assigned to incorporate the provisions of the international human rights conventions that Afghanistan is a party to.

374. Concerning the protection of human rights defenders, peace activists and female Politicians, the Government has assigned 3 police protection officers for every provincial department of women's affairs chiefs. In addition, security forces have been trained to pay particular attention to the women's rights civil society defenders on national and provincial level. The Government has also decided to assign a number of security officers to protect high level female politicians and women's rights activists, has been publicly acknowledging the role of women human rights defenders and condemned violence and discrimination against them.

375. Afghanistan is an Islamic country and death penalty can be imposed only in rare occasions and for heinous crimes. The decisions of the hierarchy of courts, including the Supreme Court, are not enough for the imposition of death penalty. The President seldom uses his power to endorse the Supreme Court decisions on death penalty. In practice he imposes a kind of moratorium on death penalty, which is deterrence for serious crimes, especially in war circumstances.

376. Regarding Transitional Justice, the Government developed a National Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation in 2005, in order to document war crimes in Afghanistan. While the documentation process has been finalized, its implementation still remains a challenge considering the security situation. However, the Government embarked on a number of side programs, including the opening of the War Victims Memorial Library, the War Victims for Peace National Museum, and building up memorial monuments in various provinces.

377. Torture is prohibited by the constitution and other laws. Any confession received by torture is invalid and the perpetrator is punished by law. The Ministry of Interior Affairs adopted guidelines preventing prison officers to embark on such action. To oversee the implementation of the principles of the Convention Against Torture (CAT), Afghanistan has assigned a high level commission, to implement relevant programs on national and provincial levels. A steering committee is preparing Afghanistan's State Report on the status of the implementation of the CAT provisions that will be presented to its relevant committee later in 2014.

378. The Constitution guarantees the free practice of religion by religious minority groups, and the Government provides them with the required support: for example, for Hindu Minority, special worship places, special schools and special teaching programs for Hindu students in mixed schools. A huge piece of land has been allocated for their religious rituals. Discrimination on the bases of religious and ethnic origins is prohibited under any circumstance.

379. Afghanistan referred to a number of initiatives undertaken and gains in the area of human rights since January 2014: 1) as part of its commitments to promoting human rights culture, particularly women rights, Afghanistan completed its second report on Beijing Declaration Platform for Action in June 2014. This report is indicative of eye catching progress in legislating, policy making and creating women's rights protection institutions, and related challenges. 2) the work on Afghanistan's report to the Committee against Torture started in June 2013 and is planned to be completed by the end of 2014. Its completion report will provide the Government with a better understanding of the existing situation; 3) the action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 about women, peace and security has been completed and the implementation phase of the action plan will be started soon.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

380. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Afghanistan, 13 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints¹⁶ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

381. Malaysia appreciated the open approach demonstrated by Afghanistan in its UPR process and acknowledged the efforts made in the promotion and protection of human rights of, in particular, women and children. Malaysia was pleased with the explanation and clarification provided by the Afghan delegation on a number of issues raised by member states during the interactive dialogue, and further noted positively the acceptance of a high number of recommendations, including those made by Malaysia. Finally, Malaysia recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

382. Morocco stated that the participation of a high level delegation of Afghanistan and its openness in the UPR process, demonstrated the engagement in favor of democracy and the rule of law by a country in transition which is facing major challenges in the political, economic and social fields, including challenges related to security and national reconciliation. Morocco also welcomed the establishment of democratic national institutions, and measures taken in the areas of health, reduction of poverty, trafficking in children, improvement of socio-economic conditions of displaced persons and refugees, especially their access to education.

383. Sri Lanka appreciated the constructive engagement of Afghanistan during the UPR WG and was pleased to note that its two recommendations enjoyed Afghanistan's support. Sri Lanka commended the progress made in combating terrorism and insecurity and in moving towards nation building and development. Particularly noteworthy were the measures taken for the advancement of the rights of women, especially the increase of women participation, prevention of violence, relief and recovery services. Sri Lanka recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

384. Sudan welcomed the presentation made by the delegation of Afghanistan and the clarification provided. Sudan noted that Afghanistan accepted a large number of recommendations while it expressed reservation on recommendations like the ones on death penalty and other recommendations containing concepts that do not reflect Afghan culture. Sudan also underlined the commitment demonstrated by Afghanistan on human rights issues.

385. UNICEF was pleased to see that Afghanistan accepted the recommendations made during the UPR WG on child marriage and called upon the Government to increase the legal age of marriage for girls to 18 years, as a deterrent to child marriage and the negative consequences it has on girls' education, health and well-being. UNICEF was also pleased to note efforts to prevent underage recruitment in the armed forces, including the police, and called up the Government to implement targeted measures to ensure the application of standards prohibiting and sanctioning recruitment and other grave violations of children rights by all parties to the conflict. UNICEF offered technical support and looked forward to constructive collaboration with the Government of Afghanistan.

386. United Arab Emirates expressed appreciation for the comprehensive presentation on the measures taken by the Government of Afghanistan to give impetus to the national

¹⁶ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/26thSession/Pages/Calendar.aspx>.

human rights system through the consolidation of a culture of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Despite the challenges Afghanistan is presently facing, recent developments toward the consolidation of the rule of law and good governance are considered positively. Afghanistan continues its efforts toward legislative and institutional reforms leading to the preservation of dignity, the realization of equality and social justice. Consequently, the United Arab Emirates recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

387. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Afghanistan's acceptance of its recommendation to give the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission the independence and legal authority to hold to account perpetrators of detainee mistreatment. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hoped that the recommendation to repeal Article 398 of the Penal Code on honour killings will be adopted in the future. Concerns were expressed on violence against women, women access to formal justice, and violence against human rights defenders.

388. The United States of America welcomed Afghanistan's acceptance of recommendations to investigate allegations of human rights violations by members of the Afghan National Security Forces, and recommendations to allow the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission to safely operate and carry out its mandate effectively. While noting the acceptance of recommendations calling for the implementation of the Elimination of Violence against Women Law, the United States of America were disappointed that Afghanistan did not accept recommendations to put an end to criminal prosecution of women who have fled home, and encouraged Afghanistan to accept recommendations on expanding cooperation with special procedures mandate holders.

389. Uzbekistan thanked the delegation of Afghanistan for the additional information and comments regarding the recommendations made during the UPR of Afghanistan, and welcomed its constructive participation in the UPR process. Afghanistan accepted most of the recommendations, including those from Uzbekistan on the improvement of mechanisms for legal assistance and coordination of activities of national and international organizations. The implementation of measures on the basis of the UPR recommendations will facilitate the strengthening of the national human rights system. Uzbekistan recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

390. Cuba acknowledged Afghanistan's efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights in the midst of difficult security conditions, worsened by foreign occupation and a war that has left serious consequences linked to terrorism, extremism and the market of drugs. Cuba noted that its two recommendations regarding health, children, youth and the right to education were adopted by Afghanistan. Finally, Cuba recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

391. Viet Nam was pleased to see Afghanistan's engagement in promoting and protecting human rights and, in particular, in the UPR process. Afghanistan accepted a large number of recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Viet Nam on the adoption and implementation of the Law on Social Protection and on priority efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goals as soon as possible. Viet Nam recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

392. Yemen expressed appreciation for the achievements of Afghanistan in the field of human rights and highly valued the efforts made for the protection and promotion of human rights, despite the difficulties that Afghanistan is facing. The acceptance of a high number of recommendations reaffirms Afghanistan's commitment for the protection and implementation of civil, economic and social rights. In view of the progress made, Yemen recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

393. Algeria noted that Afghanistan accepted a large number of recommendations, and made its best wishes for their implementations. Algeria welcomed the adoption of its recommendation on continuing efforts aimed at the promotion and protection of women's rights, a priority on which all countries are urged to exercise utmost efforts. Finally, Algeria recommended the adoption of the UPR WG report of Afghanistan.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

394. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Afghanistan, 4 other stakeholders made statements.

395. The Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) (video message) highlighted improvements made by Afghanistan in the areas of rights to education, rights to health care, promotion of women's rights, freedom of speech, development of media outlets, and realization of democracy and human rights within good governance process. Nevertheless, the issues such as insecurity, poor rule of law, low quality of education and health services, unsustainable economy, corruption and nepotism, criminal economy and the low capacity of Government to prevent human rights abuses. AIHRC called for the increase of women's participation in political and decision-making processes.

396. Human Rights Watch appreciated that Afghanistan addressed the issue of violence against women, and in particular adopted the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law and established the provincial commissions on the elimination of such violence. Nevertheless, it was concerned at shortcomings in the implementation of this law, as a few cases are brought before a court. The imprisonment of women for "moral crimes", such as for fleeing home, should also be stopped. Human Rights Watch recommended Afghanistan to provide police and prosecutors with adequate resources, and technical and political support. It stated that impunity for serious abuses remained a major problem in Afghanistan, especially within Afghan officials. The Government was also powerless facing to the abuses made by the Afghan Local Police. Afghanistan should to end the use of torture and ill-treatment in detention centres. Human Rights Watch recommended the Government to translate its pledges into act.

397. Amnesty International regretted that Afghanistan rejected recommendations calling for the abolition of the death penalty and urged it to establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards abolishing capital punishment. Amnesty International welcomed the support of recommendations to strengthen women's participation in political and decision-making processes, including the peace process, and to address the suffering of victims of armed conflict, including internally displaced persons. The Government must fully implement the Elimination of Violence Against women Law and address impunity by state and no-state actors. The justice system must be strengthened, corruption rooted out and the capacity of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission should be reinforced so as to enable it to monitor and protect human rights in the country.

398. Action Canada for Population and Development, in a joint statement with International Planned Parenthood Federation, welcomed the willingness of Afghanistan to improve health care systems and its commitment to eliminate violence against women and girls. It was disappointed that the Government refused to ensure non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, to abolish the practice of prosecuting women for "moral crimes" and to deliver rights-based and stigma-free health services for people living with HIV and those who injects drugs. It urged to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, promote their participation in education and review the impact of existing legislation on gender equality, and particularly of the Shiite Personal Law on women.

399. Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik regretted that Afghanistan rejected all recommendations on a moratorium of the death penalty, a step that would lead to the final

abolishment of death penalty. Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik believed that, owing to deep cultural and historical connections, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran influence each other both positively and negatively. Many Afghan citizens are executed in other countries on accusations that do not meet the threshold of serious crime. Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik recommended Afghanistan to abolish the death penalty and reconsider the recommendations on the ratification of a number of optional protocols, such as the ones to the CEDAW, CAT and the two optional protocols of the ICCPR.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

400. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 224 received recommendations, 189 enjoyed the support of Afghanistan, all others have been noted.

401. In his final remarks, the head of the delegation reiterated that the Constitution and a body of relevant laws fight against torture and work for its prevention. It was also noted that it is no longer a crime for a woman to flee home and that the Government was very engaged in the struggle against terrorism. The head of the delegation concluded that the promotion and protection of human rights in Afghanistan required cooperation and participation of all concerned governmental bodies, civil society institutions and direct cooperation of the international community, particularly international organizations active in the area of human rights.

Chile

402. The review of Chile was held on 28 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Chile in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CHL/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CHL/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CHL/3).

403. At its 22nd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Chile (see section C below).

404. The outcome of the review of Chile comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/5), the views of Chile concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/5/Add.1/Rev.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

405. The delegation stressed that for the government of President Bachelet, human rights and democracy were the main foundations for the actions of the State and will be reflected in the public policies to be adopted and implemented.

406. Chile participated in the Universal Periodic Review with a spirit of cooperation. Civil society was consulted and all relevant ministries and services participated in the preparation of the UPR and its revision.

407. This also reflected the Government's determination to move forward in line with its international obligations and with the changes demanded by Chilean society, a society that was more empowered, with more opportunities for participation, and in which the younger generations played a leading role.

408. Chile's commitment was similarly expressed in the number of accepted recommendations, 180 out of the 185, and in the fact that a good number of recommendations accepted during the first review, in 2009, were already implemented.

409. The adoption of the report of the second UPR of Chile coincided with the first 100 days of the second Administration of President Bachelet, which had met at least 90% of the schedule it committed to for that period. The Government would follow-up on the implementation of the UPR recommendations with the same energy.

410. The new Administration had pledged to ratify all the pending human rights instruments from both the United Nations and the Organization of American States, in line with several UPR recommendations it accepted.

411. The delegation pointed out to some recent institutional developments, including the initiative to establish a Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and a Council of Indigenous Peoples, which would upgrade the hierarchy of the institutional architecture for indigenous issues to the level it deserves. A National Council for Children has also been established, which will be responsible for guiding new policies and institutional reforms based on the comprehensive respect for the rights of girls and boys.

412. The new Government had undertaken fundamental reforms. The most emblematic is the one related to education, driven by civil society, especially the students, which is in line with some UPR recommendations. The reform seeks structural changes at all levels of education so as to ensure equality, social inclusion and the development of the country.

413. The rights of indigenous peoples are a central theme in State policies. The measures taken to overcome all forms of marginalization, racism and discrimination, will be consulted with indigenous peoples, in compliance with the obligations under the ILO Convention 169. Besides, the Government was committed to the non-use of the Anti-Terrorism Act against members of Indigenous Peoples. This law is under study with a view to a revision in the light of international standards.

414. The Bachelet's government had raised the need to introduce a new agenda regarding gender issues. Thus, a gender approach will be incorporated in the reforms of the education and electoral systems, the labor policy and the reform of the Constitution.

415. Chile had a continuous concern regarding violence and discrimination against women, including in the Human Rights Council. The Government had the will to defend and advance the sexual and reproductive rights of all people. Hence, it was noteworthy to mention the initiative to decriminalize abortion under three circumstances: the danger of life of the woman, the non-viability of the fetus, and pregnancy resulting from rape.

416. For this stage of the UPR, the new Administration had carefully studied all the recommendations received, in light of its programs and policies. This exercise had been accompanied and driven largely by an increasingly empowered civil society.

417. For the Government, an empowered citizenship and open dialogue were not only necessary to carry out the reforms it envisaged, but also to follow-up on its commitments. The delegation invited civil society to support the Government in the process of

implementing the accepted recommendations. It also announced that it would convey a mid-term review report in 2016.

418. In concluding, the delegation reiterated Chile's commitment with the international system for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular the Human Rights Council, its mechanisms and special procedures as well as with the Treaty Bodies.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

419. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Chile 8 delegations made statements.

420. Angola welcomed the commitment of Chile on the protection and promotion of human rights, including its accession to several international instruments as well as its cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms. Angola welcomed Chile's acceptance of recommendations made by member States, including one made by Angola on intensifying efforts in the fight against discrimination in respect of women and indigenous peoples.

421. Cuba took note of the efforts to modernize and strengthen the institutional human rights infrastructure, highlighting the new legislation adopted for the fight against discrimination and the advances in delivering land to indigenous populations and other policies in benefit of native populations. Cuba stated it presented two recommendations to Chile, towards improving policies and norms that regulate police force action and protection of indigenous populations, whose consideration is expected to contribute to advance in the direction of superior standards of human rights protection.

422. Morocco congratulated Chile for its strong commitment to the values and universal principles of human rights and the strengthening of institutional and normative frameworks, in particular the creation of the National Institute of Human Rights and the adoption of the law on trafficking in human beings. It also welcomed the Government's efforts regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, the elderly, migrants and refugees as well as the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearances. It was pleased that Chile had accepted a large majority of the UPR recommendations, including two made by Morocco inviting to encourage training in human rights officers of the security forces and officials responsible for law enforcement, and to strengthen the participation of women in political life.

423. Senegal welcomed the constructive dialogue and the full cooperation of Chile with the UPR. It took note of the additional information provided, including the addendum to the report of the Working Group of the UPR and welcomed the continued commitment of the Chilean authorities to do more for the promotion, protection and realization of human rights. Senegal remained hopeful that Chile will spare no effort to implement the recommendations formulated, with a view to improving the living conditions of its people, especially women and children.

424. UNICEF welcomed the creation of the National Council for Children, with a view to realize the rights of children and adolescents at all levels and coordinate the work of Government institutions. It stated that the creation of a Law of Rights and Guarantees for Children and Adolescents to be presented to Parliament should enshrine judicial and administrative guarantees, establish responsible institutions, inter-agency coordination, strengthening of territorial presence and general obligations for all State bodies, and explicitly prohibit all forms of abuse against children. UNICEF appreciated the State's commitment to consider setting up an Ombudsman for children which, if established, would be responsible for monitoring the compliance of the Law on the protection of the rights of the children and adolescents.

425. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the willingness of the Government to provide sufficient information, allowing a positive interaction on its human rights achievements and challenges. It highlighted the establishment of the National Institution for Human Rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and the implementation of a housing policy in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population, therefore reducing inequality and promoting social integration. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the efforts taken by the Government of Chile to comply with the recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle, reaffirming its commitment to the observance of human rights.

426. Viet Nam recognized that Chile stayed committed to and exerted its utmost in protecting and promoting human rights since the UPR review last March. Viet Nam took note with appreciation that Chile supported its two recommendations on strengthening the rule of law and good governance, including further capacity-building for law enforcement mechanisms and national institutions on human rights, and on continuing current national strategies and programmes for enhancing employment opportunities, social welfare, education and the health-care system, especially for families in rural areas, migrants and indigenous and tribal people in Chile.

427. Algeria welcomed Chile's efforts on the normative and institutional plans for the promotion and protection of human rights, which are shown by several actions such as the presentation of a mid-term report, the promotion of women's human rights, the promotion of professional insertion of women, the establishment of a human rights body and the creation of the National Institute of Human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles. It also welcomed the efforts deployed to promote economic, social and cultural rights and the acceptance of the recommendations made by Algeria.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

428. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Chile, 6 other stakeholders made statements.

429. The National Institution for Human Rights of Chile said that Chile should ratify the pending international treaties, requiring to speed up the legislative procedure, and that a governmental human rights body, a National Plan and more inclusion in human rights education were needed. In relation to the victims of the dictatorship, it was necessary to count with a body that permanently qualifies pending cases and provide legal and social advice to victims of torture. It drew attention to the delay on the implementation of the national Prevention Mechanism against Torture. Military justice should be limited to military crimes and to military officials and reforms should be made to the antiterrorist law. It mentioned *inter alia*, the need to ensure that the use of force by the police is done in accordance with international standards and asserted that the State should reinforce its actions to guarantee equality and non-discrimination.

430. The International Lesbian and Gay Association stated that although discrimination is decreasing, the State still had debts with LGBTI persons in a context where cultural homophobia and transphobia caused killings. Measures needed to be implemented that effectively addressed discrimination. It noted that the approved anti-discrimination Law did not compensate victims and just a small number had received favourable sentences. It highlighted the absence of laws on egalitarian marriage and on gender identity and of a comprehensive policy on sexual education and on human rights. It stated, finally, that some signs of improvements were seen but it was important to advance together in the construction of policies that were more respectful of diversity and of LGBTI persons.

431. Amnesty International called on Chile to ensure truth, justice and reparations for victims of human rights violations committed during the military regime and their families.

It expressed concern about reports on excessive use of force by the police in public protests, in particular in Mapuche indigenous communities and said it was important to ensure that national legislation and police protocols were in line with international standards. It also urged Chile to give priority to reforming the military justice system to ensure human rights violations allegedly committed by the military or the police are tried in civil courts. It welcomed both Chile's rejection of a recommendation urging respect for the "rights of the human person from the moment of conception to natural death" and Chile's decision to decriminalize abortion in cases of rape, incest, risk to the woman's life or health, or when the fetus is not viable.

432. The Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco in a joint statement with International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, International Catholic child Bureau and Marist International Solidarity Foundation welcomed Chile's acceptance particularly of recommendations to improve the juvenile justice system. It stated that Act 20.084 (2007) established a special criminal system but did not provide appropriate legal assistance to child victims and that there was unequal access to quality education. It recommended inter alia to: establish an Ombudsman Office for children, remove all obstacles impeding effective access of children to justice, revise the 2007 Act for a more child-friendly juvenile system and harmonize the national legal framework with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

433. Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género celebrated that Chile accepted most of its recommendations regarding human rights of women, victims of the dictatorship, indigenous peoples, LGBTI persons, children, persons with disabilities, and migrants. It highlighted the importance of implementing a mechanism for the adoption and follow-up to the recommendations, that should be composed of representatives of all branches of State as well as of the human rights institutions that the country needs to expand and strengthen, by implementing the "Defensoría de las Personas" and the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture. It called on the State to comply with accepted recommendations and promptly implement a national plan with broad and effective participation of civil society.

434. Auspice Stella noted the lack of a coherent State policy that responds to the claims of the Mapuche. It stated that the Anti-terrorist law criminalized the Mapuche struggle and provided extraordinary powers to the police, expressed as violence against communities that fought for the restitution of their lands or opposed infrastructure projects that affected the environment. The raids and arbitrary arrests were made in violation of court proceedings. The anti-discrimination law was not implemented because the allegations of criminality against Mapuche, driven by settlers maintaining territorial disputes with neighbouring Mapuche, were mostly carried out without proper prior judicial investigation. It expressed that while initiatives to appoint some Mapuches in certain public positions were praiseworthy, this did not solve the underlying problems affecting the Mapuche nation.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

435. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 185 recommendations received, 180 enjoy the support of Chile, and the rest were noted.

436. The delegation acknowledged that most interventions appreciated the fact that Chile accepted almost all recommendations received during its second review as well as the efforts to implement the recommendations received during the first UPR and the measures adopted during the first hundred days of the second Administration of President Bachelet.

437. In response to some questions raised during the adoption of the report, the delegation noted that the Government was well aware that there were still some deficits

regarding the full implementation of the UPR recommendations. The Administration that took office in March 2014 expressed its commitment to implement these recommendations through legislative, administrative and other means at its disposal, with the active participation and cooperation of civil society organizations and all state institutions.

438. The delegation stressed that the Government was studying the possibility of establishing a national mechanism for monitoring and implementing the recommendations received within the framework of the UPR as well as the recommendations coming from the Treaty Bodies. OHCHR was providing support and advice for this.

439. Several Governmental and civil society delegations referred to the right to education and the situation of girls, boys, the youth and LGBT people. The Government was working on the adoption of a series of measures that would entail a major educational reform that, hopefully, would address and solve some of the gaps still existing in Chile.

440. The delegation concluded its presentation by thanking the statements received from States and civil society.

Cambodia

441. The review of Cambodia was held on 28 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Cambodia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/KHM/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/KHM/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/KHM/3).

442. At its 37th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Cambodia (see section C below).

443. The outcome of the review of Cambodia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/16), the views of Cambodia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/26/16/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

444. The delegation of Cambodia informed the Human Rights Council that out of the 205 received recommendations; Cambodia accepted 163, noted 38 and rejected 4. It highlighted that the Government considered that, due to repetitiveness and overlap, some of the accepted recommendations could be clustered and merged to only 48 recommendations.

445. The delegation underlined that Cambodia had signed, ratified or acceded to all the core international human treaties. It also noted the close collaboration between Cambodia and the UN mechanisms, in particular with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, through the Memorandum of Understanding signed in February 2014 for a period of two years. The delegation added that during the first semester of 2014, Cambodia had

received four official visits, one from the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights and three from Special Procedures mandate holders.

446. Regarding the prison reform, the delegation mentioned that OHCHR indicated in its 2013 Annual Report, that the General Department of Prisons had adopted a strategic plan for 2014-2018 which was more compliant with international human rights norms and standards.

447. As for the issue of discrimination against women, the delegation stated that Cambodia had made an effort to implement the principles stipulated in the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) by including them into its national policies and plans. In order to prohibit discrimination against women, Cambodia has adopted regulations and measures such as, among others, the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of the Victims and the Law on Monogamy.

448. With respect to the rights of the child, the delegation indicated that the Government had adopted policies, national strategies and action plans which resulted in reducing the infant mortality; increasing school registration; withdrawing children from serious forms of labour and giving them access to education, vocational training as well as enhancing decent work and child safety.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

449. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cambodia, 19 delegations made statements.

450. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged that its recommendations on the child protection system, health, social service system as well as on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities had been accepted by Cambodia.

451. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the achievements undertaken by Cambodia in socioeconomic development including the attainment of five MDGs targets before 2015. It also commended the significant improvement made in the implementation of the national plan "Education for all", the adoption of specific regulations to prevent discrimination against women and the action plan to eliminate the worse form of child labour.

452. Malaysia noted with appreciation the continuous efforts made by Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights in various areas, including the strengthening of the legal and judicial systems and fight against corruption. It also noted that Cambodia had accepted a high number of recommendations, including those presented by Malaysia.

453. Morocco welcomed Cambodia's political will to reform the electoral code in order to consolidate democracy and ensure better conditions for the next elections. It noted with satisfaction the level of cooperation with the Special Rapporteur who had been able to carry out nine visits to the country. Morocco also supported Cambodian commitment for the restoration of an enabling legislative and policy environment conducive to the development and the enjoyment of the rule of law and the human rights. Finally, it supported requests of technical assistance of Cambodia.

454. Myanmar was pleased to learn that Cambodia had accepted most of the recommendations including the two made by Myanmar: to continue reducing the poverty rate in rural areas and the wealth gap and to continue working on its national plan "Education for All".

455. The Philippines noted Cambodia's continued positive engagement with various human rights mechanisms, including the Special Procedures. It also appreciated the efforts

made by Cambodia to improve its domestic institutions and formulate programmes aimed at increasing the protection of the rights of women and children. The Philippines urged Cambodia to continue to cooperate with regional and international partners in combating trafficking in persons.

456. Singapore noted that the high number of recommendations that Cambodia had accepted, including the two formulated by Singapore, reflected the Government's strong commitment and political will to further improve the protection and protection of human rights of its people.

457. Sri Lanka welcomed the progress made by Cambodia towards achieving the MDGs, particularly in the spheres of gender equality, health services and access to education. It also noted the initiatives to achieve the national goals for poverty reduction, food security and socioeconomic development.

458. Thailand welcomed the acceptance by Cambodia of the majority of the recommendations, including its recommendations on promoting access to education and health services. It indicated that it stood ready to share experiences with and extend cooperation to Cambodia to implement UPR recommendations.

459. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the acceptance of its recommendation on electoral reform and urged both Government and opposition to reach a political settlement which set out a clear timetable for electoral reform. While welcoming the action towards improving land rights, it encouraged Cambodia to undertake an urgent review of economic land reforms concessions before the lifting of the current moratorium. Finally, it urged the Government to ensure that the draft cyber law did not curtail freedom of expression.

460. The United States of America welcomed Cambodia's acceptance of recommendations related to key electoral reforms. It noted with deep concern that the Government had not lifted the ban on public demonstrations in Phnom Penh and did not afford its citizens freedom of assembly. Stating that poor labour conditions and lack of respect for freedom of association had continued, the United States of America urged the Government to swiftly implement accepted recommendations on workers' rights and labour standards. It also noted with disappointment that Cambodia did not accept the recommendations regarding the repeal or amendments of articles of the Penal Code on the defamation or discrediting of judicial decisions.

461. Uzbekistan was pleased that Cambodia had accepted the vast majority of recommendations including the ones it had presented. During the review, it noted with satisfaction that progress had been made in ensuring gender equality, promoting the right to education, protecting children's rights as well as the continuous country's cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms.

462. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the results of programmes implemented to overcome inequality and social exclusion and fight poverty, including the promotion of a transparent, sustainable and effective management in the equitable and fair distribution and use of land. It also acknowledged the substantial progress made by Cambodia in complying with the recommendations accepted during the UPR first cycle.

463. Algeria noted with satisfaction Cambodia's acceptance of a high number of recommendations, including the three that it had made on the establishment of an independent human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles; strengthening of measures to fight against child labor and exploitation of children and continuation of efforts on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

464. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the various measures that had been implemented including the policies that were focused on improving the social indicators as well as those

that supported the vulnerable groups including women, children and disabled. It also appreciated Cambodia's cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms and its acceptance of a majority of recommendations.

465. China appreciated Cambodia's efforts in making commitment to actively implement the recommendations and was grateful that Cambodia had accepted the recommendations that China had presented. It also hoped that the international community would continue to assist Cambodia in promoting economic and social development and in providing better conditions for the enjoyment of human rights by its people.

466. Cuba noted with satisfaction that Cambodia had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It was grateful that Cambodia had accepted the recommendations that it had made and aimed at ensuring the continuation of measures which would allow the elimination of poverty, access to health and education services and improvement of work place security and safety standards.

467. India commended Cambodia for the receptive and constructive manner in which it had participated in the UPR and noted that it had accepted most of the recommendations. India believed that Cambodia would continue its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations in the coming years.

468. Indonesia appreciated Cambodia's intentions to include recommendations into its national plan of action for human rights and its acceptance of Indonesia's recommendation to continue strengthening its national institutional capacity in promoting and protecting human rights, including through the process of establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It was also appreciative of the acceptance of its recommendation to finalise and implement the new draft of a national plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour for the period 2013-2018.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

469. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cambodia, 8 other stakeholders made statements.

470. Asia Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia) reiterated its grave concern over the violent crackdown by state security forces against public assemblies, including the use of live ammunitions. It stated that instead of launching credible investigations on these violations, the Government had imposed a ban of all public assemblies and convicted workers and activists. Forum-Asia remained also concerned about the drafts laws on NGOs and associations; on cybercrime and on trade unions that would impose more restrictions on the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association. It urged the Government to shelve all drafts laws that did not comply with international human rights standards and norms. Forum-Asia also called on Cambodia to extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures mandate holders and to set out a comprehensive, measurable and time-bound action plan for the implementation of the UPR recommendations.

471. Human Rights Watch (HRW) stated that efforts made by the ruling party to impose acceptance of the results of the 2013 national elections which it claimed returned it to power albeit with a reduced parliamentary majority, had plunged Cambodia into human rights crisis. HRW stated that during the UPR, a clear message had been sent to the Cambodian Government to end its brutal crackdown and engage in serious reforms. HRW also noted that despite its acceptance of several recommendations to carry out legal and judicial reforms, the ruling party had pushed through legislation on the Judiciary that would strengthen government's control over this body. HRW remained gravely concerned that draft laws on cyberspace, civil society and trade unions threatened to restrict rather than

guarantee the exercise of fundamental human rights. Finally, it noticed that the state security forces had not been prosecuted for using unnecessary or excessive lethal force against protesters.

472. Amnesty International (AI) urged the Cambodian authorities to lift all restrictions on peaceful assembly; end the ban imposed on this fundamental freedom; facilitate rather than restrict the exercise of this right and establish clear legal or regulatory guidance for policing demonstrations, particularly on the use of firearms. AI was concerned that the authorities had not hold security forces accountable for the use of excessive force against protesters, including the killing of at least four people and the disappearance of a 16 year-old boy. It also urged the Government to hold broad and public consultations with the civil society on three laws key to maintaining the independence of the Judiciary, as these laws in their present form, undermined rather guaranteed judicial independence.

473. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland and International Lesbian and Gay Association called on the Government to implement the accepted recommendations to continue to combat discrimination against children of marginalised and vulnerable groups and eradicate gender-based stereotypes and implement measures aimed at amending or eliminating patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes against women. Stating that LGBTI people in Cambodia were subject to discrimination, abuse and violence, both organisations called on the authorities to, inter alia: repeal laws that criminalise sexual orientation and gender identity and expression and establish national level mechanisms and review existing human rights instruments and programmes to include the protection of equal rights of all people regardless of their sexual orientation

474. Action Canada for Population and Development commended Cambodia for accepting recommendations to eliminate stereotypes; provide free treatment to people with HIV; further develop the health sector and provide sexual and reproductive health information. It encouraged the Government to implement a nation-wide, rights-based, scientifically-accurate, comprehensive sexuality education curriculum accessible to young people. Action Canada for Population and Development was concerned with the lack of attention paid during the UPR process to discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression. It called on the Cambodian authorities to amend the Constitution so that it includes specific reference to sexual orientation and gender identity and expression as grounds for prohibiting discrimination and amend the 1997 Cambodian Labour Law to prevent discrimination in the workplace.

475. CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation stated that despite its explicit commitment during the UPR, Cambodia had taken steps to limit the space for civil society and human rights defenders at the national level. It urged the Cambodian Government to take necessary measures to implement accepted recommendations to prevent harassment of human rights defenders, journalists and NGOs. Concerned about the debilitating effects of the proposed law on associations and NGOs, CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation urged the authorities to consult with independent civil society groups to ensure that the law conformed to international best practice governing freedom of association. It was also alarmed by the increasingly repressive and hostile stance against peaceful protests and by the failure to prosecute security officials who had used excessive and deadly force. Finally, CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation called on the Cambodian Government to fully implement accepted recommendations to protect workers exercising their rights and that security forces abide by the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.

476. While commending Cambodia's acceptance of several recommendations concerning the right to education and ill-treatment and sexual exploitation of children, International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education and Development (VIDES International) and Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (IIMA) noted

that further efforts were required to fully ensure children's rights. They stated that a high number of children with disabilities were still excluded from the education system. They also observed that human rights education was not included in school curricula or teacher training. VIDES International and IIMA noted with concern that sexual or domestic violence affected about 70 percent of children. Both organisations called on Cambodia, to, inter alia, promote and support inclusive education for children with disabilities; implement relevant UPR recommendations in order to include education in school curricula and teacher training; increase human rights awareness through national campaigns and fight against sale and sexual exploitation of children.

477. The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) called on the Cambodian Government to implement the accepted recommendations regarding the freedoms of expression and information, as they only required political will and not financial resources. It also stated that the gap between Cambodia's obligations and the reality of human rights on the ground was widening. Human rights defenders, trade unionists and community activists face harassment, threats and intimidation. FIDH called on the Cambodian authorities to investigate the disappearance of the 16 year-old boy who had been missing since January. It further called on the Government to revoke the illegal ban on public assemblies in Phnom Penh; for public consultations on the drafts of trade union and cybercrime laws and for a review of the three basic laws on the Judiciary.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

478. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 205 received recommendations, 163 enjoyed the support of Cambodia while 42 were noted.

479. In its closing remarks, the delegation of Cambodia highlighted that a number of the issues raised during this session had been addressed in the national report, the Working Group report and the statement made by the delegation in January. It added that all the comments and concerns would be conveyed to relevant institutions for action.

480. The delegation noted that despite the achievements that Cambodia had undertaken in terms of human rights, challenges remained. It indicated that the Government was committed to implement realistic measures and rules of law to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights in the country.

481. The delegation underlined that Cambodia would continue its close cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms, in particular the Special Procedures. It reminded that the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia had just finished his fact finding mission with a very satisfactory result.

482. Regarding gender equality, the delegation stated that Cambodia would continue its efforts, in collaboration with partners and stakeholder, particularly in critical areas such as the access to upper education; representation in politics and decision making and participation in formal economy.

483. The delegation noted that Cambodia was committed to reform the legal system and strengthen the capacity building and independence of the courts. It also mentioned that the Government continued to improve the livelihood of Cambodians by upgrading their quality of life, developing the socioeconomic environment and creating jobs.

484. In conclusion, the delegation reaffirmed that the UPR process had been very beneficial for Cambodia as it had not only provided the Government with the opportunity to evaluate progress, achievements and shortcomings in terms of human rights but it had also enabled the authorities to continue undertaking measures and policies to further improve the existing human rights framework.

Uruguay

485. The review of Uruguay was held on 29 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Uruguay in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/URY/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/URY/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/URY/3).

486. At its 24th meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Uruguay (see section C below).

487. The outcome of the review of Uruguay comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/7), the views of Uruguay concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/7/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

488. In his opening remarks, His Excellency Mr. Ricardo Gonzalez, Director General of Political Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, reiterated Uruguay's commitment with the international human rights protection system, in particular the universal periodic review mechanism.

489. This commitment is reflected in the decision made by Uruguay to accept all recommendations formulated to them during their review. He recalled that, with the exception of one recommendation, Uruguay had accepted all recommendations received during both reviews. In addition, Uruguay had submitted a mid-term progress report and during its second review it made 44 voluntary commitments on key human rights issues.

490. The delegation wished to update on two main activities undertaken which are directly linked with their review.

491. Regarding the dissemination of the outcome of the universal periodic review, the delegation informed about a public event held on 8 May 2014, at the Human Rights Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. The event was attended by a large number of state authorities and representatives of all state powers, as well as representatives of the United Nations agencies in the country, civil society and the media. Other dissemination activities have also been organized by civil society organizations, such as the one held recently by FESUR on 17 June, and which was attended by national authorities and several civil society organizations.

492. The delegation also highlighted actions towards the establishment of the Inter-institutional Commission that has a mandate to coordinate the follow-up to recommendations from the universal periodic review and other human rights bodies, including from special procedures. The Commission which will have the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, constitutes an effort

for institutional strengthening aimed at the compliance of Uruguay's international human rights obligations.

493. Since its second review in January of this year, Uruguay has appeared before the Committee on Migrant Workers and the Committee against Torture. During both presentations, Uruguay had the opportunity of following up on various themes that were raised during the review under the universal periodic review mechanism.

494. With regard to the National Human Rights Plan and the fight against all forms of discrimination, Uruguay further reported that a first assessment has been completed with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. At present, the government is in the process of analysing information from consultations with civil society with a view to complete a first draft of the plan at the earliest possible, so that it can be further discussed with relevant actors.

495. Regarding the reform of the penitentiary system, and as announced by Uruguay during its review, and to the CAT, it is actively pursuing its intended goal to an end to the overcrowding in the prisons, with scheduled constructions this year (plus further future constructions that will provide a surplus). A new impetus to the parliamentary debate regarding the Penal Code and the Penal Procedures Code will be provided. The delegation recalled that since 2003, Uruguay has a specific institution – the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Prison System – that monitors conditions in the penitentiary system. It has a legal mandate to conduct visits to prisons for adults with a view to monitor compliance with international and national standards.

496. With regard to the situation of children in conflict with the law, Uruguay noted that it had recently discussed the matter of administrative and judicial cases with regard to allegations of ill-treatment in minor detention centres administered by SIRPA (*Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente*) when being examined by CAT. Uruguay informed that SIRPA had indeed decided to bring the allegations before the justice system, and to temporarily suspend concerned officials from their functions.

497. Regarding the recommendation not to lower the age of criminal responsibility, Uruguay recalled that in response to a popular initiative, a referendum will take place in October 2014 in this regard. The Government has expressed its disagreement in this regard.

498. The national human rights institution, created in 2012, has also been monitoring conditions of children deprived of their liberty, in their role as National Mechanism of Prevention of Torture and with the support of UNICEF.

499. Uruguay recalled that it had ratified all Protocols that allow for individual communications and at present the Parliament is considering the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure.

500. Progress made with regard to the fight against domestic violence was also reported to CAT, in particular as it relates recent actions. These include: the use by judicial order of electronic devices to monitor the whereabouts of perpetrators to ensure the protection of victims, improvements in the registration of cases of domestic violence, the increase of the capacity of shelters and the adoption of norms for the reparation of children of victims in case of murder.

501. The priority of the government continues however to be the fight against poverty and extreme poverty. Being one of the most vulnerable population, the trans people, and with a view to alleviate their situation of socio-economic exclusion, affirmative actions and economic support have been adopted.

502. With regard to the legislation on sexual and reproductive health of 2008, complemented by legislation on voluntary interruption of pregnancy adopted in 2012,

measures have been taken to make available these services at all levels (and since 2008 there are zero deaths due to unsafe abortions).

503. On the issue of trafficking in persons, Uruguay sent this year information on the follow-up to the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, following her visit to the country in 2010.

504. Uruguay further reported that the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence had visited Uruguay in October 2013. The report of his country visit will be submitted to the Council during its forthcoming session in September 2014. The Government of Uruguay, for ethical and legal reasons, is committed to continue making progress in seeking truth and justice. Uruguay reiterated its firm position to fully comply with its international obligations in this area.

505. Regarding the recommendation on the vote to Uruguayans living abroad, an issue also addressed by the Committee on Migrants, the Government of Uruguay maintains its position of support to achieve this right. The issue is being considered by a bi-cameral Commission of the Parliament, hoping to reach a political consensus.

506. To update on information already provided in the Addendum document (A/HRC/26/7/Add.1) with regard to an accepted recommendation on mining activities, Uruguay informed that on 5 June 2014, it deposited the ratification instrument of the ILO Convention No. 176 (1995) regarding safety and health in mines.

507. To conclude, the delegation recalled that it had made a commitment to submit in due time a mid-term progress report.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

508. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uruguay, 11 delegations made statements.

509. Togo welcomed that Uruguay had accepted most recommendations, including those formulated by Togo. It invited Uruguay to intensify its efforts to reduce poverty and to assign the necessary financial resources for the full development of children and their family.

510. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the cooperation of Uruguay with the UPR mechanism, which reflects its commitment for the promotion and protection of human rights. It highlighted efforts to eradicate extreme poverty, as well as to consolidate social policies within the framework of the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents, progress being made to ensure the accreditation of the national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles.

511. Viet Nam noted with satisfaction that Uruguay had continued to put high commitment and further engaged to the UPR process, with the reflection that a high percentage of recommendations had been accepted by the country. It was pleased to see the recommendations from Viet Nam had been also accepted, especially on implementing Uruguay's pledges and commitments as mentioned in its Review Report; and on strengthening cooperation with regional and United Nations human rights mechanisms for further mainstreaming the ratified human rights treaties into domestic legislation and human rights institutions.

512. Yemen appreciated Uruguay's successes and efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights. The acceptance of Uruguay of a large number of recommendations reaffirms its commitment in all fields of human rights, be it civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Yemen applauded the progress made by Uruguay in this regard.

513. Algeria thanked Uruguay for the additional information provided by Uruguay. It referred to legislative and institutional reforms and highlighted the commitment of Uruguay to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights. It praised Uruguay for having accepted the recommendations Morocco had formulated to them.

514. Angola welcomed information provided in the report that describes progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights since the first UPR cycle, in particular with regard to the strengthening of institutions, the improvement of social indicators in the areas of education, health and the reduction of extreme poverty. It congratulated Uruguay for having accepted recommendations.

515. Botswana commended Uruguay for the positive spirit in which it engaged with the UPR Working Group during their review. The number of Uruguay's accepted recommendations is a testimony to their commitment to the UPR process and the promotion and protection of human rights. It applauded the country for efforts to improve human rights policies, norms and institutions, among others, policies aimed at improving health; education; equality, and measures to eliminate racial discrimination and trafficking in persons. Botswana appreciated Uruguay's continued interest in the promotion and protection of children's rights.

516. Côte d'Ivoire thanked Uruguay for the attention paid to the recommendations received during their reviews and the responses provided. It expressed its support to the efforts being made by Uruguay and encouraged it to continue its cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms.

517. Cuba commended Uruguay for its National Strategy on Children and Adolescents and the positive work of the National Gender Council, in particular with regard to the draft law to promote equality of rights and opportunities for women and men. Cuba highlighted the achievements made to combat poverty, as well as programmes in the areas of education and the introduction of indicators of processes for the evaluation of the achievement of economic, social and cultural rights.

518. Mali congratulated Uruguay for its efforts and achievements in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the good cooperation with the mechanisms and procedures of the Council. Mali encouraged Uruguay to pursue and strengthen efforts to ensure the well-being of its population.

519. Morocco congratulated Uruguay on the implementation of an institutional legislative framework to promote the respect of democracy and the rule of law. It welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution, the implementation of a national strategy for children and adolescents and the national plan of action for the elimination of sexual exploitation against children. It welcomed efforts to reduce the number of children living on the streets, the fight against poverty and violence and to address conditions in detention.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

520. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uruguay, 4 other stakeholders made statements.

521. World Organisation against Torture noted that Uruguay has made progress in affirming human rights. Together with the increase of its economy, it has seen a reduction of unemployment and poverty. It noted however that there are some issue of concern, such as the high concentration of poverty in children under the age of 6. Children continue also to be criminalized. It is urgent to establish a mechanism to investigate torture and ill-treatment and to ensure that those that denounce torture are not victims of reprisals.

522. Amnesty International welcomed Uruguay's acceptance of a range of recommendations, as well as the rejection of one recommendation to protect a very narrow concept of "family", which would have been incompatible with both national law and international human rights standards. It reiterated its call to overcome obstacles to ensuring justice, truth and reparation for the victims of past crimes; urged Uruguay to address overcrowding and poor conditions for inmates, while taking specific measures to support women prisoners; urged Uruguay to ensure that the OP-CAT National Preventive Mechanisms has autonomy, funds and resources to carry out its mandate. It was concerned about the lack of justice in recent killings of transsexual women in Uruguay.

523. Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD) welcomed Uruguay's acceptance of recommendations aimed at the prevention, investigation, accountability and remedy for the victims of homophobia and transphobia. It reiterated their recommendation to incorporate the SOGI perspective in police procedures and investigation. ACPD also noted that widespread transphobia and unresolved murders against transgender people must be addressed and the Commission against Discrimination must be legally enabled to impose penalties on perpetrators or call for conciliation with the victims.

524. Franciscans International welcomed the renewed commitments in the areas of trafficking of persons, abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents, and the poverty of children. It appreciated that Uruguay had accepted specific recommendations on the rights of persons with disabilities. It highlighted the acceptance of the recommendation accepted that refers to the development of a sustainable mining strategy.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

525. The President stated that based on the information provided, out of 188 recommendations received, 187 recommendations enjoyed the support of Uruguay. One recommendation was noted.

526. Uruguay thanked delegations and organizations that had taken the floor for their comments and recommendations, which Uruguay has accepted.

527. Uruguay indicated that it had taken note of additional comments made in particular by civil society organizations, which referred to some issues already addressed by Uruguay during its opening remarks, such as, issues regarding the human rights of children in conflict with the law and decisions relating of the actions of SIRPA. Uruguay has indicated that it is committed to address as a priority the concerns of the victims. In relation to the prison system, Uruguay had made a commitment to eliminate overcrowding in the prisons and it has a very detailed work plan in this regard.

528. Uruguay noted that it will submit written additional information to the Committee against Torture in May 2015, and it will be appearing before the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2015. These will therefore be opportunities for Uruguay to report on progress made in the implementation of recommendations.

529. To conclude, Uruguay reiterated its commitment to the UPR, an exercise that has and will continue allowing the country to evaluate its own actions related to the protection of human rights.

Yemen

530. The review of Yemen was held on 29 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Yemen in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/YEM/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/YEM/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/YEM/3).

531. At its 24th meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Yemen (see section C below).

532. The outcome of the review of Yemen comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/8).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

533. The head of the Yemeni delegation Mr. Ali Mohamed Saeed Majawar, Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations in Geneva thanked the Working Group and commended the Member States on their contribution to the adoption of the outcome of the UPR. He said he was looking forward to a constructive and substantive dialogue that would lead to enhancing cooperation between the Human Rights Council and the Yemeni government.

534. The delegation welcomed the valuable recommendations made by the delegates during the review of Yemen's report during the Eighteenth Session of the Working Group held last January. Yemen's representative appreciated the direct or indirect support provided by the international community to Yemen's efforts to promote and protect human rights.

535. The head of delegation affirmed his governments' accomplishments during the transitional period in the field human rights in line with its international obligations. He spelt out the implementation challenges facing his country. The delegation assured the Council that his government, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the international community, is giving the highest priority to the implementation and follow-up of all recommendations submitted by relevant human rights bodies, particularly, by the sponsoring States of the political settlement in Yemen.

536. The delegation informed the Council that a bill of law establishing the Independent Commission for Human Rights in conformity with the Paris principles is currently considered by the House of Representatives for adoption. He also stated that his government submitted a proposal to Parliament on the minimum age of marriage. He informed that the House of Representatives is currently discussing draft legislations on trafficking in persons, forced disappearances and Yemen's accession to the Protocol against Torture and the Protocol against the trafficking in persons.

537. The delegation emphasized the importance of the roadmap set by the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference in completing the process of change in Yemen. Despite the challenges, the Conference was successful in incorporating human rights and freedoms in its outcome document.

538. Yemen updated the Council on the new constitution saying that it is based on good governance, rule of law, promotion of democracy and the promotion and protection human rights. The new constitution is a political and social contract that will be based on principles of partnership and sharing of power and wealth and equality.

539. The delegation stressed that the new constitution provide for advancement and empowerment of women in the public and political life. New legislations, policies, public

programs and plans also contribute to this goal. The New Constitution also provides for the protection of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all social groups.

540. The delegation stated that the government, in collaboration with civil society, has drafted two strategies, namely the national strategy for human rights and anti-trafficking strategy. He also informed that a National Observatory to monitor violations of the rights of the child is on the way to be established. Transparency and the fight against corruption were also among the priorities set by the government.

541. The delegation affirmed that the candidates to the Independent Inquiry Commission on the events of 2011 would soon be nominated and announced and the enactment of transitional justice law will be accomplished. Even before this, Committees were set up to address land issues and arbitrary lay-offs that took place in the South in the aftermath of 1994 war, as well as the apologies made to the people of the South and Saada for the violations that took place in those areas, those issues are indeed part of a transitional justice measures. He said funds were allocated to compensate the families of the martyrs and the wounded. He added that military and security reforms were underway. The draft law on transitional justice will be considered by the government in line with the results of the national dialogue. Remedy and reconciliation committees will be setup.

542. The head of delegation said that Yemen received 191 recommendations during the eighteenth session of the UPR, and that Yemen immediately accepted 166 of them, and decided to examine the remaining 25 recommendations (117-1 until 117-25) and to provide its responses at the current session of the Human Rights Council. Various challenges, however, hindered the completion of the examination process.

543. The delegation listed its priorities and the challenges and obstacles requiring the governments' attention namely;

- The implementation of the outcomes of the comprehensive national dialogue conference aimed at establishing a new federal State with a new constitution, a new election law, the establishment of local governments and the adoption of a package of measures regulating the mandate and responsibilities of those governments;

- maintain security and stability in the country and combat terrorism, by reducing tension, combating armed groups that sabotage power grids, gas and oil pipelines;

- delivery of fuel, electricity, education, health and social care services to the population,

- meet the emergency humanitarian needs for internally displaced people and refugees as well as illegal immigrants;

544. The delegation stated that as a result of these challenges, the government could not hold the necessary consultations with all stakeholders to address those recommendations. The delegation is aware that some of these recommendations could have been accepted, and others will have to be examined in line with Yemen's legal, religious and social obligations and in accordance with Yemen's available resources. He reiterated that by the next UPR cycle the Government will have addressed those recommendations either partially or totally, and will report on the progress achieved in Yemen's national report.

545. The delegation clarified that in the meantime Yemen noted those 25 recommendations, and will positively consider them with the goal of furthering human rights.

546. The delegation thanked everyone for their positive contribution and appreciated the support expressed by the friendly and brotherly countries, the international organizations and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Yemen in these difficult conditions that Yemen is going through.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

547. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Yemen, 13 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints¹⁷ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

548. Saudi Arabia listened attentively to the viewpoint of Yemen which reflected the spirit of cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms. They noted with satisfaction, in spite of the difficult security situation in its war on terrorism, and its efforts to establish security and stability to ensure the safety of its people, Yemen's achievements in improving and strengthening the human rights situation. They fully understood the circumstances that prevented Yemen from examining the rest of the recommendations, which confirms that Yemen is committed to the protection of human rights, and to the relevant international conventions, which Yemen acceded to, despite those difficult circumstances. They urged Yemen continue to exert all efforts to promote and protect human rights at all levels.

549. Senegal welcomed the constructive cooperation and dialogue with the UPR. They took note of the additional information provided by Yemen. They also noted with satisfaction the clear will of the Yemeni authorities to pursue initiatives and positive actions to promote human rights and to ensure its full enjoyment as provided in different recommendations that were accepted and encouraged Yemen to pursue its actions improve living conditions and improve life for the persons with disabilities, women and children. They wished the success in the realization in implementing the recommendations.

550. The State of Palestine welcomed the clarification on the latest developments of the situation in Yemen since the introduction of its second national report under the UPR and on the recommendations provided in the report of the Working Group on the UPR, which reflected the spirit of cooperation with the Council mechanisms. They commended the efforts of the Government in protecting and promoting human rights through the support and development of the national system, at the institutional and legislative level, in spite of the difficulties they face. They noted the consultations with all stakeholders in examining the recommendations and thanked them for accepting the recommendations they provided.

551. Sudan commended Yemen for accepting immediately about 90 percent of the large number of recommendations they received. They appreciated the acceptance of their two recommendations concerning the reconciliation and enhancing efforts to combat poverty and unemployment, in cooperation with regional and international organizations. Sudan understands the reservations to some recommendations as it is its right to choose its legal system and preserve the security and stability of its society and to apply death penalty for the serious crimes that impact on the security and stability of the society. They wish Yemen progress in implementing the accepted recommendations.

552. UNICEF acknowledged progress made in fulfilling the rights of children in Yemen and specifically applauded the Outcome Document of the National Dialogue Conference. It welcomed the country's recent signature of an action plan with the United Nations to end and prevent the recruitment of children by the Yemeni Armed Forces. UNICEF stood ready to support and called in the international community to support Yemeni authorities. UNICEF appealed to ensure the new constitution reflects the fulfilment of child rights in

¹⁷ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/26thSession/Pages/Calendar.aspx>.

education, health and child protection. It called upon Yemen to ensure health and nutrition services for every child and mother.

553. United Arab Emirates (UAE) commended Yemen for its willingness to implement the accepted recommendations of the UPR. UAE noticed the positive measures adopted to promote the human rights framework on the national level, especially in accordance with economic, social and cultural rights aiming to achieve sustainable development and social justice. UAE expected Yemen to enhance its efforts of reforms to achieve national security and stability. UAE encouraged Yemen to continue the implementation of the procedures and measures adopted with the cooperation with the OHCHR.

554. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the draft Safer Motherhood and Rights of the Child legislation; the Government's signature of UN-sponsored action plan to end the recruitment of children in armed conflict; and endorsement of 'Ending Sexual Violence In Conflict Summit's' Statement of Action. They remained concerned over the execution of juvenile offenders and urged to accurately determine the ages of all defendants. It also urged abolishing death penalty and look into the claims of torture of migrants. They urged enshrining the National Dialogue Conference's recommendations into the new constitution and enforcement as well.

555. United States of America welcomed Yemen's acceptance of recommendations regarding improving women's and girls' rights and ending early marriage. They were encouraged by Yemen's commitment to eradicating harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation. They were pleased Yemen accepted its recommendation to strengthen the rule of law through political transition, including by ensuring greater effectiveness and transparency in the judicial system. They noted Yemen acceptance of recommendations calling for an end to the use of children in armed forces, and took recent positive steps toward eliminating child soldiers. It looked forward to assisting Yemen in implementing these recommendations.

556. Egypt commended Yemen positive cooperation with the human rights mechanisms, especially the UPR, reflected by accepting the majority of recommendation. Egypt positively noticed the efforts to improve the national institutional framework for human rights and the promoting the rights' of women, children and persons with disability, taking into consideration the challenges facing Yemen such as terrorism; economic capabilities; and limitation of financial resources. Egypt encouraged Yemen to continue its positive approach towards human rights issues through consultations with civil societies, especially during implementing the UPR recommendations.

557. Algeria commended the positive interaction of Yemen during the UPR through its acceptance of 166 recommendations. Algeria noticed with positive appreciation the acceptance of the two recommendations made by Algeria related to continue the efforts towards national reconciliation and restoring security to promote human rights; and to enhance women position in the society through strengthening their representation in the parliament.

558. Bahrain noticed Yemen's viewpoint towards the recommendations and observations made in the report which reflects its positive interest to cooperate with the UN human rights mechanism especially by accepting various recommendations including the recommendations made by Bahrain. Bahrain mentioned that Yemen has always fulfilled its obligations of the UN human rights mechanisms and it accepted to continue the international consultation and positive cooperation in relation to human rights issues.

559. China hoped Yemen would speed up efforts to reduce poverty and provide people with basic social security. Yemen had pushed up political transition, improved legal system in the field of human rights, safeguarded the rights of women and children and vulnerable groups and increased employment opportunities for the young people, China welcomed

those human rights achievements. It hoped the international community would help Yemen to promote the economic and social development, make tangible improvement in the security situation and create conditions conducive to the enjoyment of human rights by the people.

560. Cuba recognized Yemen's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted with satisfaction the reordering of the judicial system which aims at achieving political, economy and security stability, the strengthening of the Rule of law and combating corruption. If welcomed, the acceptance by Yemen of recommendations made by Cuba towards the strengthening of its democratic system and to continue efforts to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the areas of health and education.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

561. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Yemen, 9 other stakeholders made statements.

562. Human Rights Watch documented the lack of effective accountability processes to address past human rights violations and the numerous attacks on journalists, particularly those tried to expose corruption. They also documented the use of landmines in 2011 in violation of Yemen's obligations. They welcomed accepting recommendations to ratify Rome Statute and establishing a commission of inquiry to examine the violations during 2011, while remained concerned that the members of this investigation committee have not yet been nominated and urged their appointment. They called on the parliament to pass a transitional justice law that meets international standards with urgency and to enact the draft bill establishing a national human rights institution that meet Paris Principles. They also hoped that the law on minimum age of marriage, and the personal status law will be amended promptly, and call on the cabinet to pass the Child Rights Bill.

563. Amnesty International (AI) urged immediate implementation of accepted recommendations, particularly ratifying the Rome Statute, CED as well as OP-CAT. Despite challenges, AI was concerned at the ongoing violations and abuses targeting civilians in the armed conflicts. They were concerned with the failure to uphold justice and to hold perpetrators accountable which may encourage impunity, particularly with the failure to investigate the massacre of dozens of peaceful mourners on 27 December 2013, allegedly by the army's 33rd armoured brigade, and called for human rights training for all law enforcement officials. AI urged revoking the immunity law of 2012, and establishes the independent commission of inquiry into the 2011 human rights violations, and to enact a transitional justice law. They observed unfair trials leading to death sentences including alleged juvenile offenders and regretted the reluctance to establish a moratorium, with a view to abolishing death penalty.

564. Save the Children International welcomed the acceptance of setting up the age of marriage at 18 years, in line with CRC and the outputs of the National Dialogue Conference and called for urgent action in implementation, as early marriage is causing infant mortalities and a leading cause to maternal mortality. They explained the impact of early marriage on health and education and called for measures to prevent it, to ensure full compliance with the law. They welcomed actions banning corporal punishment and the acceptance of recommendations to protect vulnerable groups of children, women and persons with disabilities in the constitutional review.

565. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies feared that the historical opportunity of the human rights outcomes of the national dialogue to bring peaceful change may be lost. They suggested incorporating accepted recommendations into a clear, time-bound plan as part of its 2014 national human rights strategy. They urged establishing the independent

commission to investigate the violations of 2011. They called for justice for victims through international investigations if the government fails to hold accountable those who killed thousands of peaceful demonstrators. They urged establishing an independent national human rights institution, in line with Paris Principles. They called for ending attacks on journalists and the media and to adopt related laws that conforms with international standards and to stop suppressing freedom of expression and peaceful assemblies and cease politically motivated arrests. They called for ending the conflict in Saada.

566. United Nations Watch was concerned about the state of human rights in Yemen, particularly children's rights with the lack of constitutional protection and the absence of legislation on the minimum age of marriage. They noted that Child marriage identified as a major factor in malnutrition, domestic violence and female illiteracy, contributing to gender inequality. They stated that 8 and 9 years old girls were forced by their parents to marry men many years their senior, consequently, some brides committed suicide. They noted the large number of execution lacking fair trial. Many minors whose ages cannot be reliably determined are unlawfully sentenced to death, some having been arrested as young as 13 years old. This took place despite assurances that it had been abolished by the Penal Code.

567. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation commended Yemen for not rejecting any recommendation. They hoped this will be reflected through national implementation. They recommended combatting poverty, unemployment and give priority to economic and social rights in its budget, and to review existing economic policies by only depending on oil revenues through diverse economy by also giving more resources to social and economic development. They also suggested guaranteeing the implementation of national policies in all aspects including legislation, health and education, giving priority to fight illiteracy among girls and align early marriage with CEDAW recommendations. They called for setting work environment for civil society and put an end to impunity and attacks against journalist and writers through independent and transparent investigations.

568. International Federation for Human Rights Leagues welcomed Yemen's acceptance of recommendations pertaining to the installment of a proper reconciliation and transitional justice framework and encourage amending the draft law guaranteeing the rights of victims to justice and effective remedies. They were concerned that members of independent commission to investigate allegations of human rights violations perpetrated in 2011 were not nominated. They hoped that the law on minimum age for marriage would not be challenged by religious and political groups. They were concerned of the non-ratification of the OP-CEDAW and were also concerned with the continued violations to journalists and human rights defenders. In addition to the restrictions to the work of civil society and called on the authorities to put an end to such practices and investigates those acts.

569. Organization for Defending Victims of Violence stated that the Houthi minority have been persecuted and victimized through discrimination in all aspects of life and exclusion from participation in political and economic activities, including under the pretext of war on terror by consecutive governments in Sana and their allies over a number of years, particularly in the last decade. They noted that although all Yemen suffers strife, tremendous hardship, Houthis had to bear the greater burden of this destruction. They called for the attention of the international community and the Council as they claimed that Houties are powerless, friendless and helpless. They also called on the government to adhere its international obligations during this ongoing settlement for peaceful and prosperous Yemen for all Yemenis.

570. Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik welcomed the fact that Yemen has not rejected any recommendation and regretted the postponement of its position to the other noted recommendations. They noted that Yemen's budget on military and security is 3500 times higher than that of human rights, while women illiteracy rate is 70.2% and inequality and

discrimination against women is an everyday practice. They were concerned about sectarian conflicts were in June only at least there were 120 casualties in June between the Houthis and troops and members of the Islah party. They urged the government to continue the national reconciliation, establish a moratorium on the death penalty, and ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and the CED and to change the budget lines toward increasing education and health resources.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

571. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 191 recommendations received, 166 enjoyed the support of Yemen, and the rest are noted.

572. The head of delegation was grateful for the constructive criticism and advice expressed throughout the process. Yemen was facing a difficult situation at the moment, but it would take all the comments into consideration. Yemen was committed to positively cooperate with all the parties, but there were serious challenges in the implementation of some of the recommendations for the time being. The Government would continue to implement recommendations and further develop the human rights situation in the country.

573. The head of delegation thanked the Chairperson of the session, Member States, the Troika and the Secretariat of the UPR for their efforts.

Vanuatu

574. The review of Vanuatu was held on 30 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Vanuatu in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/VUT/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/VUT/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/VUT/3).

575. At its 25th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Vanuatu (see section C below).

576. The outcome of the review of Vanuatu comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/9), the views of Vanuatu concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/9/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

577. Mrs Jenny Tevi, Senior Desk Officer, Treaties and Conventions Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade of Vanuatu presented additional information on the review of Vanuatu to the Human Rights Council.

578. The delegation thanked the staff of the OHCHR, Commonwealth Office in Geneva, PIFs and SPC RRRT who had provided assistance during Vanuatu's 2nd UPR Review in January 2014. Vanuatu also thanked all the states that had participated in its review and

acknowledged the troika members, namely representatives from Maldives, Algeria and Brazil for their assistance in compiling the recommendations.

579. In the context of the International Year of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) we wish to highlight the importance of the participation in international fora including in the work of the Geneva based human rights mechanisms. We are therefore thankful for the support received from the UPR Trust Fund to accommodate our participation in both the review and this adoption process.

580. The delegation indicated that, although the UPR process was new and only in its 2nd cycle of reporting, the Government, with the assistance of NGO's, had taken the opportunity provided by this new mechanism to strengthen its commitment to continue to support, protect and promote the human rights of its citizens.

581. It was recalled that, when the delegation received the recommendations issued during Vanuatu's second cycle review at the 18th session of the Working Group, in January 2014, it had indicated that it would require further consultations in-country before giving its positions on the recommendations received. Consultations with appropriate stakeholders had since been carried out as well as a careful evaluation of each of the 109 recommendations received.

582. Vanuatu also informed the Human Rights Council that a four (4) year implementation plan to address the accepted recommendations had been completed in order to properly address these recommendations. Moreover, to facilitate the work in addressing recommendations received, these had been classed into 'thematic areas'.

583. Vanuatu was pleased to report that it had accepted 95 out of the 109 recommendations received but that it had not been able to support 14.

584. The delegation indicated that recommendations that had been accepted included those addressing the following thematic areas: ratification, implementation of international human rights treaties, national human rights mechanisms, human rights prevention programs, gender equality, strengthening the judicial system and law reform, children, the right to information, water and sanitation, health, education, persons with disabilities and the death penalty.

585. The delegation noted that recommendations that were not supported included recommendations related to the *Thematic Area 1 – Ratification of International Human rights Treaties* and *Thematic Area 11- Education*.

586. The delegation clarified, with regard to Recommendation 99.1 on *acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*, that Vanuatu was not able to sign this treaty at this time as it was felt that the crime of genocide and aggression were not a serious threat in the context of Vanuatu.

587. With regard to recommendations 99.2, 99.5, 99.12, 99.13 and 99.14 concerning, the *Optional Protocols to ICCPR, CRC on communications procedure and to the Convention against Torture*, Vanuatu stated that while it supported the spirit of these recommendations it was not ready to commit itself fully to these optional protocols as lack of resources and capacity continued to be a problem in fully complying with the country's current reporting obligations under the human rights conventions that it had already ratified.

588. Additionally, the delegation noted that Vanuatu had not been able to support recommendations 86, 89, 90 – 95 on the thematic area of Education which included references to compulsory education policy and legal measures. Although Vanuatu fully supported the spirit of these recommendations, the term 'compulsory' was not in the current education act. The country would, however, try to ensure proper awareness and that

consultations be carried out at all levels on the importance of children receiving an education.

589. The delegation noted that the newly elected *Prime Minister, Honourable MP Joe Natuman* had been quoted on the daily post of 11 June, 2014 stating that “*I wish to emphasize that this new government places high priority on education for all the children of Vanuatu today and tomorrow*”. In this context the years ahead may be promising to realise these recommendations and for Vanuatu to be able to address compulsory education in its legislation.

590. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council that on the 6th of June 2014, as part of its commitment to the promotion of human rights, the newly elected Prime Minister had signed an order for the establishment of the *National Human Rights Committee*.

591. The functions of this committee would include (a) advising the Government on international human rights treaties (b) advising the Government on whether Vanuatu should become a state party to an international human rights treaty and (c) to implement and ensure that the Government complied with international human rights treaties that Vanuatu had ratified in order to ensure that the Government’s human rights laws and policies meet its international human rights obligations such as reporting obligations.

592. In addition, the Prime Ministers’ Office through the Ministry of Justice was seeking assistance in the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission and was in the process of appointing a Coordinator for Human rights. This position was to be placed within the Ministry of Justice to assist the NHRC to oversee the implementation of UPR recommendations and other human rights convention committees.

593. Vanuatu also reported that in May 2014, the Council of Ministers (COM) had approved the 2nd and 3rd report to the Convention of the Right of the Child (CRC), the Initial report under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the new disabilities bill, the 4th and 5th report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 2nd cycle of the UPR recommendations.

594. With regards to the outstanding reports under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Vanuatu indicated that it intended to complete these reports next year and that, to that end it would hold stakeholder consultations this year.

595. Vanuatu reported on the implementation plan of UPR recommendations that had been approved by the Council of Ministers (COM). Recommendations had been divided into priority areas according thematic areas, responsible stakeholders had been identified and each recommendation given a time frame. Responsibilities to monitor the progress had also been allocated.

596. A number of recommendations would require national consultations. For example Vanuatu had accepted the recommendation to ratify ICESCR, and in order to do so two (2) national consultations were required. These were to be conducted with stakeholders and the wider community on why it was important for Vanuatu to ratify that treaty, and about the obligations under the convention, the benefits and the constraints. It was indicated that Vanuatu might be seeking support for technical and financial assistance in conducting these consultations.

597. Vanuatu expressed the hope that with a UPR implementation plan approved and in place it would be able to, in four years, take proper stock of data and of what had been accomplished and effectively report to the Council at its 3rd UPR Review, as well as consider issues it had not been able to support during this session.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

598. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Vanuatu, 7 delegations made statements.

599. UNICEF welcomed the positive strides taken by Vanuatu to meet its obligations under human rights treaties it is party to, in particular treaties related to the human rights of children since 2013. It was pleased to learn that the Vanuatu Council of Ministers had endorsed the periodic reports on CRC and CEDAW and the Initial report under CRPD. It congratulated Vanuatu for the pace it is setting in the Pacific region in the area of human rights. It was concerned about the process towards the development of a comprehensive children's law and encouraged the Government to continue with the process of incorporating the CRC into national legislation. It noted various options that could be considered such as developing a "stand alone" comprehensive children's law, or ensuring that children's rights are systematically incorporated in exiting national legislation. It reiterated its support to the Government in addressing gaps and challenges.

600. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Vanuatu had made great efforts during its UPR review, providing full and open cooperation. It welcomed the replies provided by the Government, in particular those regarding action taken by the Department of Women's Affairs, intended to guarantee gender equality such as formulating the Women in Government Policy (2011-2015). It noted that Vanuatu had successfully completed its second periodic review thereby demonstrating the work it is carrying out in human rights and, in particular, for vulnerable groups. It recognized Vanuatu's efforts to implement its commitments in the field of human rights, despite the serious limitations faced by the country in particular the challenge of climate change. It recommended the adoption of Vanuatu's report.

601. Viet Nam thanked Vanuatu for updating the Council on the human rights situation and the Government's efforts to enhance the enjoyment of human rights for its people. It was encouraged that despite the difficulties, challenges and limitation of resources faced, Vanuatu had made serious commitments to the UPR and put efforts in implementing accepted recommendations including two by Viet Nam. It commended Vanuatu's efforts to strengthen good governance, legislation reform, capacity building for national human rights mechanisms, as well as efforts on response to climate change. It strongly suggested the adoption of the UPR Working Group Report.

602. Algeria thanked Vanuatu for the additional information presented regarding its second UPR review. It welcomed the fact that Vanuatu had accepted 95 of 109 recommendations received, including those made by Algeria, namely to: continue efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices against women, particularly regarding the granting of nationality; and to promote the situation of disabled persons and their working conditions.

603. China noted that Vanuatu's delegation had overcome difficulties to actively and constructively participate in the UPR. It appreciated Vanuatu's acceptance of many recommendations and thanked it for having accepted its recommendations to continue to be committed to economic and social development, reduce the development gap between rural and urban areas, better protect people's right to health and right to development. It hoped it would continue its legislation and action to eliminate discrimination strengthen protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including those of women, children and disabled persons. It stated that as a developing country, Vanuatu faced many challenges in its social and economic development promoting and protecting human rights and expressed the hope that the international community will provide constructive assistance. China supported the adoption of the report.

604. Cuba thanked Vanuatu for the information provided and welcomed progress achieved in protecting human rights. It commended the importance given by Vanuatu to the UPR mechanism, which was reflected in the efforts made to implement the recommendations accepted during its first review. It indicated that Vanuatu's presentation during the Working Group demonstrated the authorities' political will to deal with challenges with regards to human rights as well as the range of plans formulated in a number of fields such as education, health, rights of women, persons with disabilities and access to water. Cuba was pleased with the acceptance of its recommendation to continue to take measures that allow the improvement of the health and education systems of its population. It recommended that adoption of the Working Group report.

605. New Zealand welcomed the transparent manner in which Vanuatu explained its position on all the recommendations. It also welcomed Vanuatu's commitment to address fundamental issues such as the rights of women and persons with disabilities through the many recommendations it has accepted. It noted that since Vanuatu's review in January, elements of progress could already be seen, notably the recent establishment of the National Human Rights Committee. It was also interested to hear that Vanuatu had developed a four year implementation plan. It encouraged the Government to continue its consultative process with civil society and new bodies such as the Committee, in the implementation of all recommendations. It also appreciated ongoing dialogue with OHCHR and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva since the review and encouraged Vanuatu to continue to work with these bodies and other regional organizations to draw on their expertise and support. As one of its closest neighbours, it welcomed the opportunity to continue discussions with Vanuatu on these important issues. New Zealand encouraged Vanuatu to continue its commitment to improve its human rights situation in the implementation phase of the second cycle.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

606. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Vanuatu two other stakeholders made statements.

607. United Nations Watch noted that Vanuatu resembles a paradise on earth with its magnificent beaches and enormous cultural wealth that it had been able to preserve. It acknowledged Vanuatu's commitment to making improvements in the area of violence against women. It noted a study carried out by the Women's Centre of Vanuatu according to which 60% of women during their lives had suffered from physical or sexual violence on the part of their spouse or partner. This study also showed that one woman out of four had suffered from physical violence from persons other than their partner and that one out of three women were victims of sexual aggressions before they were 15 years old and sexual violence after the age of 15. It therefore appreciated that Vanuatu had committed during its review to work on this issue. It indicated that it seemed that the country was currently taking the necessary measures to strengthen its institutions including its judiciary and to combat gender-based violence, in the context of efforts made at the national level to put an end to violence. It indicated that if these improvements are effective and greater respect and equality are given to women and fundamental human rights are respected then we will be able to say that Vanuatu has truly become a paradise on earth.

608. In a joint statement Franciscans International appreciated Vanuatu's commitment in addressing the adverse impact of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights. It commended efforts to implement the recommendations of the last UPR to reduce its greenhouse emissions use emission and the establishment of the Ministry of Climate Change. It also welcomed the acceptance of the recommendation to work with the international community to address the problem of the disproportionately negative impacts, especially on women and children, through international cooperation and solidarity. It

endorsed the Council's view that the climate change posed an immediate and far reaching threat to people and communities around the world noting that the least developed countries and Small Island States which have contributed the least to global greenhouse emissions will be the most affected by global warming, which is the case of Vanuatu. It recommended that the members of the Council take concrete actions on climate change by establishing a Special Procedure on Climate Change and Human Rights who will be able to take into consideration the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. It also encouraged Vanuatu, through its National Advisory Board on Climate change and Disaster risk reduction to continue involving different communities in the discussion on the mitigation policy, by providing a platform for community level involvement, especially those who are the most vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change most notably women.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

609. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 109 recommendations received, 95 enjoy the support of Vanuatu, and 14 are noted.

610. Vanuatu indicated that the protection of an environment for upholding human rights for its citizens would continue to be a challenge as it tried to protect, promote and strengthen democratic institutions to end impunities, discrimination against women, children and violence. The UPR process was still both an educative and a learning process for the Government and its citizens. In accordance with the Government's commitment to continue to uphold and promote Human Rights in the Country, Vanuatu would positively take on board comments received and these would be reflected in the country's implementation plan.

611. Vanuatu noted that due consideration was being given by the Council to the issue of the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its UPR. Members of Parliament were key decision makers in any country and it was therefore important that they be informed and engaged in the UPR process. Vanuatu was glad to report that in response to the UPR recommendation received to that effect, it had started to promote this process in Vanuatu.

612. The delegation thanked the member states and other stakeholders who had made comments in response to Vanuatu's 2nd review.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

613. The review of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was held on 30 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/MKD/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/MKD/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/MKD/3).

614. At its 25th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (see section C below).

615. The outcome of the review of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/10), the views of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/10/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

616. The Head of the Delegation, H.E. Ambassador Igor Djundev, Director for Multilateral Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reaffirmed the country's strong commitment to the UPR and remarked that it provided an opportunity for self-evaluation which does not stop with the interactive dialogue.

617. In the preceding months consultations had been undertaken on the recommendations received and the UPR outcome had also discussed at the meeting of Inter-Sectoral Body for Human Rights, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The consultations showed that most of the recommendations enjoyed full support, a few were accepted in part and just two did not enjoy the Government's support. Many recommendations corresponded with established national priorities and undertakings, so most of the accepted recommendations were being implemented, some had already been implemented and only a few were yet to be implemented.

618. With reference to the recommendations on the international instruments, the delegation informed the meeting that ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was in the pipeline, but more time was required for thorough analysis and the harmonization of national legislation with its provisions. The Criminal Code had already been harmonized to allow ratification of the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute and the law on its ratification was expected to be adopted by the Assembly by the end of the year.

619. Recommendations related to the Ombudsman focused on the institution's future accreditation with "A" status. To this end a draft law amending the law on the Ombudsman, taking into account the recommendations provided by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions, was expected to be adopted by the end of 2014.

620. The delegation stated that implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement and fostering of good inter-ethnic relations were key Government priorities and much had been achieved in this regard. A comprehensive Report on the status of implementation of all policies deriving from the agreement was published in 2012. Recommendation 101.8 was accepted in part due to the deadline mentioned in it.

621. Many of the recommendations concerning the rights of the Roma were already being implemented in accordance with the Strategy for Roma and the 2005-2015 Decade for Roma Inclusion. Establishment of a national observatory against racism (part of recommendation 101.34) was unnecessary, bearing in mind the existing independent national human rights institutions.

622. On several occasions the Government had publicly condemned all kinds of hate speech, regardless of the individuals who expressed it or the individuals and groups targeted, and underlined the prescribed legal consequences of such acts.

623. The Law on the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination was adopted in 2010. This explicitly prohibited direct and indirect discrimination and contained an open-ended list of prohibited grounds for discrimination thus making recommendations 101.42

and 101.43 unnecessary. The Commission for the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination had acted upon and confirmed complaints on grounds of sexual orientation.

624. The delegation stated that Recommendations 101.44, 101.45 and 101.46 were accepted in part and being implemented with regard to measures to end impunity for violence and intimidation of the LGBT community and prevent incidents of violence on the grounds of sexual orientation. The Ministry of Interior was identifying and bringing to justice the perpetrators of incidents related to LGBT activists.

625. All of the recommendations concerning gender equality were supported and most of them were already being implemented through activities based on the Law for Equal Opportunities, the Law for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination, the 2013-2020 Strategy and the 2013-2016 National Action Plan on Gender Equality and the 2012-2015 Strategy on Gender Responsive Budgeting. In addition, a new Law on Prevention of and Protection against Domestic Violence was being drafted.

626. The Government was strongly committed to the full realization of the reform of the penitentiary system and the delegation highlighted a few of the many measures being undertaken. Construction of one prison was already finished and the remaining facilities were to be completed by the end of 2018. A National Strategy on the Development of the Penitentiary System was expected to be adopted by October 2014; the goals included the establishment of more effective mechanisms for tackling inappropriate treatment of detainees and inter-prisoner violence. Trainings were being conducted for prison management staff and for the training of trainers. Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Sanctions in March 2014 included tightened management staff recruitment requirements and the transfer of healthcare to the public health institutions. In addition, the draft Law on Probation envisaged reduction of the prison population by between 10 per cent and 20 per cent following the establishment of the probation service.

627. The delegation highlighted the Government's strong commitment to reform of the justice system. Separation of powers was contained in the Constitution. As an independent body the Judicial Council provided full independence for the judiciary, prevented political influence, and assessed their work.

628. Legal remedies were available for review of indictments and sentences. Access to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) was guaranteed and criminal cases could be reopened based on final judgments of this court. Since January 2013 all newly appointed first instance judges must be graduates of the initial training of the Academy for Judges and Prosecutors. The Academy also provided continuous training. The system for evaluation of judges was fully established and the backlog of cases had been reduced.

629. Detention could be ordered only in accordance with the legally proscribed conditions which included consideration of the gravity of the crime, the possible sentence, the necessity for the detention and the provision of comprehensive explanations of the decisions. A new Law on Criminal Procedures had been in force since December 2013 and the expectations from its implementation were high.

630. All recommendations relating to freedom of the media and freedom of expression, an issue of the utmost importance for the Government, were accepted. Most of them were already being implemented and some were implemented. Wide consultations were conducted on the Media Law and the Law on Audio and Audio-Visual Media Services. International expertise was incorporated and the laws were adopted in December 2013. Further dialogue resulted in a number of amendments being adopted in January 2014.

631. The delegation emphasized that the main purpose of the Law on Media was to ensure freedom of expression. The amendments made clear that the aim was not to regulate published content and electronic publications were excluded. The Law on Audio and

Audio-Visual Media Services aimed to: ensure the development of these services including independent production, cultural diversity and dialogue between citizens to enhance mutual understanding and tolerance; protect users, especially minors; ensure an independent and accountable public broadcaster; and provide a regulatory body. Government spending on advertising was to be undertaken in a non-discriminatory, objective and transparent manner. Further details of the amendments were provided. The Government was committed to continued dialogue with media representatives in order to address the outstanding issues and several recent meeting and their topics were mentioned. Other activities included the publication of ECtHR judgments on freedom of expression in the Macedonian language and trainings for judges on defamation issues.

632. The delegation referred those interested to the National Report and the country's statements for further information on the remaining recommendations.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

633. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 6 delegations made statements.

634. Algeria thanked the delegation for the additional information provided and appreciated the legislative and normative measures which had been undertaken. These were reflected in the establishment of the Commission for protection against discrimination, ratification of the CPRD, cooperation with the special procedures and the submission of reports to the Treaty Bodies. It recalled that it had made two recommendations on strengthening policies in favour of the Roma. In calling for the adoption of the report it appreciated the State under review's commitment to human rights and wished it success in the implementation of the recommendations.

635. Côte d'Ivoire thanked the delegation and noted with satisfaction the continued commitment of the State under review to human rights as evidenced by the endorsement of the recommendations made to during the review. It reiterated its appreciation for the continuing cooperation with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, the efforts to strengthen the judicial and penitentiary system and the efforts of the Commission for Protection against Discrimination. Encouraging the numerous efforts made to implement the recommendations, it called for the adoption of the report.

636. Morocco thanked the delegation for the additional information and commended the Government for its acceptance of almost all of the recommendations made to it and in particular the two recommendations of Morocco concerning the strengthening of the national human rights institution and the judicial system respectively. The information which the delegation had provided and the actions taken since the review were irrefutable proof of the Government's commitment to human rights. It noted the creation of multiple national strategies in the area of women's rights and combatting domestic violence, including the gender-sensitive budgeting policy, and was pleased that reform of the justice system was one of the priorities.

637. Romania thanked the delegation its participation and the updating of its report. It welcomed the open and transparent manner in which consultations were conducted during the drafting of the National Report. The acceptance of most recommendations and provision of information on the status of their implementation showed that the country was committed to human rights. It believed that cooperation with the Human Rights Council and the Special Procedures would continue in the future. It thanked the delegation and wished the country success in the 3rd cycle of the UPR.

638. UNCEF welcomed the endorsement of the Law on Child Protection in 2013 which provided for increased availability of early childhood development services and

recommended giving specific attention to these services for Roma children. In line with the recommendations made, it called for further protection of the rights of children with disabilities. Welcoming the entry into force of the Law on Justice for Children, UNICEF called for further promotion of cross-sectorial collaboration for the protection of child victims and witnesses. It recommended giving the National Child Rights Commission the necessary capacities to effectively fulfil its responsibilities in policy planning and priority setting. UNICEF commended progress in realizing children's rights and stressed the need for continuous efforts to reach out to the most disadvantaged children.

639. Viet Nam thanked the delegation for its concise update on the situation of human rights in the country. It appreciated the large number of recommendations which had been accepted and showed the country's commitment to the UPR process. It noted in particular the support for the two recommendations from Viet Nam on taking measures to ensure gender equality, including through accession to and effective implementation of the international and regional treaties, and enhancing dialogue with and assistance to vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities in particular. It recommended adoption of the report and wished success in implementation of the outcomes.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

640. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 3 other stakeholders made statements.

641. The European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation welcomed the report of the Working Group and the readiness of the Government to consider the recommendations. It urged the Government to amend the Law on the Protection from Discrimination to explicitly extend protection to LGBT people; include in the Criminal Code hate crimes and hate speech based on sexual orientation and gender identity; use all means to remove homophobic statements from the public discourse and end impunity for hate crimes directed towards LGBT people; establish permanent programmes for the capacity building of law enforcement agencies and institutions providing health and social services; remove notions of homosexuality as a disease from textbooks and conduct training and awareness raising on LGBT issues for teaching staff and students; and use the resources of NGOs in the aforementioned activities.

642. United Nations Watch welcomed the State under review's constructive cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and its support to a number of important initiatives and resolutions. It was encouraged by the Government's commitment to implement the vast majority of the recommendations and noted that the most important were currently being implemented, including those relating to combatting discrimination, trafficking and domestic violence, strengthening judicial independence and protecting children's rights. It hoped that more measures could be taken to enhance protection and promotion of civil and political rights for all, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity. Noting implementation of measures contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, it urged further actions to ensure freedom of the media. It wished the country success in implementation of the recommendations.

643. The International Planned Parenthood Federation welcomed the recommendations, particularly those on sexual and reproductive rights issues and on the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender and gender identity and strengthening the anti-discrimination law by explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the these grounds. It called for the opening of effective investigations into attacks on LGBTI individuals or organizations. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on healthcare provision for Roma and implementation of the recommendations of CEDAW on violence against women. It urged measures to strengthen services for victims of all forms of

violence. Welcoming the recently increased budget for anti-retroviral drugs, it called for their reliable provision under the national health insurance fund. It also urged: prioritization of protection of women's health, sexual and reproductive health of drug users, sex workers and persons with disabilities; introduction of comprehensive sexuality education; and improved access to modern contraception.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

644. The President stated that based on the information provided, out of 104 recommendations received, 96 enjoy the support of the State under review and the rest are noted.

645. The delegation thanked the delegations and stakeholders for their contributions and assured them that all comments had been noted and would be given consideration during the follow-up period. It also thanked the Presidency and Secretariat for their support and the troika for its remarkable dedication. It reiterated the Government's commitment to the UPR process and hoped that it had demonstrated progress since the first cycle while remaining aware of the challenges.

Comoros

646. The review of Comoros was held on 31 January 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Comoros in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/COM/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/COM/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/COM/3).

647. At its 25th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Comoros (see section C below).

648. The outcome of the review of Comoros comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/11), the views of Comoros concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/11/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

649. The delegation which was led by His Excellency Dr. Abdou Ousseni, Minister of Justice, Civil Service, Administrative Reform, Human Rights and Islamic Affairs, stated that during the 18th session of the Human Rights Council in the context of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Comorian delegation accepted one hundred and eleven (111) recommendations, requested the postponement of thirteen (13) and rejected eight (8), in addition to one (1) of the thirteen recommendations reported, making a total of nine (9) recommendations rejected.

650. On the occasion of the 26th session, Comoros was pleased to announce that out of thirteen (13) recommendations postponed, twelve were accepted. In other words, only one (1) recommendation was rejected.

651. The Government of Comoros, faithful to its strategy of effective integration of human rights into all public policies, and motivated by the constant desire to always preserve the dignity and integrity of the human person, will step up its efforts rooting for enduring respect and fulfillment of human rights.

652. Comoros highly appreciated the support and understanding of all structures of the UPR and other human rights organs of the United Nations and thanked them thereof.

653. Comoros was particularly sensitive to the efforts of its partners and friends for the successful transition of the UPR and urged them to be at its side for the implementation of all accepted recommendations.

654. The evident political commitment of the Comorian Government in favor of human rights should be supported by a strong partnership at all levels and in all sectors.

655. The Comorian delegation to the 26th session had among other mandates the mission to continue advocating for an effective support for improved infrastructure and capacity to serve the perennial roots of human rights. To this end, it appealed to all partners for effective, monitored and regular cooperation.

656. The Government of Comoros welcomed with satisfaction the mission last May by the United Nations Working Group on mercenaries. It reaffirmed its continuing will to cooperate with the special procedures mechanisms and treaty bodies.

657. Conscious of the need to ensure a better life for all citizens in freedom, dignity and mutual respect, Comoros should take into account all the specificities of the national cultural context which ensured, in large part, social cohesion. This was the main reason behind Comoros' position for some recommendations.

658. Out of (13) thirteen recommendations postponed, one made by Mexico was rejected. It asked to:

“Take measures to ensure the respect of freedom of religion and to end all types of reprisals against those who converted from Islam”.

659. Twelve (12) accepted recommendations were:

1.1 Ratify or accede to international human rights instruments, to which the Comoros is not yet party (Togo);

1.2 Continue adopting a positive perspective towards the accession to international human rights treaties that the Comoros has not yet acceded to (Egypt);

1.3 Carry out a revision of the various legal systems in use, Islamic, civil and customary, to ensure that its treatment of women is uniform and in line with provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);

1.4 Adopt the legislation explicitly prohibiting the corporal punishment of children in all settings, including home (Slovenia);

1.5 Prohibit, by law, all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, as well as establish a minimum legal age for marriage (Portugal);

1.6 Continue with measures aimed at ensuring that all births of children are registered, particularly by reviewing the legislation to ensure that all children born in the territory can acquire the nationality, and avoid cases of statelessness (Argentina);

1.7 Undertake a thorough assessment of the issue of trafficking in persons and take adequate measures, including enactment of adequate legislation to combat the practice as recommended by the UNHCR (Botswana);

1.8 Strengthen the institutional framework for the protection of children's rights by setting up welcome centres and socio-professional training (Senegal);

1.9 Take the necessary measures to prohibit the use of corporal punishment against children (France);

1.10 Ratify the international human rights treaties, to which it is not yet party, and cooperate with the OHCHR, treaty bodies and Special Procedures (Chad);

1.11 Review the judicial system in order to ensure that the provisions of civil law, Islamic law and customary law conform to the provisions of CEDAW (Canada);

1.12 Continue its efforts to promote religious freedom, and continue to broaden the space for interfaith dialogue (Ghana).

660. In conclusion, these twelve (12) recommendations accepted out of thirteen that were deferred during the adoption of the Comoros report to the UPR on 4 February 2014, in addition to one hundred eleven (111) other recommendations already accepted made a total of one hundred and twenty three (123).

661. Comoros indicated that it will do everything in its power to achieve the objectives contained in these recommendations which formed the backbone of its National Report for the 2018 UPR. To achieve these objectives, the Comorian Government reiterated its request for support from the international community. This support Comoros was calling for will allow it to preserve the achievements of the country in terms of preservation, respect and fulfillment of human rights.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

662. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Comoros, 13 delegations made statements.

663. Yemen extended its appreciation for efforts made in human rights. It welcomed the work done by the Government to promote and protect human rights despite the challenges and difficulties it must deal with. Comoros' acceptance of a large number of recommendations reflected its commitments and its determination to advance in promoting and protecting all human rights, civil, economic, cultural and other rights. Yemen welcomed the progress that has been made by the Government.

664. Algeria welcomed the Comoros' constructive commitment as reflected in its acceptance of 123 recommendations during its UPR. Algeria particularly welcomed the acceptance of its two recommendations: the first regarding improving access of women in rural areas to justice and activities that allow them and their families to improve their living standards and secondly improving the quality of health services and education for the population, and particularly for children. Algeria wished Comoros full success in implementing the recommendations it has accepted.

665. Botswana noted with appreciation additional information given that day and thanked the delegation for accepting Botswana's recommendation on trafficking. Botswana commended Comoros for the efforts made in the promotion and protection of human rights. Comoros' acceptance of many recommendations during its review demonstrated its cooperation and commitment to the UPR mechanism. As a developing country, Comoros was facing with many political and economic challenges, and has remained steadfast in its quest to improve human rights of the Comorian people. Botswana encouraged the

international community to do more in terms of international cooperation to improve the situation of human rights in Comoros.

666. China commended Comoros for constructive and active participation in the second round of UPR and its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations made by member States. China appreciated Comoros acceptance of its recommendation and hoped the Government will continue implementing its anti-poverty strategy, enhance the rights of vulnerable groups, and endeavour to bring about sustainable social and economic development. China congratulated Comoros on its achievement in the protection and promotion of human rights, including the rights of women, children and people with disabilities. China called upon the international community to continue providing constructive assistance to support the country to better protect and promote human rights.

667. Cuba thanked Comoros for the information provided regarding recommendations addressed to them during the session of the UPR Working Group. Cuba recognized the efforts made by the Comorian authorities to tackle the challenges in promoting human rights as revealed by the information provided by the Government regarding measures to reduce maternal and infant mortality, the establishment of new health structures, improvement of education facilities and measures to eliminate child labour among others. Cuba welcomed the fact that its two recommendations to Comoros were accepted by the country and were related to the adoption of measures to improve the population's access to health and education in order to further improve the standards of living of its citizen.

668. Mali commended Comoros for the efforts made with the view to better promoting and defending human rights. Among measures taken was the adoption of welcomed and significant political reforms with the establishment in 2012 of a national human rights policy. This constituted the best illustration of the commitment of Comoros to facing challenges in the area of human rights. Mali encouraged Comoros to continue the momentum that it has launched which was reflected with the implementation of 52 recommendations from the first UPR cycle and the acceptance of almost all of the recommendations made during the current review. Mali called upon the international community to support Comoros' efforts in upholding the commitments that it has just undertaken before the Council.

669. Morocco welcomed the exemplary cooperation of Comoros in the UPR mechanism; its collaboration with the review reflected its irreversible determination to pursue human rights, democracy and rule of law. Morocco was remaining abreast of the political and legislative structures being put in place to this end. Morocco also welcomed the operationalization of the National Human Rights Commission in order to comply with the Paris Principle. It encouraged donors to provide human, technical and financial support for that Commission. In accepting almost all recommendations received, Comoros was one of the countries that best reflected its cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including the UPR. Morocco congratulated Comoros for its education policy and efforts to eliminate poverty.

670. Qatar praised the valuable clarification and responses provided by Comoros during the 18th session of the UPR Working Group and in this respect noted Comoros' positive engagement with this mechanism and cooperation with the Human Rights Council in order to meet its international obligations and pledges in the area of human rights as evidenced in its acceptance of 123 recommendations including those given by Qatar. In its capacity of the Chair of the Arab Community for Development and Investment, Qatar valued that Comoros sought the support of partners in the implementation of recommendations accepted in order to promote the respect of human rights at all levels and in all sectors.

671. Senegal commended Comoros on its full cooperation with the UPR mechanism during the presentation of its national report. It took note of additional information provided

in the addendum to the report of the Working Group. Senegal noted with satisfaction that 12 of 13 recommendations which had been postponed received the support of Comoros including the one made by Senegal on strengthening the institutional framework for the protection of human rights by setting up welcome centres and socio-professional training centres. Moreover, Senegal welcomed the will of the authorities to continue to promote and protect human rights as well as the call made to the international community to assist Comoros in implementing the recommendations accepted during the cycle.

672. Togo welcomed the progress made by Comoros since the first UPR cycle particularly in the sphere of health, education and women rights. Togo noted with satisfaction that Comoros has agreed to implement virtually all recommendations including the one put forward by Togo regarding moving forward more rapidly towards the adoption of a new Criminal Code providing for the abolition of the death penalty. Togo called for support by the international community for Comoros in its efforts to implement recommendations it has accepted.

673. United Arab Emirates (UAE) appreciated the positive steps that have been made by Comoros in order to implement the recommendations emanating from the previous UPR in addition to the pledges that have been voluntarily adopted by Comoros. It valued the constructive and responsible approach to the preparation and the submission of its report to the 18th session of the UPR in order to strengthen the state of law and good governance in the public interest. The UAE hoped that members of the Council and the Office of the High Commissioner will accord all attention to the aspirations of Comoros to strengthen human rights and its capacity and to extend thereby technical assistance in particular that Comoros was willing to cooperate with various institutions of the United Nations working in the field of human rights according to the national report.

674. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the information provided by the Government during the second UPR. It drew attention to the 2009 Constitutional report the preamble of which upheld the universal values of human rights which formed the basis of the national human rights policy introduced in 2012. Venezuela welcomed Comoros' efforts to comply with its human rights commitments and encouraged Comoros to continue to booster its social policy with the view to improving the living conditions of its people for which it must appeal for support and solidarity by the community of nations.

675. Angola commended Comoros on the presentation of its final report of UPR following the recommendations made by member States during the second cycle. Angola welcomed the efforts made by Comoros for the promotion and protection of human rights as well as the fact that Comoros has accepted almost all of the recommendations made by member States which showed the will of the authorities to continue the cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

676. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Comoros, 1 other stakeholder made statement.

677. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) welcomed the efforts made by the authorities through the adoption of the national human rights policy in 2012 and the introduction in its legislation of international human rights standards to which it was a party despite limited human and financial resources. Despite the progress that has been made by the country in the implementation of the recommendations made in the first cycle, RADDHO remained concerned by the continued violations of the rights of those in detention, the lack of food and other problems in detention. While the authors of the coup d'état have been prosecuted, RADDHO invited the authorities to combat corruption in the judiciary and in other circles. RADDHO urged Comoros to take

appropriate and necessary measures to guarantee the respect of freedom of religion and worship. It finally encouraged Comoros to promote education in human rights throughout the country in particular in Koranic schools.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

678. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 132 recommendations received, 123 enjoy the support of Comoros and the rest are noted.

679. The delegation thanked the close and fruitful international cooperation which led to the adoption of the National Report of Comoros on its 2014 UPR.

680. Comoros indicated that it has been sensitive to the observations and recommendations of the various delegations and will do everything in its power to implement all recommendations accepted. It was touched by the interest of the various delegations and organizations.

Slovakia

681. The review of Slovakia was held on 3 February 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Slovakia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/SVK/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/SVK/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/SVK/3).

682. At its 26th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Slovakia (see section C below).

683. The outcome of the review of Slovakia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/12), the views of Slovakia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/12/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

684. The delegation noted with appreciation the active participation of States, and open and constructive atmosphere during the interactive dialogue of the universal periodic review of Slovakia, as well as the NGOs' contribution to the review processes. The first-hand information submitted by NGOs on the human rights situation and their expertise had a valuable input to the review process. Slovakia reiterated its firm commitment to the universal periodic review, which was proven to be an effective tool to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights. Slovakia fully subscribed to the voluntary commitments declared in joined statement on behalf of 47 states in March 2013 in order to maintain credibility and effectiveness of the mechanism.

685. During the interactive dialogue, Slovakia received 146 recommendations. After a thorough examination by the relevant authorities, the Government accepted 133

recommendations. Some of those recommendations had been in the process of the implementation and others would be addressed through the existing or future strategies and programmes.

686. After a careful consideration, Slovakia had decided not to support 7 recommendations. The Government partially accepted 6 recommendations, meaning that those recommendations was supported in principle - the Government supported the idea and reasoning behind, however, it was not in a position to accept them fully.

687. The delegation referred to its written response regarding its position on the implementation of the recommendations that were grouped thematically. It also addressed the Government's position on some specific recommendations in its statement.

688. The delegation expressed the commitment of Slovakia to continue to work on strengthening further the human rights protection. To this end, the first National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights was developed and would be submitted for the approval of the Government by the end of June 2014.

689. Slovakia was committed to pursue the improvement of national human rights standards by taking up new international obligations. However, Slovakia did not accept the recommendations to ratify those international treaties regarding to which it had already expressed its negative position in its national report, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. Similarly, Slovakia was not in a position to ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal People and the ILO Convention No. 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers with the reasoning provided in its written response to those recommendations.

690. With regard to the recommendation calling for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the delegation reported that the Convention was approved by the Government in May 2014 and it was forwarded to the Parliament – subject to the final ratification by the President.

691. The situation on the access of the Roma to education, employment, housing and health-care was addressed in a number of recommendations. The improvement of the situation of the Roma had been a long-term priority of the Government. Slovakia recognized a need for a comprehensive approach to the process of Roma integration and thus, it would continue to implement the existing programmes and strategies with a view to achieving tangible progress in this field. The focus would remain on the implementation of the Strategy for Integration of Roma up to 2020 as the main reference document for national policies.

692. Slovakia accepted all recommendations related to the Roma with an exception of the recommendation to establish an independent mechanism to investigate complaints related to discrimination and segregation within the educational system. The national legal and institutional framework provided sufficient guarantees to ensure respect for equal treatment and the protection against discrimination and segregation in education.

693. Another recommendation calling for the adoption of measures to enable children to remain within the school system did not enjoy the support of the Government. The delegation expressed its view that no child might be exempted from compulsory school attendance as compulsory education was guaranteed by the legislation and its proper realisation was ensured through necessary mechanisms.

694. Slovakia recognized the importance of improving the participation of the Roma in public life. However, it was not in a position to accept the recommendation regarding the participation of Roma minority in the Parliament due to its political system stipulated by the Constitution. The Parliament was constituted on civic principle, which implied that the

affiliation with national or ethnic minority could be declared only upon a free decision of an individual. In order to achieve better results in this area, Slovakia would support the engagement of the Roma in civil society and in elected bodies through the existing programmes and strategies.

695. The delegation reiterated the firm commitment of the Government to fight against racism, extremism and other forms of intolerance. Slovakia took note of the recommendation to prohibit by law and prevent activities of extremist organizations and it supported the recommendation in principle.

696. Regarding the recommendation to protect the right to life from conception to natural death, the delegation explained that Slovakia accepted the recommendation without the wording “from conception” having in mind the fact that the Constitutional Court did not interpret the constitutional right to life as an absolute right being effective from conception.

697. Vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, migrants and refugees enjoyed special protection. The Government would pursue national policies to address their special needs. Likewise, Slovakia would continue to ensure full and effective protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

698. The delegation reaffirmed the Government’s commitment to cooperate with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. The Government considered the UPR as a continuing process, which was not concluded with the adoption of the outcome report. Therefore, the Government undertook a voluntary commitment to present a mid-term report on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations put forward during the universal periodic review.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

699. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Slovakia, 8 delegations made statements.

700. Algeria noted with appreciation that Slovakia accepted a large number of recommendations, in particular the recommendations put forward by Algeria regarding the re-accreditation of the National Slovak Human Rights Centre in compliance with the Paris Principles. In respect of the ratification of the International Convention of the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and members of their Families, Algeria expressed its hope that the rights of migrants would be one of the priorities of the Government.

701. Belarus noted with appreciation that Slovakia accepted a large number of recommendations, including those put forward by Belarus regarding the prevention of extremism and torture, and combating trafficking in human being. With respect to the accepted recommendations to eliminate racial discrimination and intolerance, Belarus expressed its hope that Slovakia would adopt effective measures to combat hate speech in media. It noted with regret that Slovakia rejected a recommendation regarding the functioning of extremist organisations. Belarus expressed concern that Slovakia rejected a number of recommendations on access of the Roma children to education and the adoption of a special strategy on this issue, as well as strengthening efforts to eliminate discrimination in education.

702. Côte d'Ivoire noted with appreciation the acceptance of a large number of recommendations by Slovakia, which demonstrated Slovakia’s continuing commitment to the universal periodic review. In particular, it noted with appreciation the administrative and institutional reforms undertaken to guarantee the rule of law. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Slovakia to continue its efforts to implement those recommendations.

703. Cuba thanked Slovakia for accepting two recommendations submitted by Cuba related to combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination, and the right to work. It commended Slovakia on its achievements in the implementation of the recommendations of the 1st cycle of the review, and expressed confidence that Slovakia would effectively implement the recommendations of the 2nd cycle that it had accepted.

704. Morocco commended Slovakia for its active engagement with the universal periodic review, which was demonstrated by the acceptance of a large number of recommendations. Morocco noted with appreciation that Slovakia accepted the recommendation put forward by Morocco to ensure that the National Slovak Human Rights Centre complies with the Paris Principles. Morocco welcomed reforms to strengthen the institutional framework on the promotion and protection of human rights. Having in mind the Government's efforts to improve the situation of the Roma and ensure human rights education, Morocco encouraged Slovakia to strengthen its efforts in those areas.

705. Romania noted that Slovakia had established a comprehensive institutional and legal framework to ensure the implementation of the human rights standards. The ratification of several international human rights instruments also demonstrated the commitment of Slovakia to uphold the human rights standards.

706. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with regret that Slovakia did not accept the recommendation put forward by Venezuela to combat stigmatisation and discrimination against ethnic minorities, particularly Roma and migrants. It also noted that Slovakia did not give a due consideration to the recommendation to ensure full independence of the Judicial Council and the independence of the judiciary. Venezuela expressed its commitment to continue working with Slovakia in the context of the Human Rights Council to ensure the respect of human rights.

707. Viet Nam noted with appreciation that Slovakia accepted the majority of recommendations put forward during the working group. It also welcomed the commitment of Slovakia to implement those recommendations.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

708. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Slovakia, one other stakeholder made statements.

709. The Centre for Reproductive Rights welcomed Slovakia's commitment to adopt a national program on reproductive health and to ensure access to quality sexuality education. It urged Slovakia to ensure that the program is comprehensive and supported by sufficient financial and human resources and aims to establish mandatory sexuality education. The Centre for Reproductive Rights noted with regret that Slovakia did not consider subsidization of hormonal contraceptives to be a component of the right to the highest attainable standard of health and was concerned about the legislative ban to cover contraceptives under public health insurance. It encouraged the Government to develop laws and policies that guarantee access to affordable and acceptable reproductive health services to all women.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

710. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 146 recommendations received, 133 enjoyed the support of Slovakia, and the rest were noted.

711. In conclusion, the delegation assured that all additional questions that were raised by the States during the discussion in the adoption of the outcome of the review of Slovakia were duly noted and would be examined carefully by the Government.

Eritrea

712. The review of Eritrea was held on 3 February 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Eritrea in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/ERI/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/ERI/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/ERI/3).

713. At its 26th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Eritrea (see section C below).

714. The outcome of the review of Eritrea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/13), the views of Eritrea concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/13/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

715. The delegation of the Government of Eritrea stated that the UPR was the most effective tool at the disposal of the Human Rights Council to promote engagement, dialogue and cooperation to advance the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Hence, Eritrea strongly objected both in principle and in practice to the politically motivated country specific resolution as it is counterproductive.

716. The delegation stated that the Government had made a careful study of all the recommendations and that Eritrea accepted 92 of the 200 recommendations that had been made. The validity, relevance, practicality and timing of the recommendations had been predicated on the meticulous appraisal of the prevailing institutional, human and organizational capacity in Eritrea, at the present time, and the associated challenges of implementation, including the situation influencing the security and development of the country. On the basis of this approach, a broad range of recommendations that cover the economic, social, cultural, civic and political rights have been considered and accepted. Eritrea's decision to ratify international legal instruments, such as Conventions on Torture, Migrants, Disabilities, Genocide and the ILO convention on Worst Forms of Child Labor was in line with recommendations received and further effort to assess other recommendations in the future was also being considered.

717. The delegation stated that the recommendation to "fully implement the UN resolution 2023 of 2011 which condemns Eritrea's use of the "Diaspora tax" to destabilize the Horn of Africa region" is not recognized as it was inconsistent with the Institutional Building package. Eritrea was not duty bound to accept recommendations which were abusive of the kind. The delegation urged the President to rule this recommendation out.

718. The various recommendations on economic, social and cultural rights which acknowledge the tangible achievements made and the challenges confronted have been overwhelming indeed. Eritrea has committed to give further impetus to broaden and upgrade social services, including in remote and difficult to reach areas. It was committed to continuing its efforts to eradicate poverty and adequate standard of living.

719. The delegation stated that Eritrea supported the constructive recommendations in the areas of civic and political rights. Eritrea cherished and pledged to guarantee the full rights and opportunities of all women, children, disabled persons, and other disadvantaged groups. Furthermore, it has reaffirmed its commitment to continue its efforts to strengthen democratic institutions. The delegation stated that the President of Eritrea announced the launch of the drafting of a new constitution to chart out the political road map for the future governmental structure in Eritrea based on lessons learned over the last two decades as a nation. The constitution making process will be participatory with the judicial system being an integral part of the process.

720. The delegation stated that some of the recommendations not accepted, contain certain aspects already accepted, and others that were not acceptable. However, the recommendation could not be split, based on established practice.

721. The delegation stated that those recommendations on “compulsory military training for children”, “lifting the state of emergency”, and “fear of repatriation to Eritrea” required further clarification as they are based on countless assumptions which negated the reality in the country. The “conscription of children into the military” was raised solely as an attack to the national service system. There was no practice of the recruitment of children into the military.

722. The characterization of Eritrea as an “emergency state” with a pre-constitutional Government was also totally rejected. This characterization along with the “myth of a failed state” only reflects the mind-set of all those possessing an ill intention on the future of this country. There were threats that violated the right of the Eritrean people to live in peace. Eritrea had always focused on development without compromising national security, with the systematic functioning of all organs of the state and with peace and stability being a distinctive feature of the society.

723. The delegation stated that the migration of Eritreans has also been sensationalized with manipulated statistical data. There were also thousands of foreign nationals from neighboring countries who sought asylum in Eritrea. The overwhelming majority of those leaving Eritrea were attracted by the economic drives for a better standard of living; a common trend by no means peculiar to Eritrea. The biggest problem is the concerted effort to lure the young generation to an “easy” life in western countries. Many are, however, settled in their new areas of naturalization and contribute to the growth of these societies, but have a very strong bond with their country of origin and people, and in fact go back to Eritrea to visit their families.

724. Hence, Eritreans living abroad by law are accorded equal rights and opportunities to that of all citizens, and thus fulfill their legal obligations to the nation, while they actively participate in the national development of the nation. To the contrary, some member states and even the Special Rapporteur have wrongly indicated that there is “fear of repatriation to Eritrea”.

725. The UPR served to intensify internal coordination, continuous dialogue and collective follow up among all stakeholders. Eritrea was committed to strength the implementation of the recommendations within its means and capabilities; increase efforts aimed at enhancing human rights awareness; step up and elevate its engagement with the Human Rights Council, Office of the High Commissioner and other United Nations bodies; consolidate partnerships with member states at bilateral levels to advance human right causes and ideals; and intensify efforts to explore the opportunities of utilizing thematic mandates and other mechanisms on a case by case basis as a way of strengthening the implementation of recommendations.

726. The delegation stated that country specific resolutions did not promote dialogue. The role of the Special Rapporteur over the last two years has been counterproductive. The

delegation urged member states to drop the Resolutions and the special mandate holder on Eritrea as progress could only be achieved by strengthening dialogue, engagement and cooperation on the basis of the National Report and the accepted recommendations. The delegation reiterated the call by Eritrea to address the continued occupation of sovereign Eritrean territories which was in violation of international law and a violation of the human rights of the Eritrean people.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

727. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Eritrea, 11 delegations made statements.

728. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognised the efforts made by Eritrea in putting in place and investing in social policies and programmes aiming to promote a fair distribution of wealth, promoting the enjoyment of the fundamental rights of its people, particularly when it comes to health, food security access to water and sanitation. Venezuela took a positive view of the establishment of free compulsory basic education. It paid tribute to the efforts the Government has made to implement its human rights commitments, despite the limitations suffered as a result of the capitalist economic crisis. It urged Eritrea to further strengthen its social policies, with the aim of improving the living conditions of its people, with the required technical assistance and support.

729. Algeria noted the acceptance of the majority of recommendations by Eritrea, particularly those recommendations regarding the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles. It hoped that this matter will be addressed within the country's new Constitution. Algeria welcomes the acceptance of its recommendation relating to the millennium development goals.

730. Botswana expressed encouragement by the measures taken to improve the rights of children. It stated that Eritrea's progress in achieving three Millennium Development Goals was notable. Botswana expressed concern that there were considerable deficits in including civil and political rights. Cooperation with Special Procedure was yet to be achieved. It encouraged Eritrea to take all necessary measures to ensure fuller enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by its population.

731. China welcomed Eritrea's constructive engagement and appreciated its commitment to actively implement accepted recommendations. China thanked Eritrea for accepting its recommendations and expressed the hope that the Government will continue to strive to eliminate poverty, to raise people's living standards, to realise the MDGs, to take measures to promote gender equality, and to protect the rights of women and girls in practice. China expressed the understanding that as a developing country Eritrea was facing many difficulties and challenges. China hopes that the international community will provide constructive help to Eritrea in full consultation with the Government.

732. Cuba recalled that it had paid tribute to Eritrea for the work done to improve the situation with regard to economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the right to food health and education. It recognised positive reforms taken in relation to basic education, prohibition of child labour and renewed education for children in conflict with the law. Cuba thanked the Government for accepting its two recommendations. It urged Eritrea to implement the accepted recommendations.

733. Egypt commended Eritrea for its commitment to the UPR. It thanked the delegation for the clarifications provided and expressed appreciation for the spirit of openness. Eritrea has accepted a number of recommendations and others are currently being reviewed. It understood Eritrea's rejection of some of the recommendations, given the sensitive aspects they contained. It was important to pay attention to the cultural and social specificities of

each country, and to move away from any tendency of imposing culturally demanding regime on countries.

734. Estonia welcomed the careful study by Eritrea of the recommendations made and its acceptance of a significant number of recommendations. It noted that Eritrea had not accepted several important recommendations. Estonia remained deeply concerned by the serious human rights violations that have continued. It urged Eritrea to take all necessary steps to fully implement the accepted recommendations. Estonia invited Eritrea to allow independent actors to assess the progress made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to verify whether the Government policies are in line with obligations under international human rights law.

735. Sudan took note of the clarifications made the fact that Eritrea has studied all of the recommendations and accepted the majority of the recommendations. It also took note of Eritrea's acceptance of the recommendations it had made, particularly those relating to the rights of women. Sudan encouraged Eritrea to use the accepted recommendations to promote and protect human rights.

736. Togo was pleased to note that Eritrea has agreed to cooperate with the human rights mechanisms, particularly with regard to the submission of all reports due to those mechanisms. It encouraged Eritrea to step up efforts to ensure full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, with particular focus on programmes and activities which target the most disadvantaged groups of the population, such as women and children. Togo called on the international community to support Eritrea in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

737. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged Eritrea to take rapid and concrete steps to implement all UPR recommendations. It expressed concern that Eritrea's human rights record remained poor and expressed disappointment that Eritrea continued to reject the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea and to deny her access and cooperation. It called on Eritrea to honour its international human rights obligations and to work with the UN Human Rights System.

738. United States of America encouraged Eritrea to take steps to improve its respect for the rights to freedom of expression, assembly, association, and religion. It expressed concern that national elections remained pending and called on Eritrea to allow its citizens to vote in genuine and periodic elections. It encouraged Eritrea to facilitate the release of political prisoners. It expressed concern at the conscription of persons into national service for indefinite periods and stated that Eritrea must take steps to demobilize those who have completed their mandatory 18 months of service. It encouraged Eritrea to respond positively to special rapporteurs' requests to visit the country.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

739. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Eritrea, 9 other stakeholders made statements.

740. Amnesty International (AI) stated that Eritrea has rejected recommendations to end arbitrary detention. It called on Eritrea to end the use of arbitrary detention, incommunicado detention and detention in secret detention centres. Torture and other forms of ill treatment were widespread and systematic. AI called on Eritrea to sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. AI stated that school children were required to complete their final year of school in Sawa military camp, effectively involving the conscription of children into the military.

741. Action Canada for Population and Development on behalf of Sexual Rights Initiative encouraged Eritrea to undertake public awareness raising activities with regard to

female genital mutilation. It urged Eritrea to implement comprehensive sexual education curriculum in all educational institutions and to establish a multi-stakeholder committee to advocate for the elimination of early and forced marriage, while meeting the needs of those subjected to child, early and forced marriages. It expressed concern that Eritrea had refused to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of individuals with diverse sexual orientation, gender identities and expressions.

742. United Nations Watch, represented by Meron Estefanos, reported on her research into the Eritrean refugee crisis. Human traffickers were extorting thousands of dollars from families of refugees, and that an estimated 40 000 refugees have been exorted in such a manner. Many of those fleeing the country were young people escaping the indefinite national service or underage children fleeing before they reach the age of conscription. No concrete action has been taken by the Government and there is no indication of a clear strategy to address this issue.

743. CIVICUS- World Alliance for Citizen Participation stated that despite Eritrea's acceptance of a number of progressive recommendations, there is little to suggest that Eritrea's behaviour before the international community will result in substantive change at the national level. A culture of systematic human rights abuses continue to be sustained with rhetoric. Persistent imprisonment, disappearances and attacks against human rights defenders and journalists contributed to Eritreans making up the largest refugee populations in the world. It called for the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea.

744. International Fellowship of Reconciliation stated that during the interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea, Eritrea referred to its commitment to the UPR process and to the broad range of recommendations accepted. However, 15 recommendations referring to the areas covered by the Special Rapporteur's report did not enjoy the support of Eritrea. The UPR was not a substitute for other mechanisms of human rights protection.

745. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme stated that there was a lack of sincere cooperation by Eritrea with the human rights mechanisms. Very little progress has been by Eritrea in implementing supported recommendations from the first review. It remained deeply alarmed by the serious restrictions to freedom of expression, association and religion, extended military service, arbitrary detention, torture, the ill-treatment of prisoners, extra-judicial executions and secret detention centres. It asked the Eritrea authorities to authorise the ICRC to visit the countries prison facilities and urged the promotion of human rights education.

746. Africa Culture International (Human Rights) stated that the human rights situation in Eritrea was mainly political, with people fleeing due to ethnic and tribal problems. To resolve the conflict the deep rooted causes need to be targeted. It was time for the people of Africa to take charge of their fate. International opinion was aware of the deplorable situation that plagued the country but remained inactive in finding a definitive solution. It urged the international human rights organisations and state institutions to normalise the situation in Eritrea.

747. East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project stated that the report by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea described indefinite national service, forced labour and migration, arbitrary arrests and incommunicado detention and impunity for the perpetrators, yet the Government of Eritrea existed in a perpetual state of denial. This week on the margins of the Human Rights Council former child military conscripts soldiers described the horrors of their experience and yet the Government rejected recommendations to abolish military conscription of children. Also, children provided accounts of their detention in containers and yet the Government rejected

recommendations to put an end torture and cruel treatment. They called for the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea.

748. Jubilee Campaign and Release Eritrea (JC) stated that Eritrea denied the rights of freedom of worship to churches that it did not recognise based on an arbitrary decree. Restrictions have also been extended to recognised churches with the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church placed under house arrest since 2005. Trainee priests of the Catholic Church are constantly under pressure to abandon their calling and to join the national service against their will and in conflict with their religious convictions. JC hoped that the Government would respond positively to all recommendations and supported the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate and document all atrocities.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

749. The President stated that based on the information provided, out of 200 recommendations received, Eritrea supported 92 recommendations and noted the remaining recommendations.

750. The delegation stated that the perceived image of Eritrea was far from the reality on the ground. In a very short time, Eritrea has made significant achievements in many areas. As Eritrea was engaged in a nation building process, those achievements must be seen in within time, space and organization. Although there was still a long way to go, the prevailing circumstances did not imply that there was gross violation of human rights. Eritrea enjoyed harmony amongst its people, a great sense of national unity and peace and stability.

751. The occupation of Eritrea's territories was a violation of the Eritrean people to live in peace. The sanctions were a violation of the rights to development and progress. In this context, there are no grounds for language such as extra judicial killings, on the spot executions and reprisals, etc. which the delegation considered to be offensive. All of these issues were addressed in the national report.

752. On the issue of the ratification of conventions, Eritrea has decided to ratify five conventions. The need for the ratification of the remaining conventions will be considered on a case-by-case basis in the ongoing process of the implementation of the UPR recommendations.

753. On the issue of assessments of the progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the delegation stated that this assessment was available in reports by WHO, UNICEF and other UN agencies. Eritrea was on-track to achieving 7 out of 8 millennium development goals, which was a reflection of the internal dynamics of the development taking place.

754. The delegation reiterated Eritrea's opposition to country specific mandates as they were deemed to be counter-productive. The experience with the appointment of the Special Rapporteur for Eritrea has been negative, with no dividend for the promotion and protection of human rights. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur had not considered the responses by the Government of Eritrea in her report, as well as the information provided to her when she engaged with Government officials at various times. This was in violation of Article 13 of HRC/13/5/2.

755. Despite the prevailing security situation, Eritrea demobilized more than 100 000 military personnel. Demobilization must be predicated on the prevailing security situation in the country.

756. On the issue of human trafficking, Eritrea has requested the Secretary-General to establish an independent investigation of all human trafficking situations were various

groups, and some in the name of human rights were involved in human trafficking. The delegation asked the Human Rights Council to take note of this issue.

757. The delegation thanked the delegates for their comments and stated that Eritrea will continue to consider those recommendations that did not enjoy its support.

Cyprus

758. The review of Cyprus was held on 4 February 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Cyprus in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CYP/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CYP/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CYP/3).

759. At its 26th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Cyprus (see section C below).

760. The outcome of the review of Cyprus comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/14), the views of Cyprus concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/14/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

761. The delegation of Cyprus stated that Cyprus attributed great significance to the UPR process, to which it was fully committed as it was the only universal mechanism where all States were reviewed for their human rights record. The second cycle was a valuable opportunity for Cyprus to assess both the implementation of the recommendations of the first cycle as well as its overall progress in the field of human rights. Cyprus strongly believed that this process was a critical element in its efforts to further improve its human rights situation.

762. In this spirit, the Government of Cyprus had carefully considered the 105 recommendations received during its second cycle of UPR. This was done in consultation with the competent Authorities, national independent monitoring mechanisms, such as the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's Rights, the Ombudsman and other independent institutions, as well as the Commissioner of Humanitarian Issues. Out of 105 recommendations, Cyprus accepted 96. More specifically, 87 recommendations were supported. This included four recommendations that were accepted in principle, which were recommendations, 114.21, 114.23, 114.24, and 114.56. Additionally, recommendation 114.7 was clarified, and 17 recommendations were noted. This included three recommendations that were accepted in principle and in specific, recommendations 114.1, 114.9 and 114.100.

763. Cyprus was not able to accept recommendations which the Government was not able to commit to implement at this stage. For example, Cyprus was not able to accept the recommendations concerning the ratification of the International Convention on the

Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families. This was due to the fact that, Cyprus was bound by the official EU position on that matter. At present, the European Union Member States were not in a position to sign or ratify it, as its text raised ‘several difficulties’. However, Cyprus had transposed into national law the relevant European Acquis, fostering the rights of the migrants and of their families.

764. The delegation stated that Cyprus was committed to the promotion and implementation of the fundamental human rights instruments and would continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure that policies and legislation towards the protection and safeguarding human rights would be in line with international standards. Through the internal evaluation process, Cyprus recognized that, despite the progress so far achieved, additional and continuous effort was required to meet the constantly arising new challenges in the field of human rights. This was reflected in the great number of recommendations which it accepted.

765. In this regard, the delegation touched upon particular areas of recommendations:

766. For example, one of the main priorities of the Government of Cyprus was safeguarding the rights of migrants. This was evident through the series of measures it had taken and would continue to take in order to balance the need for an effective immigration system. Some more recent development was the enactment of a new Law (L.7(III)/2014) which ratified the Cooperation Agreement between Cyprus and the International Organization for Migration of 13 June 2014.

767. Regarding asylum seekers, among other things, Cyprus had taken further measures to strengthen the capacity to provide care and housing. For instance, Cyprus was expanding the Reception and Accommodation Centre for Applicants of International Protection.

768. Cyprus had also increased its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings. It had transposed into national law the Directive (2011/36/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims. The rights of child-victims would be further protected as the Law contained special provisions to that effect.

769. The fight against discrimination, xenophobia and stereotyping was one of the main priorities of the Government at all levels, including, inter alia, education, healthcare, sports and labour.

770. Regarding gender equality in workplace, the new National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men 2014-2017 had been completed. This combat all forms of violence as well as was introducing a new code on Sexual Harassment in Public Service. Since the Universal Period Review, Cyprus had appointed a Commissioner of Gender Equality, on 12 March 2014, which promoted elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

771. Acknowledging the need for immediate reformation of the operation of the prisons, the Government had introduced a far-reaching reformation programme. This was based on international human rights standards and norms, and proceeded with drastic corrective measures. Prisons were undergoing a considerable restructuring of its leadership and management team. This was in order to ensure that prison conditions were aligned with the basic principles for the treatment of inmates, including respect of their human rights and dignity.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

772. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cyprus, 11 delegations made statements.

773. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the replies of Cyprus made during the review, which testified to the country's commitment to human rights. It noted the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality, where areas such as employment, education, decision-making, social rights, and the fight against violence and gender stereotypes were tackled. It paid tribute to the efforts of Cyprus to comply with the recommendations that it had accepted in the first UPR cycle. It recognized the will demonstrated by Cyprus to achieve these goals as had been made manifest during the review.

774. Viet Nam stated that it was encouraging to see the constructive engagement of Cyprus in the UPR process, including the acceptance and commitment to implement the majority of recommendations. It also noted with satisfaction that Cyprus had supported the two recommendations put forward by Viet Nam on: (i) continuing the current momentum, national action plans and programmes for effectively addressing challenges and disparities in health care, education, employment, gender equality and social welfare, especially for vulnerable groups of women, children, the elderly and persons with difficulties in the country; and (ii) intensifying efforts to further raise public awareness and education on human rights and further strengthen capacity-building for human rights institutions and law enforcement mechanisms.

775. Algeria congratulated Cyprus for accepting the majority of recommendations and welcomed, in particular, accepting its recommendation, inviting Cyprus to study the measures it considered appropriate to enable the accreditation of the Ombudsman as national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. Concerning the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, it hoped that this issue would be among the priorities of Cyprus in the future. It wished Cyprus every success in implementation of the recommendations and in promotion of human rights in general.

776. Armenia appreciated numerous legislative and administrative measures undertaken after the first UPR. It particularly welcomed the commitment of Cyprus to promote the rights of the national minorities, the right to education, to combat domestic violence and the fight against racism. It commended the readiness with which Cyprus had accepted the recommendations during its second review, including the recommendations made by Armenia. It was confident that Cyprus would continue its ongoing efforts towards further improvement of the human rights situation in the country.

777. China thanked Cyprus for accepting the recommendations from China and hoped that Cyprus would take further positive measures to fully promote economic recovery, better protect economic, social and cultural rights of citizens, and further implement measures for protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and migrants. It welcomed Cyprus' reaffirmation of its commitment to protection of human rights and wished Cyprus new achievements in this field.

778. Côte d'Ivoire thanked Cyprus for the attention that it had paid to the recommendations made during the UPR, as well as the replies provided at this session. It expressed its support for all the measures taken and actions planned by Cyprus for the protection and promotion of human rights throughout its territory. It encouraged Cyprus to continue the cooperation with the mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights.

779. The Council of Europe evoked the recommendations made to Cyprus by its various monitoring bodies. It was notably interested in three priority areas: detention conditions of migrants and rejected asylum seekers (the recommendations made by the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and the Commissioner for Human Rights); lack of protection for asylum seekers and migrants, restrictive immigration policy (as recommended by the

Commission against Racism and Intolerance—ECRI); and trafficking in human beings (in accordance with the report of Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)). It welcomed the measures already taken by Cyprus in order to address the issues raised by its monitoring bodies. It invited Cyprus to consider accession to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

780. Cuba appreciated that Cyprus had accepted the recommendation submitted by Cuba in respect of the measures to strengthen the legal system, in accordance with the international human rights treaties that Cyprus had accepted, particularly in relation to the rights of children and young people. It praised Cyprus for the numerous changes made to legislation and for the ratification of international human rights instruments. It also commended Cyprus for the work to improve the well-being and protection of children.

781. Egypt welcomed the fact that Cyprus had accepted a considerable number of the recommendations it had received during the UPR, including from Egypt. During the intervention of Egypt at the UPR of Cyprus, Egypt had attached particular attention to economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the efforts to promote the rights of migrants and combat racism and xenophobia. Egypt was conscious of the challenges that had emanated from the financial and economic difficulties, and it was certain that Cyprus would continue to adopt the measures and policies that would achieve the desired recovery and, at the same time, preserve its commitment towards the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights for all citizens.

782. Greece appreciated the detailed answers provided during the review and the efforts made at all levels of the Cypriot public administration to implement the recommendations of the first cycle as well as the constructive spirit in which the recommendations of the second cycle was addressed. It noted that Cyprus, undeniably, had in place all the features that were essential for the effective promotion and protection of human rights, such as the rule of law and an independent judiciary, a well-structured apparatus for monitoring human rights and other forms of accountability, recognition of vulnerable groups and individuals, including migrants and many more.

783. Morocco applauded the robust and reinvigorated commitment of Cyprus to continue the efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights, and the concerted efforts made, despite the constraints made by the effects of the economic crisis. It welcomed in particular the importance attached to the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers as well as combating human trafficking, discrimination and xenophobia through the elaboration of specific national plans of action. Morocco also congratulated Cyprus for its positive and constructive interaction with the UPR mechanism as demonstrated by its support for more than 91 per cent of the recommendations. It thanked Cyprus for having accepted the recommendation that it had made concerning continuing efforts to strengthen human rights education in school curricula.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

784. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cyprus, three other stakeholders made statements.

785. Amnesty International was concerned that Cyprus detained irregular migrants without first considering less coercive measures, in breach of international law and domestic legislation. Individuals, who could not be deported within a reasonable time, often found themselves arbitrarily detained for prolonged periods. It was particularly alarmed by cases of arbitrary detention of asylum seekers and of mothers for immigration purposes without due consideration of the best interest of the child. It welcomed recommendations by States during the review to ensure respect for the human rights of irregular migrants

during deportation procedures and urged Cyprus to act swiftly on these and to ensure that less restrictive alternatives to detention were always considered first and given preference. It also urged Cyprus to immediately release irregular migrants when their removal from Cyprus could not be implemented within a reasonable time. Detention of asylum-seekers for immigration purposes should be used only in exceptional circumstances. It welcomed recommendations by a number of states regarding the conditions in facilities used for immigration detention purposes. While it welcomed that the Nicosia Central Prison was no longer used for immigration detention purposes, it was concerned that detainees in the Menogia pre-removal detention facility were forced to live in cramped conditions and only allowed outside the building for 2.5 hours each day. It called on Cyprus to ensure that conditions in immigration detention facilities conformed to international human rights standards and that the decision to detain irregular migrants were reviewed periodically by a judicial body on the basis of clear criteria set out in law.

786. United Nations Watch expressed its support for a successful settlement of the Cyprus problem. A solution to the conflict would greatly advance human rights, so that Greek and Turkish Cypriots could live in peace and prosperity, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. It welcomed the efforts of Cyprus to promote the equality of women in employment and to combat the root causes of gender equality. It hoped more consistent efforts could be put in place to reduce the gender pay gap. Additionally, it noted that Cyprus had put forward measures to curb discrimination against LGBT persons and other vulnerable groups, including victims of human trafficking. It hoped that these could be followed up with practical professional training of law enforcement officers and a stricter legal framework.

787. Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik stated that lots of recommendations were on the situation of migrants and asylum seekers. It welcomed the measures taken and promises given regarding asylum seekers. Yet, it stressed that the situation of asylum seekers had not changed. The life of those in hunger strike was in danger although they began to drink, due to the promise of the Minister of Interior. To prevent harsh attacks on asylum seekers, such as what happened on 12 July 2011 at the detention center in Larnaca, it recommended more human rights trainings for police forces as well as detention center personnel and all those who were in connection with asylum seekers due to their job. It also recommended ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

788. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 105 recommendations received, 87 enjoyed the support of Cyprus, a clarification was provided, and 17 were noted.

789. The delegation of Cyprus expressed its appreciation to the comments and suggestions made, which would be forwarded to the relevant Cypriot authorities.

790. The delegation stated that the respect of human rights was, and would remain a top priority for the Government of Cyprus. Despite the economic difficulties that Cyprus was facing and which had spread in all areas and sectors of life, it was determined to continue its coordinated efforts to enhance, promote and safeguard the human rights of all people in Cyprus. In this respect, the Government had adopted a series of measures in order to achieve economic stability and to support economic growth in the medium term. Its commitment to improve the standard of living and safeguard human rights of all people living in Cyprus was well-adjusted.

791. In conclusion, the delegation expressed its gratitude to the President of the Human Rights Council, to the Member States who had contributed to the UPR process with their

valuable comments and recommendations, as well as to the members of the Troika and the Secretariat.

Dominican Republic

792. The review of the Dominican Republic was held on 5 February 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by the Dominican Republic in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/DOM/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/DOM/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/DOM/3).

793. At its 27th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Dominican Republic (see section C below).

794. The outcome of the review of the Dominican Republic comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/15), the views of the Dominican Republic concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/15/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

795. The delegation of the Dominican Republic asked politely beforehand to take due note of the typing error in the numbering of the recommendations listed in paragraphs 4, 5, and 7 of document A/HRC/26/15/Add.1, whose prefix is 99, should be understood to refer to paragraph 98 of document A/HRC/26/15. In the same way, in paragraph 8 of the addendum, the second explanatory paragraph on forced labour, refers to recommendation 98.68 of document A/HRC/26/15.

796. The Dominican Republic participated in the UPR second cycle during the last 18th Session of the UPR Working Group, reiterating its support for this mechanism, as its cooperation and dialogue approach meets the objectives of equal participation of all States, driving an effective promotion and protection of human rights for all.

797. Under these assumptions, the Dominican Republic took note of all comments and recommendations and reported that it would study them with the relevant ministries and institutions.

798. The delegation expressed acceptance of most of the recommendations and share their purposes, as they have been implemented or are under implementation (84); it is currently not possible to ensure compliance of a small group of recommendations (29) and therefore they have been noted. Only (21) recommendations are inconsistent with constitutional principles and domestic law and do not enjoy the support of the Government.

799. The delegation reiterated the Dominican Republic's commitment to continue cooperating with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations System, particularly with the Human Rights Council, keeping an open dialogue on these issues, based on respect for all States and peoples. The position of the Government of the Dominican Republic with

regard to the recommendations made during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is detailed in the document A/HRC/25/15/Add.1.

800. Out of the large number of recommendations accepted by the Dominican Republic, many have already been complied with or are in process of implementation, or make part of future priorities. Regarding recommendations noted by the Dominican Republic, steps are being taken to comply with them but because of the way in which they are addressed, immediate compliance cannot be ensured.

801. The delegation noted that the process of ratification of an international treaty is assumed with much rigour, that many institutions are involved and time for consultation and constitutionality studies is needed to ensure compatibility of international obligations with national legislation.

802. Out of the 21 recommendations that do not have the support of the Dominican Republic, the delegation emphasized that, the country rejected the recommendation on the establishment of an independent body responsible for investigating alleged police abuses, since various monitoring bodies in its organizational structure already exist to supervise, inspect, monitor, investigate and process all the complaints considered as abusive acts committed by members of the Dominican police and the Ministry of Defence in the performance of their duties. Regarding land and women, as well as there was a rejection of recommendations No.98.69 and No. 98.89, since there is no forced labour of women in the country, including in the sugar plantations and in relation to women's access to land, since the law on agrarian reform regulates the distribution of land to women.

803. The delegation highlighted that regarding education, there is no national disparity in access to education in rural and urban areas. The trend in basic education is parity between girls and boys, taking into consideration that in medium and high levels of education, female population is higher than the male one. It asserted that the remaining recommendations do not enjoy the support of the government of the Dominican Republic on the grounds that they are based on false premises and do not reflect the cooperative and respectful nature needed for this exercise.

804. With regard to some of the latest recommendations expressed, the delegation informed that the Dominican government promulgated Law 169-14 on 23 May, which was unanimously approved by the National Congress, where a special scheme is set up for persons born within the national territory who were irregularly registered in the Dominican Civil Registration and on naturalization.

805. The delegation explained that this legislation is the result of an extensive consultation process and consensus building with diverse sectors of Dominican society and is inspired by the same fundamental principles that govern the state such as human dignity, freedom, equality and the rule of law. It is also a Law based on the sovereign exercise of democratic organs of our state in the national interest and in full compliance with the judgments of our Constitutional Court and the Dominican legal system. After making inquiries to different political, business and religious leaders of Dominican society there is conviction that the final text reached provides a balanced and responsible answer to two fundamental needs: on one hand, to safeguard national interests and the strict compliance with the law of the Republic, and on the other hand, to guarantee the fundamental rights to all persons residing in the Dominican Republic, especially those who were born and bred in the country.

806. The delegation expressed that the reality that the Dominican Republic has faced for decades is the implementation of activities in the field of civil registration and documentation, both for nationals and foreigners. The fact that a large number of people born in the Dominican Republic were not properly registered and therefore have no legal identity reflects an unacceptable institutional weakness. It asserted that the Government is

committed to reversing this state of affairs, through concrete actions such as the recent agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Central Electoral Board, the Social Protection Investment Project, which develops the government social cabinet in collaboration with the Central Electoral Board and with support from the World Bank, and other initiatives for the proper registration of the population, which are already underway.

807. This Law seeks to complement these efforts, giving answers to a very specific population: those born in the Dominican Republic to foreign parents. It is important to note that the origin of the parents of these people, most of whom are children, covers more than one hundred nationalities, including from the United States of America, Spanish, British, Japanese and Haitian.

808. The delegation expressed conviction, that the implementation of the mechanisms that will be established as a result of this law, will allow making significant progress with the aim of providing all people living in Dominican Republic with corresponding documentation and thus ensure the development of their lives.

809. Although all persons subject to this Law share two characteristics - being born in the Dominican Republic and being children of foreign parents - these should be split into two distinct groups, according to their current documentation status and establishment, therefore, different solutions for the problems of each one. The delegation made available to the Council a copy of the aforementioned Law in different languages.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

810. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Dominican Republic 7 delegations made statements.

811. Morocco welcomed the Government's acceptance of almost all of the recommendations received during the UPR, thus, confirming its engagement with the mechanism. This included the two recommendations put forward by Morocco regarding the fight against corruption and a migration policy respectful of human rights. Morocco reiterated its appreciation to the Government for the innovative measures it had taken on the social level, including national strategies and plans of action set up for this purpose. Morocco encouraged the Government to strengthen its efforts in human rights' training for law enforcement officials.

812. Senegal welcomed the continued commitment and positive cooperation of the Dominican authorities with the UPR. Senegal encouraged the Government to maintain the same momentum in the implementation of the accepted recommendations as in the previous cycle.

813. UNICEF noted that the maternal and infant mortality remained high in the Dominican Republic, above the regional average and in spite of the fact that the coverage of institutional delivery and pre-natal care was almost universal. The causes that influenced maternal and neonatal deaths were related to the lack of managerial planning in hospitals, an inefficient allocation of human resources and supplies, and staff absenteeism. UNICEF recommended the State to promote a national agreement for health and increase the budget allocated to health. It also urged the Ministry of Health to establish mechanisms to investigate and punish negligence and malpractice, and to become accountable to society.

814. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stated that the UPR of the Dominican Republic showed the great efforts and progress achieved by the Government's in the enjoyment of human rights. It stressed that the Government allocated 4% of the GDP for education. Venezuela reiterated its appreciation to the Government for its achievements in human rights, especially in the field of economic, social and cultural rights; and encouraged

it to further consolidate its successful social plans and programs, in order to ensure food safety and the welfare of its people.

815. Viet Nam welcomed the achievements of the Dominican Republic on enhancing the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms for its people. It welcomed further commitments and efforts of the Government in considering and implementing all the accepted recommendations. Viet Nam was pleased to see that two recommendations it put forward were accepted, regarding stepping up efforts to implement the MDGs goals related to the rights of women and children, as well as combatting racial discrimination and trafficking in persons.

816. Algeria took note of the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations by the Dominican Republic, which attested the country's good cooperation with the UPR. Algeria also welcomed the acceptance of the two recommendations it put forward, relating to the fight against human trafficking and the elimination of social inequalities. These were two key measures in the process of promoting and protecting human rights in the country.

817. Cuba recognized the work undertaken by the Dominican Republic to improve services and infrastructure related to health, and reiterated its appreciation for the progress made in educational programs, which were a key factor in improving the education system. Cuba had no doubts that the Government would implement the accepted recommendations, including two made by Cuba on the right to health and education. Cuba highlighted the Government's efforts to seek a better and greater protection of human rights of all the Dominican people.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

818. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Dominican Republic, 8 other stakeholders made statements.

819. Minority Rights Group was concerned that 2013 Constitutional Court ruling had deprived tens of thousands of Dominicans of Haitian descent of their nationality. These people faced multiple complications regarding access to schools, hospitals and work. It deeply regretted that the country did not take a strong commitment to abide by international human rights obligations. Although a law on citizenship was passed to mitigate some effects of the ruling, most of the Dominicans of Haitian descent would have to register as foreigners, and reside for an additional two years before being able to apply for naturalization, without guarantee of success. It urged the country to restore the nationality of all Dominicans of Haitian descent, and consequently their basic human rights.

820. Amnesty International welcomed that the Dominican Republic accepted most of the recommendations aimed at combatting human rights violations and urged their full implementation. The organisation noted that several States expressed concern regarding the right to a nationality and the discrimination experienced by Dominicans of foreign descent, in particular of Haitian descent. It stated that the new legislation obliged thousands of people born in the Dominican Republic to undergo a long and arduous procedure of naturalization, during which they remained stateless and thus denied a number of basic rights, including to education, employment and health services. It urged the country to reconsider its rejection of recommendations to guarantee the right to a nationality and to adopt measures to identify, prevent and reduce statelessness.

821. The Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausilatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (IIMA) welcomed that the Government accepted a number of recommendations on the rights of children and women. However, there were still cases of violence against children by the family, the police or other members of society. IIMA noted that undocumented children were unable to attend high school. It also expressed concern that protection agencies against violence against women were ineffective because they were bureaucratic. Women

continued to face discrimination at various levels of daily life. IIMA recommended the Government to promote programs to assist children with vulnerabilities, especially street children; combat impunity and eradicate all forms of violence against children; ensure access to secondary education to all children without discrimination; combat gender violence, developing awareness campaigns against sexism and for women to report abuses.

822. Action Canada for Population and Development regretted that the maternal mortality rate remained high compared to the rest of the country's indicators. Complications related to unsafe abortions were a major cause of maternal mortality. The Dominican Republic was one of 8 countries in the world where abortion was criminalised in all circumstances, which greatly complicated the health care of women attending health facilities with incomplete or complicated abortions. It was concerned by the rejection of recommendation 98.94 on this subject, which would mean that the Government did not have the intention to amend existing legislation and abortion would remain criminalized even in cases where the health or life of the woman was in danger. It urged the Government to recognize this issue as a critical human rights situation and to review the legislation related to abortion.

823. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) thanked the Dominican Republic for its efforts concerning the promotion and protection of women's rights, specially, for the adoption of the 2010 Constitution. RADDHO recognised a number of laws and regulations regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, domestic violence, and migrant workers' rights, including the Ratification of the Convention against Torture. However, it was concerned about discrimination against migrant workers particularly Dominican nationals of Haitian descent. The Constitutional Court ruling revoking the citizenship of Dominican nationals of Haitian descent was particularly concerning. RADDHO encouraged the country to continue its efforts in the fights against corruption and extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

824. Open Society Institute was concerned about the damaging consequences of a ruling by the Constitutional Court on the legal status of Dominicans of Haitian descent. It also noted that framed as a legal concession, the new Law of naturalization no. 169-14 was estimated to benefit only, at most, 10% of the total number of those affected. Many Dominicans of Haitian descent were actively prevented from registering births between 1929 and 2007 due to systematic, institutionalized discrimination. The citizenship rights of these individuals and their descendants were thus jeopardized by a historical failure of the State itself. It urged the country to adhere to its pledges to address racial discrimination, and to ensure fair, transparent, clear and efficient processes for determining nationality.

826. International Lesbian and Gay Association stated that homosexuality was not criminalized in the Dominican Republic. At the same time there were no laws or policies protecting LGBTI people against discrimination and violence. Congress had ignored all proposals to include sexual orientation and gender identity among the factors of non-discrimination set out in various laws, taking, on the contrary, measures to exclude LGBTI people from exercising their rights as citizens. An example was the case of the 2010 Constitution's definition of marriage and family. The lack of social, legal and political recognition of the human rights of the LGBTI people was manifested in daily human rights violations, which were almost never prosecuted nor judicially punished.

827. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung acknowledged the designation of the Ombudsman, after 12 years of the establishment of the office. Insecurity was one of the main problems in the country. 4,975 people died as a result of violence in 2013. These homicides, categorized as "legal actions", could be classified as extra judiciary killings –a non-punishable crime under Dominican law- leaving judges with no other option than to treat the cases as common murder. Enforced disappearances were neither defined as a crime in domestic law. It commended Congress for approving a bill setting up a system to grant the lost citizenship to Dominican-born children of immigrants. It hoped that this step would open the door to a

fair procedure but regretted that it would force those who already enjoyed the condition of being a Dominican national to follow a naturalisation process.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

828. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 134 recommendations received, 84 enjoy the support of the Dominican Republic and 50 are noted.

829. The delegation of Dominican Republic thanked States and organizations for their statements, and the acknowledgements on progress made in human rights. Note was taken on all concerns raised so they can be conveyed to the capital for future dialogue. The delegation stressed that implementation of mechanisms established, as a result of Law 169-14 will allow important advances. It asserted that the conclusions of this exercise were reached after wide consultations with the Inter Institutional Commission for Human Rights and civil society. It stated that the work of implementation begins now and that the Dominican Republic will continue cooperating and maintaining frank dialogue based on respect to all States and peoples.

Viet Nam

830. The review of Viet Nam was held on 05 February 2014 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Viet Nam in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/VNM/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/VNM/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/VNM/3).

831. At its 27th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Viet Nam (see section C below).

832. The outcome of the review of Viet Nam comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/26/6), the views of Viet Nam concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/26/6/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

833. Viet Nam stated that it attached great importance to the UPR mechanism and had actively and seriously participated in the process. It viewed the UPR as a good opportunity for States to enhance the awareness of human rights and improve institutions, policies and mechanisms regarding human rights. It appreciated dialogues with all countries, international organizations and NGOs for better promotion and protection of human rights.

834. Viet Nam stated that guided by seriousness and transparency, the delegation provided a debriefing on the UPR outcomes to all ministries, Governmental institutions, domestic and international press, social, political and professional organizations, right after the February session in Geneva. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had also collaborated with

UNDP to organize a workshop on the UPR outcomes of Viet Nam. Several other ministries, agencies, research institutes, central and local media had also held discussions on the UPR results, which helped raise further awareness of all government officials and people on human rights.

835. Viet Nam has the firm policy that places people at the centre of national development strategies. This policy has been consistently reflected and updated in the judicial and institutional systems, and development policies and programmes with a view to better promoting and protecting human rights, improving spiritual and material life for people, as well as enhancing democracy and promoting a rule-of-law state, equality and social welfare. Viet Nam also advocates strengthening international dialogue and cooperation on human rights as it provides an opportunity for sharing and learning experiences and good practices.

836. Viet Nam established an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to review all comments and recommendations of the UPR. The Government approved a comprehensive report on the list of supported recommendations and assigned 13 relevant ministries and Government agencies with the specific task to implement those recommendations. Viet Nam supported 182 recommendations out of a total of 227 recommendations, which demonstrates Viet Nam's serious forwardness, openness and determination in promotion and protection of human rights.

837. The supported recommendations include those related to: strengthening of policies, measures and resources for the promotion and protection of economic, cultural, social and political and civil rights in line with international norms; achieving all MDG goals within the deadline; completing and improving the legal and judicial systems and national mechanisms on human rights; ensuring the rights for social vulnerable groups, especially for women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and ethnic minorities; enhancing on education and awareness of human rights; as well as building capacity for law enforcement agencies in the framework of the law-ruled state; and participating in international human rights conventions, observing obligations as provided in international conventions, guaranteeing rights of vulnerable groups.

838. The Government has sent written notes requesting judicial, legislative, social and political organizations to coordinate and collaborate with the executive branch for implementation of the recommendations relevant to them.

839. Viet Nam is implementing the 2013 Constitution with the highest priority being attached to the realization of many provisions on human rights and citizen's rights. Currently, relevant Vietnamese institutions are reviewing, amending, supplementing and promulgating legal documents on human rights, fundamental rights and obligations of citizens in accordance with the 2013 Constitution. In May 2014, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly endorsed the Legislation Making Agenda from now to 2015, which will consider amendment and formulation of several important legal documents such as Demonstration Law, Information Access Law, Association Law and Referendum Law.

840. Viet Nam continues to provide sufficient resources for the implementation of the MDGs and national programmes on social welfare, especially for households with financial difficulties, women, children, the elderly, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and people in remote and mountainous areas. Due attention has also been paid to the grass-roots democracy and participation of social and political organizations and all classes of people in planning and implementation of important national policies and programmes, particularly in the issues relating to security, peace, stability and development of the country.

841. Viet Nam successfully hosted the UN-recognized VESAK Day with the participation of about 3,500 Buddhist representatives and dignitaries from 90 countries and territories, and tens of thousands of Buddhist followers and interested people. A series of

regional and international cultural events have also been held in Viet Nam, such as Hue Festival 2014, and Viet Nam Ethnic Minorities' Cultural Day thus contributing to spiritual and material life for people, increasing mutual understanding, exchange and respect spiritual and cultural life with other peoples in the region and in the world.

842. By the end of this year, Viet Nam shall ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Numerous workshops on the two conventions have been held at national and local levels in order to raise the awareness of civil servants and people on the spirit and content of these international instruments.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

843. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Viet Nam, 15 delegations made statements.

844. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that the fact that Viet Nam supported a number of recommendations, including 3 recommendations made by the Islamic Republic of Iran represented a clear commitment of Viet Nam to promoting and protecting human rights.

845. The Lao People's Democratic Republic appreciated that Viet Nam had accepted most recommendations and had taken necessary steps to implement them. It also appreciated the efforts made to create enabling conditions for all people to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion and belief. It also commended Viet Nam on important progress in the attainment of the MDGs, poverty reduction, social equality, the rule of law and in improving the quality of education.

846. Malaysia commended the progress made by Viet Nam in the promotion and protection of human rights of its people, in particular in the areas of education, social welfare, education, hunger eradication and poverty reduction, among others. Malaysia was pleased to note that its recommendation to enhance the rule of law in the country had been accepted by Viet Nam.

847. Morocco praised the increased level of cooperation by Viet Nam with special procedures noting that during the period of July 2010 to November 2013, 5 special procedures had visited the country. Morocco commended Viet Nam that it devoted the entire second chapter of the revised Constitution to human rights and duties of citizens. Morocco commended on the achievement of universal primary education. Morocco also noted continued GDP growth, thanks to which Viet Nam was able to create around a million jobs annually. Further, Morocco praised the socio-economic dynamism of Viet Nam, which enabled Viet Nam to achieve the MDGs ahead of schedule.

848. Myanmar was pleased to note that Viet Nam had accepted most of the recommendations, including the three made by Myanmar: relating to better guarantee for the rights of vulnerable groups; increased human rights education programmes, and peoples' better participation in policy formulation and implementation.

849. Pakistan appreciated that Viet Nam accepted most recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. Pakistan valued the constructive engagement and cooperation of Viet Nam with all human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, which is reflected in its decision to fulfil its human rights obligation through strengthening the national human rights institution, eliminating gender-based discrimination, ensuring freedom of expression and opinion, and promoting socio-economic development.

850. Philippines commended Viet Nam's success in meeting MDG goals, particularly on poverty alleviation, education and gender equality. It congratulated Viet Nam for the efforts undertaken to accede to more human rights instruments and to further align its laws

with international standards. It noted measures taken to better protect women and children from trafficking. It viewed Viet Nam's continued engagement with regional and international organizations as a positive sign of its readiness to address remaining concerns. It valued the support and contributions of Viet Nam to ASEAN aimed at improving the regional human rights framework.

851. The Russian Federation stated that the second cycle UPR of Viet Nam represented the Government's determination to undertake whatever necessary measures to improve national mechanisms, to uphold human rights and to actively involve civil society in development, as well as economic, political and social initiatives. It stated that Viet Nam's acceptance of most of the recommendations signalled Viet Nam's readiness to engage in capacity building and upholding human rights.

852. Senegal praised the renewed engagement of Viet Nam for the promotion and protection of human rights. With respect to implementing the accepted recommendations, Senegal encouraged Viet Nam to redouble efforts for the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights of its people.

853. Singapore noted Viet Nam's seriousness and commitment towards enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights of its people. Singapore, as a fellow ASEAN country, looked forward to continued cooperation with Viet Nam in strengthening the promotion of human rights in the region through various ASEAN initiatives, including the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.

854. Sri Lanka expressed firm belief that the accepted recommendations will contribute to Viet Nam's endeavours in further safeguarding human rights in the country. Sri Lanka noted the diverse measures undertaken in protecting the rights of its people. It was also encouraged by the steps taken to maintain an environment of peace and stability, sustained economic growth, and an improved material and cultural life. Sri Lanka noted achievements, including early attainment of MDGs, particularly regarding hunger alleviation and poverty reduction and improvements in social welfare and broader access to education and health care.

855. Thailand welcomed Viet Nam's support for a large number of recommendations. Thailand stood ready to share its experiences with and extend cooperation to Viet Nam to implement the recommendations.

856. UNICEF welcomed the recent Prime Minister's Decision 535, which directs line ministries to take concrete actions to implement the concluding observations of the CRC. UNICEF noted the continued existence of substantial disparities between different groups of children, many due to systematic policy failures. This was especially true in relation to access to quality social services thus being in need of improvement through amended, equity-oriented, inclusive policies. UNICEF stated that freedom of expression and association remained limited, and that the rights of children to express their views, to have their views taken into account and to seek redress were still not sufficiently protected. Emphasizing the importance of effective and efficient implementation of government policies for children's rights, UNICEF encouraged the Government to improve the allocation of human and financial resources to implement such policies at both national and sub-national levels. UNICEF urged Viet Nam to establish an independent child rights monitoring mechanism.

857. The United States of America welcomed Viet Nam's commitment to ratify the CAT and the CRPD, and the invitation for the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to visit the country in August 2014. While being deeply troubled by the continued application of national security laws to target dissent, it urged Viet Nam to consider recommendations to revise national security laws. It also urged Viet Nam to release all individuals imprisoned for exercising their human rights. While noting Viet Nam's

statement that trade union activity was fully guaranteed under current laws, the United States of America stated that restrictions on independent trade unions persisted, as did the targeting of labour activists. It expressed concern about restrictions on access to and use of the Internet urging the suspension and repeal of Decree 72, which further curbs online free speech. It also called on the Government to ensure that individuals of all faiths and backgrounds are free to practice their religion without undue government interference.

858. Uzbekistan stated that the seriousness and constructiveness of Viet Nam in the UPR process represented Viet Nam's commitment to its international obligations on human rights. It also stated that effective implementation of the UPR recommendations by Viet Nam would facilitate further developments in defending human rights in the country.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

859. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Viet Nam, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

860. International Lesbian and Gay Association welcomed Viet Nam's recent position to protect the rights of LGBTI people. It urged Viet Nam to uphold the principle of non-discrimination embedded in its new Constitution and relevant laws. In particular, it urged Viet Nam to amend the Penal Code to protect men and transgender women regarding the crime of rape, and to amend the Civil Code to allow people to change their name, gender and legal identification. It noted that the new law on marriage and the family did not recognize same-sex union urging the Government to protect the rights of same-sex couples in implementation decrees and related laws.

861. Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme continued to receive reports of harassment and threat against civil society actors, including those who collaborated with international human rights mechanisms. It noted that Viet Nam had intimidated tens of bloggers, human rights defenders and civil society activists, and that at least 5 bloggers, online journalists and activists were arrested and condemned to 15 years in prison under articles relating to national security of the Penal Code, which are vague and incompatible with the ICCPR. It stated that Viet Nam continued to impose a draconian registration system, which criminalizes all other religious practices than that approved by the State. It called on Viet Nam to release all persons detained arbitrarily for peacefully expressing their opinion and belief, and to respect international legal obligations to respect human rights.

862. Human Rights Watch welcomed the release of a number of people convicted on politically-motivated charges for their non-violent exercise of human rights, including Nguyen Huu Cau, Nguyen Tien Trung and Vi Duc Hoi, and the temporary release of Dr. Cu Huy Ha Vu for medical treatment. It noted that despite Viet Nam's acceptance of the recommendations on freedom of expression, association, assembly, labour rights and land rights, the Government continued to systematically violate such rights. The Government imprisoned critics such as human rights, land rights and democracy activists. It urged Viet Nam to release all of them and to put an end to administrative detention without trial and to the imposition of forced labour upon drug and alleged drug users without any due process. It stated that the Government had targeted bloggers for repression: on 5 May, it arrested Ba Sam and Nguyen Thi Minh Thuy and charged them under article 258 of the Penal Code, which provides for up to seven years in prison for "abusing democratic freedoms". It urged Viet Nam to repeal the abusive provisions of the Penal Code and other regulations or substantially revise them to bring them in line with international human rights standards.

863. Amnesty International welcomed the early release of several prisoners of conscience in April 2014. However, it expressed deep disappointment about the continued detention of bloggers, political and religious activists, land and labour rights activists, human rights and social justice advocates solely for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of

expression. It noted that some of those detained were in very poor health, in some cases exacerbated by harsh prison conditions and other ill-treatment. It stated that those imprisoned after unfair trials and others in pre-trial detention for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression and opinion had been charged under vaguely worded provisions in the national security section of the Penal Code or under Article 258. It urged Viet Nam to revise articles 79, 88 and 258 of the Penal Code to ensure that they comply with its obligations under the ICCPR, and are not used to stifle peaceful expression of views. It also urged Viet Nam to introduce a moratorium on executions as a step towards abolition.

864. International Association of Democratic Lawyers noted that Agent Orange used during the Vietnam War had left the deadly mark on the national environment, including destruction of mangrove forests and the long-term poisoning of soil. It also noted Viet Nam's efforts to help increase the living conditions of the people calling on the Government to assist Agent Orange victims in their fight for justice.

865. Vietnam Family Planning Association noted important achievements in the areas of reduction in population growth, maternal mortality, and child mortality. It also noted improvements on primary health care and sexual and reproductive health, which contributed to Viet Nam's attainment of the MDGs ahead of the schedule. It recommended that the Government focus more on the adolescent and youth in remote areas and young migrants from rural to urban areas facilitating access to information, counselling and friendly services on sexual and reproductive health and family planning in order to avoid unintended pregnancy and abortion, and to prevent HIV/AIDS.

866. World Peace Council noted that the Constitution ensures people's equal rights in all political, economic, social areas and before the law. It also noted that the right to petition and complain was respected and protected. It emphasized that the democratic nature and transparency of the State was strengthened through the critiques from the press, media and feedbacks of the people. It highlighted Viet Nam's efforts made for Agent Orange victims.

867. British Humanist Association stated that the broad legal framework for silencing dissent in Viet Nam stood at odds with international human rights law. It cited an example of a man who was reluctant to discuss the human rights situation within the country for fear of being overheard by an alleged secret police force. It underscored that his fear and self-censorship was testimony to the total absence of freedom of expression in Viet Nam.

868. Vietnam Peace and Development Foundation noted Viet Nam's continuing efforts in the promotion and protection of the human rights by maintaining peace and stability, improving living conditions and facilitating the exercise of people's rights. It stated that the Vietnamese people and their organizations had actively engaged in the recent Constitution amendment and legal reform. It recommended that the Government step up efforts and allocate more adequate resources for enhancing the enjoyment of human rights, and create more favourable conditions for all stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making process.

869. United Nations Watch stated that candidates to the elections were always pre-selected by the Communist party. It noted that dissents and bloggers were harassed and often savagely beaten by police-mandated thugs. It stated that 1 in 18 was working for public security with the sole aim to monitor citizens, and to oppress their human rights. Leaders publicly vowed to crush any attempt to create opposition groups. It further stated that the Communist party was determined to maintain dictatorship at all costs and by all means. It also noted that young people were condemned to 5 or 10 years in prison solely for peacefully expressing their opinion.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

870. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 227 recommendations received, 182 enjoyed the support of Viet Nam and the rest were noted.

871. The delegation stated that the UPR represented the most successful mechanism of the Human Rights Council to cooperate and engage in a genuine dialogue on the basis of equality and respect for national sovereignty, as well as to contribute significantly to the promotion and protection of human rights in each country across the world.

872. Viet Nam reassured that it would implement the UPR recommendations along with its voluntary pledges as a Human Rights Council member. Viet Nam would also continue to hold dialogue and share experience with all countries and UN entities, including UN human rights mechanisms, international organizations and NGOs to better ensure human rights in Viet Nam.

873. Viet Nam also stated that violations of law must be dealt with in accordance with the law. Further, it stated that Viet Nam had consistently provided information on human rights developments in the country during the 18th session of the UPR Working Group, and at bilateral dialogues with countries through other channels. Viet Nam had also provided timely and adequate responses with special procedures regarding the issues of similar nature. Viet Nam would continue this practice of dialogue, cooperation and transparency.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

874. At its 29th meeting, on 23 June 2014, and its 31st meeting on 24 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece¹⁸ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), Morocco (on behalf of the on behalf of members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Egypt¹⁹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, China, Ireland, India;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Denmark, Finland, Iraq, Sudan, Togo;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Law Centre, UPR Info, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

New Zealand

¹⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

875. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/101 without a vote.

Afghanistan

876. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 June 2014 the Council adopted draft decision 26/102 without a vote.

Chile

877. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/103 without a vote.

Uruguay

878. At the 24th meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/104 without a vote.

Yemen

879. At the 24th meeting, on 19 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/105 without a vote.

Vanuatu

880. At the 25th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/106 without a vote.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

881. At the 25th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/107 without a vote.

Comoros

882. At the 25th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/108 without a vote.

Slovakia

883. At the 26th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/109 without a vote.

Eritrea

884. At the 26th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/110 without a vote.

Cyprus

885. At the 26th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/111 without a vote.

Dominican Republic

886. At the 27th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/112 without a vote.

Viet Nam

887. At the 27th meeting, on 20 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/113 without a vote.

Cambodia

888. At the 34th meeting, on 26 June 2014, the Council adopted draft decision 26/114 without a vote.

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. General debate on agenda item 7

889. At its 31st meeting, on 24 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) The representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine, as the States concerned;

(b) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Brazil (also on behalf of India and South Africa), Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt¹⁹ (on behalf of Group of Arab States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)¹⁹ (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action contre la faim, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, European Union of Jewish Students, General Arab Women Federation, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Muslim Women's Union, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch.

¹⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. General debate on agenda item 8

890. At its 31st meeting, on 24 June 2014, and its 32nd meeting on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay), Cuba, Egypt²⁰ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Greece²⁰ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), India, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation, United States of America (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, the Congo, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, St Kitts and Nevis, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Sudan;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Alsalam Foundation, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, British Humanist Association, Center for Inquiry, Centre

²⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Global Helping to Advance Women and Children, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Amnesty International, IPAS, Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes - Casa de la Juventud, United Nations Association of the United States of America, Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights, International Service for Human Rights, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Human Rights Watch, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network), International Muslim Women's Union, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Liberation, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE International, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress.

891. At the 32nd meeting on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria and Morocco.

892. Also at the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria and Morocco.

IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

893. At the 32nd meeting, on 24 June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mutuma Ruteere, presented his reports (A/HRC/26/49, A/HRC/26/50 and Add.1–2).

894. At the same meeting, the representative of Mauritania made a statement as the State concerned.

895. Also at the same meeting, the National Human Rights Commission of Mauritania made a statement.

896. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 33rd meeting on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt²¹ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), France, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), Minority Rights Group.

897. At the 33rd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

898. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

899. Also at the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

²¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

900. At its 21st meeting, on 18 June 2014, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, Mohamed Siad Douale, presented the report of the Working Group on its twelfth session, held from 7 to 17 April 2014 (A/HRC/26/55).

901. At the same meeting on the same day, the Chief of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch of OHCHR presented the report of the third meeting of the Group of the independent eminent experts held on 4 February 2014 (A/HRC/26/56).

902. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American And Caribbean States), Cuba, Greece²² (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation (also on behalf of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters, Agence Internationale pour le Developpement, Alsalam Foundation, Association of World Citizens, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Fraternalite Notre Dame, Inc., Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Educational Development, Inc., International Muslim Women's Union, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Liberation, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Tiye International, United Nations Watch, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent: draft programme of activities

903. At the 21st meeting, on 18 June 2014, the representative of Ethiopia, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.2, sponsored by Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

²² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

904. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.2 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/1).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

905. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 June 2014, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, presented her report (A/HRC/26/53).

906. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

907. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Chad, Mali, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Femmes Afrique Solidarité, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues.

908. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

909. Also at the same meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Chad.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire

910. At the 35th meeting, on 25 June 2014, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, Doudou Diène, presented his report (A/HRC/26/52).

911. At the same meeting, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement as the State concerned.

912. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Ireland, Maldives, Morocco, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belgium, Chad, Israel, Mali, Mauritania, New Zealand, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Togo;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: World Organisation Against Torture, International Service for Human Rights, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Human Rights Watch), International Catholic Child Bureau (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Franciscans International, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

913. At the same meeting, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made concluding remarks as the State concerned.

914. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Panels

Annual thematic discussion on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

915. At its 34th meeting, on 25 June 2014, the Human Rights Council held the annual thematic discussion on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights, in accordance with Council resolution 18/18. The discussion focused on technical cooperation and capacity-building in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities through legal and institutional framework, including public-private partnerships, in accordance with Council resolution 24/31. The opening statement for the panel was delivered by the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The member of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi, delivered introductory remarks. The Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in Geneva, Krerkpan Roekchamnonng, moderated the discussion for the panel.

916. At the same meeting, the panellists Rosangela Berman Bieler, Ingrid Ihme, Maria Soledad Cisternas Reyes, Wiriya Namsiripongpun and Yannis Vardakastanis made statements. The Council divided the panel discussion into two slots.

917. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Ireland, Maldives, Morocco, Philippines (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, Qatar, Spain, Sri Lanka;

(c) Representative for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for non-governmental organizations: Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

918. During the discussion for the second slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria, Benin, Brazil, Gabon, Indonesia, Italy, Russian Federation, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Ecuador, Finland, Norway, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: International Labour Organization.

919. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. General debate on agenda item 10

920. At the 36th meeting, on 25 June 2014, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an overview of and successes, best practises and challenges in technical assistance and capacity building efforts provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant United Nations agencies in accordance with Council resolution 18/18.

921. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner presented a country-specific report of the High Commissioner submitted under agenda items 2 and 10 (A/HRC/26/23).

922. Also at the same meeting, the member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi, presented the report of the Board of Trustees (A/HRC/26/51).

923. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

924. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Cuba, France, Greece²³ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), India, Ireland, Maldives, Morocco (on behalf of members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Central African Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iraq, Libya, Netherlands, Sudan, Thailand;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Amnesty International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Femmes Afrique Solidarité, General Arab Women Federation (also on behalf of International Educational Development, Inc.), Human Rights Watch, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Commission of Jurists, United Nations Watch.

925. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 June 2014, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Burundi and Thailand.

²³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

926. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.15/Rev.1, sponsored by Ukraine and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Japan and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

927. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine orally revised the draft resolution.

928. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Italy, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, Mexico and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

929. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution. The Chief of OHCHR Finance and Budget Section made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

930. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, on behalf of State members of the Gulf Cooperation Council that are members of the Council, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

931. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Benin, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

932. Draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.15/Rev.1 was adopted by 23 votes to 4, with 19 abstentions (resolution 26/30).

933. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Argentina and Chile made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Technical and capacity-building assistance for South Sudan in the field of human rights

934. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Ethiopia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.32, sponsored by Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by South Sudan. Subsequently, Botswana, New Zealand, Switzerland and Thailand joined the sponsors.

935. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia orally revised the draft resolution.

936. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Italy and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

937. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

938. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

939. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.32, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/31).

Capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights

940. At the 40th meeting, on 27 June 2014, the representative of Ethiopia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.39, sponsored by Ethiopia (on behalf of the group of African States) and co-sponsored by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Maldives, Monaco, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Thailand and Ukraine. Subsequently, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

941. At the same meeting, the representatives of Burkina Faso and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

942. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement as the State concerned.

943. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

944. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/26/L.39 was adopted without a vote (resolution 26/32).

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Algeria	Gabon	Philippines
Argentina	Germany	Republic of Korea
Austria	India	Romania
Benin	Indonesia	Russian Federation
Botswana	Ireland	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Italy	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Japan	South Africa
Chile	Kazakhstan	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
China	Kenya	United Arab Emirates
Congo	Kuwait	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Costa Rica	Maldives	United States of America
Côte d'Ivoire	Mexico	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Cuba	Montenegro	Viet Nam
Czech Republic	Morocco	
Estonia	Namibia	
Ethiopia	Pakistan	
France	Peru	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Lithuania
Albania	Denmark	Madagascar
Andorra	Djibouti	Malaysia
Angola	Dominican Republic	Mali
Armenia	Ecuador	Malta
Australia	Egypt	Mauritania
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Monaco
Bahrain	Eritrea	Mozambique
Belarus	Finland	Myanmar
Bangladesh	Georgia	Nepal
Barbados	Greece	Netherlands
Belgium	Guatemala	New Zealand
Bhutan	Hungary	Nicaragua
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Iceland	Niger
Brunei Darussalam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Nigeria
Bulgaria	Iraq	Norway
Burundi	Israel	Oman
Cambodia	Jordan	Paraguay
Canada	Kyrgyzstan	Poland
Chad	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Portugal
Colombia	Latvia	Qatar
Comoros	Lebanon	Republic of Moldova
Croatia	Libya	Rwanda
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Senegal
		Serbia
		Seychelles

Singapore	Switzerland	Uganda
Slovakia	Syrian Arab Republic	Ukraine
Slovenia	Tajikistan	Uruguay
South Sudan	Thailand	Uzbekistan
Spain	Togo	Vanuatu
Sri Lanka	Tunisia	Yemen
Sudan	Turkey	Zimbabwe
Sweden	Turkmenistan	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	United Nations Development Programme – Viet Nam
United Nations Children’s Fund	United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Development Programme – Ukraine	United Nations Population Fund
	UN Women

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Labour Office	World Health Organization
International Organization for Migration	World Trade Organization
International Telecommunication Union	

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union	International Olympic Committee
Council of Europe	International Organization of la Francophonie
European Union	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
Sovereign Military Order of Malta

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (by video message)	Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain (by joint video message)
Conseil Consultative des Droits de l’Homme du Royaume du Maroc	International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC)
Danish Institute for Human Rights	National Committee for Human Rights – Qatar
Defensoría del Pueblo – Colombia (by video message)	

National Consultative Commission of Human Rights - France
National Council for Human Rights - Egypt
National Institute of Human Rights - Chile
New Zealand Human Rights Commission (by video message)

Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC) (by joint video message)
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Non-governmental organizations

ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together
Action Canada for Population and Development
Action contre la faim
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
ActionAid
Advocates for Human Rights
Africa Culture Internationale
African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
African Commission of Health and Human Right Promoters
African Technical Association
Agence Internationale pour le Développement
Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme
Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights
Al-Hakim Foundation
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement
Al-khoei Foundation
Alsalam Foundation
Al-Zubair Charity Foundation
American Civil Liberties Union
Amis des Etrangers au Togo (A.D.E.T.)
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International
Arab NGO Network for Development
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Article 19 – The International Centre against Censorship
Asian Centre for Human Rights
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia)
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (AITPN)
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Association des Badinga du Congo - ABADIC
Association of World Citizens
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for Progressive Communications
Association Points-Cœur
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII
Asylum Access
Auspice Stella
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Resource Rights
Baha'i International Community
B'nai B'rith
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU)
British Humanist Association
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
Center for Legal and Social Studies
Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre
Centre for Human Rights
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
Center for Inquiry
Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue
Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género
Child Development Foundation
Childlink Foundation
China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)
CIDSE
Civicus – World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Colombian Commission of Jurists

Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches	Human Rights Education Associates (HREA)
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace	Human Rights House Foundation
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative	Human Rights Law Centre
Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul	Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa
Conectas Direitos Humanos	Human Rights Now
Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	Human Rights Watch
Defence for Children International	Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era	Indian Council of South America
Development Innovations and Networks	Institute for Policy Studies
Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers	Institute for Planetary Synthesis
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project	International Alliance of Women
Edmund Rice International Limited	International Association of Charities
Espace Afrique International	International Association of Democratic Lawyers
European Law Students' Association	International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Association	International Association for Religious Freedom
European Union of Jewish Students	International Buddhist Relief Organisation
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit COC Nederland	International Catholic Child Bureau
Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights, The (FEEDAR & HR)	International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (INCPL)
Femmes Afrique Solidarité	International Commission of Jurists
Foodfirst Information and Action Network	International Educational Development, Inc.
Foundation for GAIA	International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
Foundation for International Relations and Development Studies	International Federation of Journalists
France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand	International Federation of Medical Students' Associations
Franciscans International	International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements
Fraternité Notre Dame	International Fellowship of Reconciliation
Freedom House	International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA)
Friedrich Ebert Foundation	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities
Friends of the Earth International	International Humanist and Ethical Union
Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)	International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
General Arab Women Federation	International Institute for Peace, Justice and Human-Rights IIPJHR
Geneva for Human Rights – Global Training	International Lesbian and Gay Association
Geneva Infant Feeding Association	International Longevity Center Global Alliance, Ltd.
Geneva International Model United Nations (GIMUN)	International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children	International Muslim Women's Union
Groupe des ONG pour la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant	International Office for Human Rights - Action on Colombia, Oidhaco
Hawa Society for Women	International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
Helios Life Association	International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education
GE.	International Peace Bureau
	International Planned Parenthood Federation

International Service for Human Rights
 International Volunteerism Organization for
 Women, Education and Development
 International Youth and Student Movement
 for the United Nations
 Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice
 delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
 Jubilee Campaign
 Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children
 Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of
 Violence
 Latter-Day Saint Charities
 Lawyers for Lawyers
 Le Collectif des Femmes Africaines
 du Hainaut
 Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany (by video
 message)
 Liberal International (World Liberal Union)
 Liberation
 Maarij Foundation for Peace and
 Development
 Make Mothers Matter International
 Mandat International
 Medical Care Development International
 (MCD)
 Migrants Rights International (MRI)
 Minority Rights Group
 Modern Advocacy, Humanitarian, Social
 and Rehabilitation Association
 Mouvement contre le racisme et pour
 l'amitié entre les peuples
 Movement for the Protection of African Child
 (MOPOTAC)
 Native Women's Association of Canada
 New Humanity
 NGO Coordination post Beijing Switzerland
 Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational
 and Transparty
 Nord-Sud XXI
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights
 Open Society Institute
 Organisation pour la communication en
 Afrique et de promotion de la
 coopération économique internationale
 (Ocaproce International)
 Organisation des Laïcs Engagés du Sacré-Cœur
 pour le Développement de Kimbondo
 Organization for Defending Victims of
 Violence
 Oxfam Novib
 Pax Romana
 Penal Reform International
 Plan International, Inc.
 Presse Emblème Campagne
 Programme on Women's Economic Social and
 Cultural Rights
 Rencontre africain pour la défense des
 droits de l'homme
 Reporters Sans Frontiers International –
 Reporters without Borders International
 Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human
 Rights
 Russian Peace Foundation
 Save the Children International
 Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft der
 Jugendverbände
 Shirkat Gah, Women's Resource Centre
 Social Service Agency of the Protestant
 Church in Germany
 Society for Development and Community
 Empowerment
 Society for Threatened Peoples
 Soroptimist International of Europe
 Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Sudanese Women General Union
 Syriac Universal Alliance
 Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
 Tandem Project, The
 Tchad – Agir pour l'Environnement
 Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale
 The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for
 Military
 Sexual Slavery by Japan
 Tides Center
 Tiye International
 Union de l'action féminine
 Union of Arab Jurists
 United Nations Watch (UN Watch)
 United Towns Agency for North-South
 Cooperation
 UPR Info
 Universal Peace Federation
 VAAGDHARA
 Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
 Vietnam Family Planning Association (VINAFPA)
 Vietnam Peace and Development Foundation
 Vivat International
 Vivekananda Sevakendra-O-Sishu
 Uddyan
 Waterlex
 Women's Federation for World Peace
 International
 Women's Human Rights International
 Association
 Women's International League for Peace and
 Freedom
 World Barua Organization
 World Jewish Congress
 World Muslim Congress
 World Organization against Torture
 World Peace Council
 World Vision International
 World Young Women's Christian Association

Annex II

Agenda

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- Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General
- Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development
- Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention
- Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms
- Item 6. Universal periodic review
- Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories
- Item 8. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building

Annex III

[English, French and Spanish only]

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A/HRC/26/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Afghanistan
A/HRC/26/4/Add.1	6	Addendum - Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by State under review
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A/HRC/26/18	2 & 3	Summary report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the consultations on the draft basic principles on the right to effective remedy for trafficked persons
A/HRC/26/19	2 & 3	Summary report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the seminar on the right to enjoy the benefits of

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A/HRC/26/25/Add.5	3	Addendum – Mission to Ghana
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A/HRC/26/27/Add.1	3	Addendum – Mission to Seychelles

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A/HRC/26/28/Add.1	3	Addendum – Mission to Mozambique
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A/HRC/26/36/Add.3	3	Addendum – Comment by Mexico
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A/HRC/26/L.9	3	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
A/HRC/26/L.10	3	Extreme poverty and human rights
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		health: sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors
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A/HRC/26/NGO/11	3	Joint written statement submitted by France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Les Amis de la Terre-Togo, Stichting Forest Peoples Programme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/12	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, nongovernmental organization in general consultative status, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Emmaus International Association, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Les Amis de la Terre-Togo, Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc.,
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A/HRC/26/NGO/17	3	Written statement submitted by Equality Now
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Human Rights International Association		
A/HRC/26/NGO/22	3	Written statement submitted by asylum Access
A/HRC/26/NGO/23	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/24	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/25	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/26	6	Joint written statement submitted by Lawyers for Lawyer, Lawyers Rights Watch Canada
A/HRC/26/NGO/27	4	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/28	4	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/29	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/30	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/31	3	Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
A/HRC/26/NGO/32	3	Joint written statement submitted by Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), New Humanity, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Association Points-Coeur, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/26/NGO/33	4	Joint written statement submitted by France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Women's Human Rights International Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, International Educational Development, Inc., non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/34	3	Written statement submitted by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
A/HRC/26/NGO/35	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now
A/HRC/26/NGO/36	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now
A/HRC/26/NGO/37	3	Written statement submitted by the International Humanist and Ethical Union

A/HRC/26/NGO/38	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Europe-Third World Centre (CETIM), a non-governmental organization in General consultative status, and International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/26/NGO/39	3	Written statement submitted by the International Humanist and Ethical Union
A/HRC/26/NGO/40	3	Written statement submitted by Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale
A/HRC/26/NGO/41	3	Written statement submitted by the Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
A/HRC/26/NGO/42	3	Written statement submitted by the World Federation of Khoja Shi'a Ithna-Asheri Muslim Communities
A/HRC/26/NGO/43	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/44	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/45	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/46	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/47	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/48	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/50	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/51	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/52	4	Written statement submitted by the Presse Embleme Campagne
A/HRC/26/NGO/53	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/54	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/55	3	Written statement submitted by Presse Embleme Campagne
A/HRC/26/NGO/56	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre

A/HRC/26/NGO/57	4	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/58	4	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/59	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/60	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/61	7	Joint written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/62	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/63	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/64	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/65	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/66	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre
A/HRC/26/NGO/67	3	Joint written statement submitted by the New Humanity, non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Organisation Internationale pour le Droit à l'Éducation et la Liberté d'Enseignement (OIDE), Apprentissages Sans Frontières (ASF), Association Points- Cœur, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, the Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers), International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB), the International Federation of University Women (IFUW), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA), the Mothers Legacy Project, the Catholic International Education Office (OIEC), the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development (VIDES), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les Peuples, non-governmental organization on the roster.
A/HRC/26/NGO/68	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/69	4	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples

A/HRC/26/NGO/70	4	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
A/HRC/26/NGO/71	5	Joint written statement submitted by the International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE), a non- governmental organization in general consultative status, Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V., Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/26/NGO/72	4	Written statement submitted by Sign of Hope e.V. - Hoffnungszeichen
A/HRC/26/NGO/73	3	Written statement submitted by the Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany
A/HRC/26/NGO/74	3	Written statement submitted by the Europe-Third World Centre (CETIM)
A/HRC/26/NGO/75	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Catholic Child Bureau
A/HRC/26/NGO/76	4	Written statement submitted by Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International
A/HRC/26/NGO/77	3	Written statement submitted by the Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
A/HRC/26/NGO/78	6	Joint written statement submitted by CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the Arab NGO Network for Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/79	7	Joint written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non- governmental organization in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/80	3	Joint written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, International Association for Religious Freedom, International Council of Women / Conseil International des Femmes, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, Abibimman Foundation, Abiodun Adebayo Welfare Foundation, Albert Schweitzer Institute, The, American Association of Jurists, Amis des Etrangers au Togo (A.D.E.T.), Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, Arab African American Womens' Leadership Council Inc., Armenian Constitutional Right-Protective Centre, Association of War-Affected Women, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Association Tunisienne des Droits de l'Enfant, Autre Vie, Bangwe et Dialogue, Bangwe et Dialogue, Centre d'accompagnement des

		alternatives locales de développement, Centro Integrado de Estudios e Programas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Corporación Red Nacional de Mujeres Comunales, Comunitarias, Indígenas y Campesinas de la República de Colombia, Edmund Rice International Limited, Federation
A/HRC/26/NGO/81	3	Written statement submitted by the Liberal International (World Liberal Union)
A/HRC/26/NGO/82	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, the Lawyers for Lawyers, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/26/NGO/83	3	Written statement submitted by France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand.
A/HRC/26/NGO/84	3	Written statement submitted by the Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe
A/HRC/26/NGO/85	3	Written statement submitted by the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy
A/HRC/26/NGO/86	3	Written statement submitted by Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
A/HRC/26/NGO/87	3	Written statement submitted by the Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfı
A/HRC/26/NGO/88	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/89	3	Written statement submitted by the Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
A/HRC/26/NGO/90	4	Written statement submitted by the Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN)
A/HRC/26/NGO/91	3	Written statement submitted by Permanent Assembly for Human Rights
A/HRC/26/NGO/92	3	Written statement submitted by Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
A/HRC/26/NGO/93	3	Joint written statement submitted by Europe-Third World, non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, and Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), non-governmental organization in consultative status list
A/HRC/26/NGO/94	3	Written statement submitted by Centre Europe-Tiers Monde France (CETIM), Franciscans International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status

A/HRC/26/NGO/95	3	Written statement submitted by Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
A/HRC/26/NGO/96	3	Written statement submitted by the Europe-Third World Centre (CETIM)
A/HRC/26/NGO/97	3	Written statement submitted by Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
A/HRC/26/NGO/98	3	Written statement submitted by Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
A/HRC/26/NGO/99	3	Written statement submitted by Conectas Direitos Humanos
A/HRC/26/NGO/100	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Europe-Third World Centre (CETIM), a non-governmental organization in General consultative status, Environmental Rights Action / Friends of the Earth Nigeria (ERA/FoEN), a non-governmental organization in Special consultative status
A/HRC/26/NGO/101	6	Written statement submitted by CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation
A/HRC/26/NGO/102	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples
A/HRC/26/NGO/103	3	Written statement submitted by the Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa
A/HRC/26/NGO/104	3	Written statement submitted by the International Muslim Women's Union
A/HRC/26/NGO/105	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the Union of Arab Jurists, Arab Organization for Human Rights, General Arab Women Federation, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc., International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/106	7	Joint written statement submitted by International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization with consultative status, the Union of Arab Jurists, Arab

		Organization for Human Rights, General Arab Women Federation, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc., International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/107	8	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International
A/HRC/26/NGO/108	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Union of Arab Jurists, Arab Organization for Human Rights, General Arab Women Federation, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale – OCAPROCE Internationale, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc., International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/109	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Union of Arab Jurists, Arab Organization for Human Rights, General Arab Women Federation, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale – OCAPROCE Internationale, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc.,

		International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/26/NGO/110	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International
A/HRC/26/NGO/111	6	Written statement submitted by World Peace Council
A/HRC/26/NGO/112	3	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International
A/HRC/26/NGO/113	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International
A/HRC/26/NGO/114	3	Written statement submitted by Geneva Infant Feeding Association

Documents issued in the national human rights institutions series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/26/NI/1	3	Information presented by the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) of Azerbaijan - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/26/NI/2	3	Information presented by the Public Defender of Georgia - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/26/NI/3	3	Information presented by the National Human Rights Council of the Kingdom of Morocco - Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/26/NI/4	3	Comments by the National Human Rights Commission of Rwanda - Note by the Secretariat

Annex IV

Special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

David Kaye (United States of America)

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

Danius Puras (Lithuania)

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Maria Grazia Giammarinaro (Italy)

Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

Baskut Tuncak (Turkey)

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (member from Asia-Pacific States)

Seong-Phil Hong (Republic of Korea)

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (member from African States)

Sabelo Gumedze (South Africa)
