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Agenda item 1
Organizational and procedural matters

**Report of the Human Rights Council on its thirty-
third session**

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Mr. Geert Muylle (Belgium)

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Part One
Resolutions, decisions and President's statement adopted by
the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session

I Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
33/1	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	29 September 2016
33/2	The safety of journalists	29 September 2016
33/3	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	29 September 2016
33/4	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	29 September 2016
33/5	The human rights of older persons	29 September 2016
33/6	The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights	29 September 2016
33/7	Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights	29 September 2016
33/8	Local government and human rights	29 September 2016
33/9	The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	29 September 2016
33/10	The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	29 September 2016
33/11	Preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age as a human rights concern	29 September 2016
33/12	Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	29 September 2016
33/13	Human rights and indigenous peoples	29 September 2016
33/14	The right to development	29 September 2016
33/15	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	29 September 2016
33/16	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	29 September 2016
33/17	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	29 September 2016
33/18	Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights	30 September 2016
33/19	Human rights and transitional justice	30 September 2016
33/20	Cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage	30 September 2016

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
33/21	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	30 September 2016
33/22	Equal participation in political and public affairs	30 September 2016
33/23	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	30 September 2016
33/24	Situation of human rights in Burundi	30 September 2016
33/25	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	30 September 2016
33/26	Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in the Sudan	30 September 2016
33/27	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic	30 September 2016
33/28	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights	30 September 2016
33/29	Technical assistance and capacity-building for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	30 September 2016
33/30	Arbitrary detention	30 September 2016

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
33/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Suriname	21 September 2016
33/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21 September 2016
33/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Samoa	21 September 2016
33/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Greece	21 September 2016
33/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sudan	21 September 2016
33/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Hungary	21 September 2016
33/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Papua New Guinea	22 September 2016
33/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Tajikistan	22 September 2016
33/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: United Republic of Tanzania	22 September 2016
33/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Antigua and Barbuda	22 September 2016
33/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Swaziland	22 September 2016
33/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Trinidad and Tobago	22 September 2016
33/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Thailand	23 September 2016
33/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Ireland	23 September 2016

III. President's statement

<i>President's statement</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
33/1	Reports of the Advisory Committee	29 September 2016

Part Two

Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its thirty-third session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 to 30 September 2016. 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 thirty-third session was held on 31 August 2016.
3. The thirty-third session consisted of 42 meetings over 14 days (see paragraph 14 below).
4. The Human Rights Council also held an intersessional meeting on 10 November 2016 (see chapter X, section F).

B. Attendance

5. 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. Officers

6. At its organizational session, held on 7 December 2015, the Human Rights Council elected the following members of the Bureau for its tenth cycle, which would run from 1 January until 31 December 2016:

<i>President</i>	Choi Kyong-lim (Republic of Korea)
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Jānis Kārkliņš (Latvia)
	Ramón Alberto Morales Quijano (Panama)
	Negash Kebret Batora (Ethiopia)
<i>Vice-President and Rapporteur</i>	Bertrand de Crombrughe (Belgium)

7. At its organizational meeting on the thirty-third session, held on 31 August 2016, in accordance with rules 9 and 13 of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, the Council elected Geert Muylle (Belgium) as Vice-President and Rapporteur from the Group of Western European and other States, in order to replace Mr. Bertrand de Crombrughe whose term of office had ended.
8. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Human Rights Council served as officers for the thirty-third session.

D. Agenda and programme of work

9. At the 1st meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the thirty-third session.

E. Organization of work

10. At the 1st meeting, on 13 September 2016, the President referred to the introduction of a web-based online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for all general debates, individual and clustered interactive dialogues at the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription, which was launched on 6 September 2016.

11. At the same meeting, on the same day, the President outlined the modalities for the clustered interactive dialogues with special procedures mandate holders under agenda item 3, pursuant to the practice introduced at the twenty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council. The total duration of each clustered interactive dialogue would not exceed four hours. Each special procedures mandate holder in a cluster would introduce their reports within 15 minutes and respond to questions and make concluding remarks within 15 minutes. Once the preliminary lists of speakers would be drawn up through the online inscription system, the secretariat would calculate the estimated time needed to complete the clustered interactive dialogue with the mandate holders. Should the total duration of a given interactive dialogue be estimated to last less than four hours, the speaking time limits would be five minutes for States Members and three minutes for observer States and other observers. However, if it would be estimated to be more than four hours, the speaking time limits would be reduced to three minutes for States Members and two minutes for observer States and other observers. Should this measure be deemed insufficient to ensure that the total duration not exceed four hours, the speaking time limit would be further reduced to two minutes for all speakers.

12. Also at the same meeting, the President referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline. At the organizational meeting of the thirty-third session, the Council had agreed that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum of 24 hours.

13. At the 6th meeting, on 14 September 2016, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

14. At the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for the general debates, which would be three minutes for States Members of the Council and two minutes for observer States and other observers.

15. At the 13th meeting, on 19 September 2016, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for individual interactive dialogues with special procedures mandate holders, which would be three minutes for States Members of the Council and two minutes for observer States and other observers.

16. At the 19th meeting, on 21 September 2016, the President outlined the speaking time 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 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 Council resolution 16/21; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

F. Meetings and documentation

17. The Human Rights Council held 42 fully serviced meetings during its thirty-third session, and an intersessional meeting on 10 November 2016.¹

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

G. Visits

19. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Baroness Anelay, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

20. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, Darja Bandaž Kuret, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the 4th meeting, on 14 September 2016, the Minister of Interior of Ecuador, José Serrano, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

22. At the 8th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the State Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, Kamal Ismail Saeed, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

23. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Commissioner for Human Rights and Humanitarian Action of Mauritania, Cheikh Tourad Abdel Malick, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

24. At the 12th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, David Zalkaliani, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

25. At the 25th meeting, on 23 September 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement by video message, and the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Evo Morales Ayma, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

26. At the 27th meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Chile and Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

27. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Chile and Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

H. Election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

28. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the Human Rights Council elected, pursuant to its resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, seven experts to the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General

¹ The proceedings of the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council and of the intersessional meeting on 10 November 2016 can be followed through the United Nations archived Webcasts of the Council sessions (<http://webtv.un.org>).

(A/HRC/33/3 and its addendum) containing the nomination of candidates for election, in accordance with Council decision 6/102, and the biographical data of the candidates.

29. The candidates were as follows:

<i>Nominating State</i>	<i>Expert nominated</i>
African States	
Algeria	Lazhari Bouzid
Egypt	Mona Omar
Asia-Pacific States	
China	Xinsheng Liu
Japan	Kaoru Obata
Eastern European States	
Russian Federation	Mikhail Aleksandrovich Lebedev
Latin American and Caribbean States	
El Salvador	Karla Hananía De Varela
Western European and other States	
Switzerland	Jean Ziegler

30. The number of candidates for each of the regional groups corresponded to the number of seats available in each of these groups. The practice of holding a secret ballot pursuant to paragraph 70 of Council resolution 5/1 was dispensed with and Lazhari Bouzid, Mona Omar, Xinsheng Liu, Kaoru Obata, Mikhail Aleksandrovich Lebedev, Karla Hananía De Varela and Jean Ziegler were elected as members of the Advisory Committee by consensus (see annex IV).

I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

31. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the five vacancies for special procedures mandate holders.

32. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania) made statements in relation to the appointment of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

33. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed five special procedures mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex V).

34. At the same meeting, the representatives of Kenya and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in relation to the appointment of the special procedures mandate holders.

J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Reports of the Advisory Committee

35. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft President's statement A/HRC/33/L.1.

36. At the same meeting, draft President's statement A/HRC/33/L.1 was adopted by the Council (PRST 33/1).

K. Adoption of the report of the session

37. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Georgia, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Mexico, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Uruguay), Pakistan, Spain and the United States of America made statements as observer States with regard to adopted resolutions.

38. At the same meeting, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement in connection with the draft report of the Council on its thirty-third session.

39. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/33/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

40. At the same meeting, the representatives of the European Union, the Russian Federation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements.

41. Also at the same meeting, the observers for the Arab Commission for Human Rights and the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Human Rights Watch) made statements in connection with the session.

42. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council made a closing 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

43. At the 1st meeting, on 13 September 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of his Office.

44. At the 4th and 5th meetings, on 14 September 2016, and at the 7th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the oral update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt² (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)³ (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Latvia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan⁴ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Slovakia⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America⁶ (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America, Uzbekistan;

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; All-China Environment Federation; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of International Educational Development, Inc; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; Liberation); Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism; Auspice Stella; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Union of Public Relations; Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Human Rights Information and Training Center; Human Rights Watch; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Muslim Women's Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Service for Human Rights; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Save the Children International (also on behalf of Arigatou International; Defence for Children International; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Social Service); United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Women's Human Rights International Association; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Muslim Congress.

45. At the 5th meeting, on 14 September 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Bahrain, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Turkey.

46. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea.

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

47. At the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) presented thematic reports prepared by OHCHR and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 3, 5, 8.

48. At the 10th, 11th and 12th meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3 presented by the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR (see chapter III, section C).

49. At the 20th meeting, on 21st September 2016, and at the 25th and 26th meetings, on 23 September 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, and at the 29th and 30th meetings, on 26 September 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, including on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 5, 8 presented by the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR (see chapter V, section E, and chapter VIII, section B).

50. At the 36th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented country reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

51. At the 37th and 38th meetings, on 29 September 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, including on reports under agenda items 2 and 10 presented by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter X, section F).

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Human rights situation in Yemen

52. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.32 was sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Norway, Slovakia, Spain and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

53. As notified to the secretariat, draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.32 was withdrawn by the sponsors on 29 September 2016, prior to its consideration by the Human Rights Council.

Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in the Sudan

54. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.33 was sponsored by the United States of America and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Austria, Greece and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

55. As notified to the secretariat, draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.33 was withdrawn by the sponsors on 29 September 2016, prior to its consideration by the Human Rights Council.

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

Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

56. At the 1st meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, Alfred de Zayas, presented his report (A/HRC/33/40).

57. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 13 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan⁷ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Tunisia;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom; American Association of Jurists; Arab Commission for Human Rights (also on behalf of - CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue)); Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; FIAN International e.V.; Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Muslim Women's Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International-Lawyers.Org; iuventum e.V.; Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture.

58. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

59. At the 1st meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Idriss Jazairy, presented his report (A/HRC/33/48 and Add.1).

60. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

61. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 13 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

⁷ 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, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of)⁸ (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan⁹ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan¹⁰ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Egypt, Fiji, Libya, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists; Arab Commission for Human Rights (also on behalf of - CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue)); International-Lawyers.Org; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

62. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

63. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Léo Heller, presented his report (A/HRC/33/49 and Add.1-4 and Add.6).

64. At the same meeting, the representatives of Botswana, El Salvador and Tajikistan made statements as the States concerned.

65. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 13 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Dominican Republic¹¹ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Egypt¹² (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Brazil, Croatia, France, Germany, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain and Uruguay), Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Namibia, Pakistan¹³ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Togo;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Uruguay;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; CIVICUS - World Alliance for

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizen Participation; Franciscans International; International Lesbian and Gay Association ; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

66. At the 3rd meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Working Group on arbitrary detention

67. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on arbitrary detention, Sètonджи Adjovi, presented the Working Group's reports (A/HRC/33/50 and Add.1-3, A/HRC/33/66).

68. At the same meeting, the representative of Malta made a statement as the State concerned.

69. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 13 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic¹⁴ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan¹⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Human Rights House Foundation; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; Jssor Youth Organization; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

70. At the 3rd meeting, on 13 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons

72. At the 7th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, Rosa Kornfeld-Matte, presented her report (A/HRC/33/44 and Add.1).

73. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement as the State concerned.

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

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

74. Also at the same meeting, the representative of La Defensoria de los Habitantes de Costa Rica made a statement.

75. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th and 8th meetings, on 15 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic¹⁶ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan¹⁷ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovenia (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, El Salvador, Montenegro, Namibia, Portugal, Singapore, Tunisia and Uruguay), South Africa (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan¹⁸ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Holy See;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, European Union;

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association); HelpAge International; Human Rights Watch; International Longevity Center Global Alliance, Ltd.

76. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances

77. At the 8th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances, Houria Es-Slami, presented the Working Group's report (A/HRC/33/51 and Add.1-6).

78. At the same meeting, the representatives of Peru, Sri Lanka and Turkey made statements as the States concerned.

79. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on 15 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson-Rapporteur questions:

¹⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic¹⁹ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), France, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan²⁰ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Commission of Jurists; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); Nonviolence International.

80. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences

81. At the 8th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, Urmila Bhoola, presented her report (A/HRC/33/46 and Add.1).

82. At the same meeting, the representative of El Salvador made a statement as the State concerned.

83. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on 15 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Ghana, India, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan²¹ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liechtenstein, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

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

¹⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Anti-Slavery International; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; World Environment and Resources Council (WERC).

84. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

85. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, Patricia Arias, presented the Working Group's report (A/HRC/33/43 and Add.1-4).

86. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, the European Union, Tunisia and Ukraine made statements as the States and organization concerned.

87. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan²² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Alsalam Foundation; Canners International Permanent Committee; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture.

88. At the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

89. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Baskut Tuncak, presented his report (A/HRC/33/41 and Add.1-3).

90. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and the Republic of Korea made statements as the States concerned.

91. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea made a statement.

92. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

²² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan²³ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Peru, Sierra Leone, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: UNICEF;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) (also on behalf of Earthjustice); Conectas Direitos Humanos; Human Rights Now; iuventum e.V.

93. At the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

94. At the 17th meeting, on 20 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz, presented her report (A/HRC/33/42 and Add.1-5).

95. At the same meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Albert Kwokwo Barume, presented the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/33/56, A/HRC/33/57 and A/HRC/33/58) (see chapter V, section B).

96. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, Claire Charters, made a statement.

97. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Finland, Honduras, Norway and Sweden made statements as the States concerned.

98. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 17th and 18th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur and the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Dominican Republic²⁴ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, Mexico, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Canada, Chile, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Guatemala, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: International Labour Organization (ILO);

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

²³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Colombian Commission of Jurists; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; FIAN International e.V.; Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indian Law Resource Centre (also on behalf of Native American Rights Fund); International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Peace Brigades International Switzerland; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

99. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

100. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Panels

High-level panel discussion on the 5th anniversary of the United Nations declaration on human rights education and training

101. At the 6th meeting, on 14 September 2016, pursuant to its resolution 31/21, the Human Rights Council held a high-level panel discussion on the fifth anniversary of the United Nations declaration on human rights education and training.

102. The Director of the Division of Education 2030 Support and Coordination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made opening statements for the panel. The Associate Professor of International Law at the University of Roma Tre in Italy, Cristiana Carletti, moderated the panel discussion.

103. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Minister of Education of Costa Rica, Sonia Marta Mora Escalante; the Secretary for Human Rights at the Ministry of Justice of Brazil, Flavia Piovesan; the Chair of the National Human Rights Council of Morocco, Driss El Yazami; and the Executive Director at the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence in Montréal, Herman Deparice-Okomba.

104. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting, on the same day. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Dominican Republic²⁵ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Indonesia, Morocco (on behalf of the States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Pakistan²⁶ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the

²⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Gulf), Slovenia, Switzerland, Timor-Leste²⁷ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Greece;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, European Union;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEI) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Foundation for GAIA; Global Eco-Village Network, The; Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Lazarus Union; Make Mothers Matter – MMM; ONG Hope International; Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The; Soroptimist International; Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem (OSMTH); Teresian Association); Soka Gakkai International.

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

106. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Congo, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Poland, Thailand;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Danish Institute for Human Rights;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of International Fellowship of Reconciliation; Liberation); Norwegian Refugee Council.

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

Annual half-day discussion on the human rights of indigenous peoples

108. At the 16th meeting, on 20 September 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 18/8 and 30/4, the Council held a half-day panel discussion on the causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls, including those with disabilities.

109. The Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of OHCHR made an opening statement for the panel. The Chair of the Expert Mechanism on

²⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Albert Kwokwo Barume, moderated the discussion for the panel.

110. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the President of the Sami Parliament of Norway, Aili Keskitalo; the Director of Fundación Paso a Paso in Mexico, Olga Montúfar Contreras; OHCHR Senior Indigenous Fellow and Senior Indigenous Research Fellow at Curtin University in Australia, Hannah McGlade; and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz.

111. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting, on the same day. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Canada²⁸ (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia), China, Dominican Republic²⁹ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, Georgia, Norway³⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representative of observer States: Greece, Guatemala, United States of America;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, International Development Law Organization;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Australian Human Rights Commission (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Defence for Children International.

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

113. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, France, Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Senegal, Spain, Tunisia;

²⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI; FIAN International e.V.; Graduate Women International (GWI) (also on behalf of International Alliance of Women; International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL); Zonta International); Indian Law Resource Centre.

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

Panel discussion on youth and human rights

115. At the 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/1, the Council held a panel discussion on youth and human rights.

116. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, Ahmad Alhendawi, made a statement (by video message). The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Anna Korka, moderated the discussion for the panel.

117. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: a Member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Virginia Bras Gomes; the President of the European Youth Forum, Johanna Nyman; the Representative of the Asociación de Tierra de Jóvenes in El Salvador, Simon-Pierre Escudero; the Representative of VIDES International, Maria D'Onofrio; and the Head of the Social and Human Sciences Section at the UNESCO Multisectoral Regional Office for Central Africa in Cameroon, Yvonne Matuturu.

118. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting, on the same day. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil³¹ (also on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), Canada³² (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Dominican Republic³³ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), El Salvador, Georgia, Philippines (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Portugal, Sudan³⁴ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Bosnia and Herzegovina;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Australian Human Rights Commission (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; World Young Women's Christian Association.

³¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

120. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Namibia, Republic of Korea;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, United States of America;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Save the Children International (also on behalf of Child Helpline International; Consortium for Street Children, The; Defence for Children International; Edmund Rice International Limited; Franciscans International; International Federation of Social Workers).

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

C. General debate on agenda item 3

122. At the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group on the right to development, Zamir Akram, presented the report of the working group on its seventeenth session (A/HRC/33/45).

123. At 10th, 11th and 12th meetings, on the same day, 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, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, China (also on behalf of the Group of African States, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Russian Federation), Cuba, Czechia³⁵ (also on behalf of Botswana, Indonesia, the Netherlands and Peru), Dominican Republic³⁶ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of)³⁷ (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Morocco, Namibia, Namibia (also on behalf of Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, Spain,

³⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Uruguay), Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan³⁸ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia³⁹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan⁴⁰ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Benin, Brazil, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Libya, Malaysia, Montenegro, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, United States of America, Holy See;

(c) 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; African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; All-China Environment Federation; Alliance Defending Freedom; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities); Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers; Edmund Rice International Limited; International Catholic Migration Commission; International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEI); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; New Humanity; Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement; Teresian Association; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations); Auspice Stella; Cannery International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Colombian Commission of Jurists; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); European Union of Public Relations; Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND); Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; Foundation of Japanese Honorary Debts; France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Franciscans International; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Helios Life Association; Human Rights Now; Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Bar Association; International Career Support Association; International Commission of Jurists; International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Muslim Women's Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All

³⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Service for Human Rights; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; iuventum e.V.; Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy; Liberal International (World Liberal Union); Liberation; Make Mothers Matter – MMM; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Norwegian Refugee Council; Organization for defending victims of violence; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Prahar; Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Evangelical Alliance; World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

124. At the 12th meeting, on 16 September 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea.

125. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences

126. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.2, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Czechia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, Maldives, Mongolia, Norway, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

127. 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.

128. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/1).

The safety of journalists

129. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Brazil, France, Greece, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.6, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, France, Greece, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania,

Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Mongolia, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Senegal, the Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

130. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

131. 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.

132. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/2).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

133. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Cuba, also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Namibia, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.7, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Namibia, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

134. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

135. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.7. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Georgia, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay, Togo

136. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.7 was adopted by 30 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions (resolution 33/3).

The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

137. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Cuba, also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.8, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Chile and the Dominican Republic joined the sponsors.

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.

139. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

140. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.8. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ghana, Mexico

141. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.8 was adopted by 32 votes to 13, with 2 abstentions (resolution 33/4).

The human rights of older persons

142. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representatives of Brazil and Argentina introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.9, sponsored by Argentina and Brazil, and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Spain, Timor-Leste, Turkey and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Singapore and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

143. 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.

144. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/5).

145. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Slovenia made a general comment.

146. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Belgium, France and the Netherlands) made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights

147. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Ukraine, also on behalf of Australia, Hungary, Maldives, Morocco, Poland and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.12, sponsored by Australia, Hungary, Maldives, Morocco, Poland, Ukraine and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

148. 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.

149. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/6).

Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights

150. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of El Salvador introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.13, sponsored by El Salvador, and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine, the United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Guatemala, Japan, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) and Turkey joined the sponsors.

151. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

152. 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.

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

154. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/7).

Local government and human rights

155. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of the Republic of Korea, also on behalf of Chile, Egypt and Romania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.14/Rev.1, sponsored by Chile, Egypt, the Republic of Korea and Romania, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Djibouti, France, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Malta, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Spain, Thailand and the United States of America. Subsequently, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Maldives, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

156. 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.

157. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/8).

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

158. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Brazil introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.15, sponsored by Brazil and co-sponsored by Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey joined the sponsors.

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.

160. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/9).

The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

161. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Germany, also on behalf of Spain, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.19, sponsored by Germany and Spain, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, the Congo, Costa Rica, Czechia, Egypt, Honduras, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Paraguay,

the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yemen joined the sponsors.

162. At the same meeting, the representative of Kyrgyzstan orally amended the draft resolution.

163. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a statement in relation to the proposed oral amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.19.

164. At the same meeting, the representatives of Namibia and Paraguay made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.19, as well as on the proposed oral amendment.

165. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China, the President of the Council and a representative of OHCHR made statements.

166. 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.

167. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed oral amendment. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nigeria

Against:

Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, El Salvador, Mongolia, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

168. The proposed oral amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 25, with 15 abstentions.

169. At the same meeting, the representative of Kyrgyzstan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.19.

170. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Kyrgyzstan, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.19. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Kyrgyzstan

Abstaining:

El Salvador, Kenya, Nigeria, Russian Federation

171. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.19 was adopted by 42 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions (resolution 33/10).

172. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Ecuador made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age as a human rights concern

173. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Ireland, also on behalf of Austria, Botswana and Mongolia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.20, sponsored by Austria, Botswana, Ireland and Mongolia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, the United States of America and Zambia joined the sponsors.

174. 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.

175. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/11).

Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

176. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Guatemala, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.23, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Hungary, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, the Russian Federation and Slovenia joined the sponsors.

177. 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.

178. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/12).

179. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made a general comment.

Human rights and indigenous peoples

180. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Guatemala, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.24, sponsored by Guatemala

and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Haiti, Lithuania, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

181. 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.

182. Also at the same meeting, the representative of France, also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

183. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/13).

184. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made a general comment.

The right to development

185. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.29, sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Armenia and Kazakhstan joined the sponsors.

186. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela orally revised the draft resolution.

187. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, India, Kyrgyzstan and South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

188. 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 as orally revised.

189. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico, Slovenia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

190. 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 draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.29 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Albania, Belgium, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

191. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.29 as orally revised was adopted by 34 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions (resolution 33/14).

Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights

192. At the 40th meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Colombia, also on behalf of Burkina Faso and New Zealand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.3/Rev.1, sponsored by Burkina Faso, Colombia and New Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Liechtenstein, Romania, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

193. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia orally revised the draft resolution.

194. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/33/L.38, A/HRC/33/L.42, A/HRC/33/L.46, A/HRC/33/L.49 and A/HRC/33/L.51 to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.3/Rev.1 as orally revised, and announced that amendments A/HRC/33/L.39, A/HRC/33/L.40, A/HRC/33/L.41, A/HRC/33/L.43, A/HRC/33/L.44, A/HRC/33/L.45, A/HRC/33/L.47, A/HRC/33/L.48 and A/HRC/33/L.50 had been withdrawn.

195. Amendments A/HRC/33/L.38, A/HRC/33/L.47, A/HRC/33/L.48, A/HRC/33/L.49 and A/HRC/33/L.51 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) joined the sponsor. Amendments A/HRC/33/L.39, A/HRC/33/L.41 and A/HRC/33/L.46 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) joined the sponsor. Amendments A/HRC/33/L.40, A/HRC/33/L.44 and A/HRC/33/L.50 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, China, Egypt and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsor. Amendments A/HRC/33/L.42 and A/HRC/33/L.45 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.43 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt joined the sponsor.

196. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.3/Rev.1 as orally revised.

197. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh and Mexico made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.3/Rev.1 as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

198. 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 as orally revised.

199. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Belgium, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.38. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Namibia, Philippines, Togo, Viet Nam

200. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.38 was adopted by 20 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions.⁴¹

201. At the same meeting, the representatives of Switzerland and Georgia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/33/L.42.

202. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of Belgium and Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.42. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Congo, Ethiopia, Namibia, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

203. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.42 was adopted by 23 votes to 13, with 10 abstentions.⁴²

204. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/33/L.46.

205. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Belgium, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.46. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Against:

⁴¹ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

⁴² The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Morocco, Viet Nam

206. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.46 was adopted by 22 votes to 17, with 5 abstentions.⁴³

207. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/33/L.49.

208. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Belgium, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.49. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Morocco, Namibia, Philippines, Togo, Viet Nam

209. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.49 was adopted by 22 votes to 16, with 6 abstentions.⁴⁴

210. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/33/L.51.

211. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Belgium, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.51. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ecuador, Mongolia, Morocco, Philippines, Viet Nam

⁴³ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

⁴⁴ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

212. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.51 was adopted by 24 votes to 15, with 5 abstentions.⁴⁵

213. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, Cuba, El Salvador, Panama, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.3/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended. In its statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates) disassociated the delegations from the consensus on preambular paragraphs 11, 13 and 20, and operative paragraph 1. In its statement, the representative of Bangladesh disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraph 3 and operative paragraph 1. In their statements, the representatives of El Salvador and Panama disassociated the delegations from the consensus.

214. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised and amended was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/18).

215. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Slovenia made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights and transitional justice

216. At the 40th meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Switzerland, also on behalf of Argentina and Morocco, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10, sponsored by Argentina, Morocco and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Djibouti, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United States of America and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

217. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland orally revised the draft resolution.

218. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced amendments A/HRC/33/L.36 and A/HRC/33/L.37 to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised.

219. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.36 was sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Egypt and Iran (Islamic Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.37 was sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Egypt joined the sponsors.

220. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised.

221. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

⁴⁵ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

222. 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 as orally revised.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and Panama made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/33/L.36.

224. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Morocco, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.36. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Burundi, Ecuador, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines

225. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.36 was rejected by 18 votes to 24, with 5 abstentions.

226. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/33/L.37.

227. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Morocco, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.37. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Congo, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Ecuador, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines

228. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.37 was rejected by 19 votes to 24, with 4 abstentions.

229. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, the Russian Federation and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on retaining preambular paragraph 19 of draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised.

230. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on retaining preambular paragraph 19 of draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁴⁶

Abstaining:

El Salvador, Indonesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Viet Nam

231. The preambular paragraph 19 of draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised was retained by 26 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions.

232. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

233. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Cuba, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Congo⁴⁷

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

234. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised was adopted by 29 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions (resolution 33/19).

235. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representatives of the Congo and Mongolia made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

⁴⁶ The representative of Mongolia subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to vote in favour of retaining preambular paragraph 19 of draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.10 as orally revised.

⁴⁷ The representative of the Congo subsequently stated that there had been an error in the delegation's vote and that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft text.

Cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage

236. At the 40th meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Cyprus, also on behalf of Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Mali, Poland, Serbia and Switzerland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.21, sponsored by Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Mali, Poland, Serbia and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Thailand. Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United States of America and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

237. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/33/L.35 to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.21.

238. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.35 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Subsequently, the Islamic Republic of Iran joined the sponsors.

239. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland made a statement in relation to the proposed amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.21.

240. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.21, as well as on the proposed amendment.

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 resolution as orally revised.

242. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.35. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Congo, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa

243. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.35 was rejected by 14 votes to 22, with 10 abstentions.⁴⁸

244. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and the Russian Federation made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

⁴⁸ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

245. Also at the same meeting, draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.21 was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/20).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

246. At the 40th meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1, sponsored by Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Panama, Peru, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

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

248. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation presented nine oral amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

249. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in relation to the proposed oral amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

250. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised, as well as on the proposed oral amendments.

251. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation presented a tenth oral amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

252. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in relation to the proposed tenth oral amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

253. At the 41st meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representatives of Mexico and the Russian Federation made statements in relation to the proposed tenth oral amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised, which was withdrawn. The representative of the Russian Federation also announced that oral amendments two, three, four and five to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised could be considered together.

254. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to oral amendment one to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

255. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment one. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Congo, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Philippines, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Botswana, El Salvador, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

256. Oral amendment one to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised was rejected by 15 votes to 20, with 10 abstentions.⁴⁹

257. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, France, Mexico and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to oral amendments two, three, four and five to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

258. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on oral amendments two, three, four and five. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Botswana, Congo, El Salvador, Indonesia, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Togo, United Arab Emirates

259. Oral amendments two, three, four and five to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised were rejected by 8 votes to 25, with 11 abstentions.⁵⁰

260. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to oral amendment six to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

261. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment six. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former

⁴⁹ The delegations of Cuba and Paraguay did not cast a vote.

⁵⁰ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Paraguay did not cast a vote.

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Botswana, Congo, El Salvador, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Togo, Viet Nam

262. Oral amendment six to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised was rejected by 15 votes to 22, with 9 abstentions.⁵¹

263. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Panama made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to oral amendment seven to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised.

264. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment seven. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ghana, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Togo

265. Oral amendment seven to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised was adopted by 19 votes to 17, with 10 abstentions.⁵²

266. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to oral amendment eight to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended.

267. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment eight. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Congo, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

⁵¹ The delegation of Paraguay did not cast a vote.

⁵² The delegation of Paraguay did not cast a vote.

Abstaining:

Botswana, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Togo

268. Oral amendment eight to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended was rejected by 16 votes to 21, with 8 abstentions.⁵³

269. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Georgia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to oral amendment nine to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended.

270. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment nine. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Bangladesh, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Algeria, Botswana, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Togo

271. Oral amendment nine to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended was rejected by 11 votes to 21, with 13 abstentions.⁵⁴

272. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Mexico, Namibia, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended.

273. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Burundi, China, El Salvador, India, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

⁵³ The delegations of Cuba and Paraguay did not cast a vote.

⁵⁴ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Paraguay did not cast a vote.

274. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.27/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended was adopted by 38 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions (resolution 33/21).

275. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Switzerland made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Equal participation in political and public affairs

276. At the 41st meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Czechia, also on behalf of Botswana, Indonesia, the Netherlands and Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.28, sponsored by Botswana, Czechia, Indonesia, the Netherlands and Peru, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Argentina, Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

277. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia orally revised the draft resolution.

278. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/33/L.34 to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.28 as orally revised.

279. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.34 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Egypt joined the sponsors.

280. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement in relation to the proposed amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.28 as orally revised.

281. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Botswana, Indonesia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea made general comments in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.28 as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendment.

282. At the same meeting, a representative of the Programme Support and Management Services of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendment.

283. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Albania, Georgia, the Netherlands, Paraguay and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on amendment A/HRC/33/L.34 to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.28 as orally revised.

284. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Netherlands, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/33/L.34. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Togo

285. Amendment A/HRC/33/L.34 was rejected by 17 votes to 25, with 5 abstentions.

286. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and South Africa made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.28 as orally revised. In their statements, the representatives of China, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and South Africa disassociated the delegations from the consensus on operative paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11.

287. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/22).

Arbitrary detention

288. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of France introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.22, sponsored by France, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Armenia, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, Morocco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

289. At the same meeting, the representative of Kyrgyzstan orally amended the draft resolution.

290. Also at the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement in relation to the proposed oral amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.22.

291. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.22, as well as on the proposed oral amendment.

292. 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.

293. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed oral amendment to the draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.22.

294. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of France, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed oral amendment. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation

Against:

Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cuba, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

295. The proposed oral amendment was rejected by 4 votes to 32, with 11 abstentions.
296. At the same meeting, the representative of Kyrgyzstan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.22.
297. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Kyrgyzstan, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.22. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Kyrgyzstan

298. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.22 was adopted by 46 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (resolution 33/30).

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

299. At the 13th meeting, on 19 September 2016, the Chairperson of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented the report of the Commission (A/HRC/33/55), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/17.

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

301. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Botswana, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; World Council of Arameans (Syriacs); World Jewish Congress.

302. At the 14th meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made final remarks as the State concerned.

303. At the same meeting, the Chairperson answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 4

304. At the 14th and 15th meetings, on 19 September 2016, 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: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Maldives, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(on behalf of the European Union), Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Spain, Ukraine, United States of America;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; African Development Association; African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Agence pour les droits de l'homme; Alliance Defending Freedom; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian Legal Resource Centre; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Dunenyó; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Baha'i International Community; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC); Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; European Union of Public Relations; France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Franciscans International (also on behalf of Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement); Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights; Human Rights Information and Training Center; Human Rights Watch; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Commission of Jurists; International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (also on behalf of Franciscans International; Human Rights Now); International Muslim Women's Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Service for Human Rights; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Prahar; Presse Embleme Campagne; Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International; Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; Tourner la page; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; VIVAT International (also on behalf of Franciscans International); Women's Human Rights International Association; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Council of Arameans (Syriacs); World

Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Evangelical Alliance; World Muslim Congress.

305. At the 15th meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

306. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

307. At the 41st meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.30, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

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

309. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador, France, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

311. 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 as orally revised.

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

313. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.30 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi

Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Togo, Viet Nam

314. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.30 as orally revised was adopted by 26 votes to 7, with 14 abstentions (resolution 33/23).

315. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a general comment.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

316. At the 41st meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Slovakia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.31, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro and the United States of America. Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, Costa Rica, Georgia, New Zealand, Norway and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

317. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovakia orally revised the draft resolution.

318. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Burundi made a statement as the State concerned.

319. 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 as orally revised.

320. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania and the Russian Federation made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

321. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Burundi, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.31 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Morocco, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

322. Draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.31 as orally revised was adopted by 19 votes to 7, with 21 abstentions (resolution 33/24).

323. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a general comment.

324. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Burundi and Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Egypt, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Qatar, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Complaint procedure

325. At the 12th meeting, on 16 September 2016, the Human Rights Council held a closed meeting of the complaint procedure.

326. At the 26th meeting, on 23 September 2016, the President made a statement on the outcome of the meeting, stating that the Human Rights Council had examined, in its closed meeting, the report of the Working Group on Situations on its 17th and 18th sessions under the complaint procedure established pursuant to Council resolution 5/1. The President added that no case had been referred by the Working Group on Situations to the Human Rights Council for action at the 33rd session.

B. Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples

327. At the 17th meeting, on 20 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Albert Kwokwo Barume, presented the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/33/56, A/HRC/33/57 and A/HRC/33/58).

328. At the at the 17th and 18th meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue on the human rights of indigenous peoples under agenda items 3 and 5 (see chapter III, section A).

C. Interactive dialogue with the Advisory Committee

329. At the 18th meeting, on 20 September 2016, the Vice-Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, Imeru Tamrat Yigezu, presented the reports of the Committee (A/HRC/33/52, A/HRC/33/53 and A/HRC/33/54).

330. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Vice-Chairperson questions:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Pakistan;
- (c) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;
- (d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;
- (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Arab Commission for Human Rights; Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities); Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd; Edmund Rice International Limited; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Catholic Child Bureau; International Catholic Migration Commission; Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations; Foundation for GAIA; Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The; Global Eco-Village Network,

The); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Human Rights Information and Training Center; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Tourner la page.

331. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairperson of the Advisory Committee answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Open-ended intergovernmental working group on a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas

332. At the 20th meeting, on 21st September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the open-ended inter-governmental working group on a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, Nardi Suvo Iturry, presented the report of the working group on its 3rd session held from 17 to 20 May 2016 (A/HRC/33/559 and A/HRC/33/60).

E. General debate on agenda item 5

333. At the 20th meeting, on 21st September 2016, and at the 25th and 26th meetings, on 23 September 2016, 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: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Dominican Republic⁵⁶ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Latvia (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Nicaragua⁵⁷ (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Nigeria, Slovakia⁵⁸ (on behalf of the European Union, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Turkey⁵⁹ (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

⁵⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen), United States of America⁶⁰ (also on behalf of Canada and Mexico), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Hungary, Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Nicaragua, Norway;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Centre Europe - Tiers Monde - Europe-Third World Centre; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue); Colombian Commission of Jurists; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Union of Public Relations; FIAN International e.V.; Franciscans International (also on behalf of Earthjustice); Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Human Rights Law Centre; Indian Council of Education; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indian Law Resource Center; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas; International Institute for Non-aligned Studies; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Muslim Women's Union; International Service for Human Rights; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Muslim Congress.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

334. At the 41st meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Guatemala, also on behalf of Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.25, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia,

⁶⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Finland, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Spain and the United States of America. Subsequently, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

335. 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.

336. At the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Indonesia disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraph 2c of the draft resolution.

337. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/25).

VI. Universal periodic review

338. 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 twenty-fourth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) held from 18 to 29 November 2016.

339. 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

340. 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.

Suriname

341. The review of Suriname was held on 2 May 2016 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 Suriname in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SUR/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SUR/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SUR/3).

342. At its 19th meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Suriname (see section C below).

343. The outcome of the review of Suriname comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/4), the views of Suriname 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/33/4/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

344. The delegation of Suriname recalled, at the outset, the constructive review held during the 25th session of the UPR Working Group on 2 May 2016 and the commitment of Suriname, expressed through the Head of Delegation, the Minister of Justice and Police, Jennifer Van Dijk-Silos, to implement the recommendations that Suriname supported during the UPR 2nd cycle and to work towards addressing the challenges faced, with the expectation that Suriname would receive the support and assistance of the Human Rights Council.

345. The delegation indicated that, during the review, Suriname had received 148 recommendations, of which 105 had been supported during the Working Group session and 43 had been deferred, as they had required further consideration.

346. In this regard, the delegation informed that, from the remaining recommendations requiring further consideration, additional 11 recommendations enjoyed the support of Suriname, representing over 75 per cent of all the recommendations, inclusive of those already accepted in the May session of the Working Group.

347. The delegation highlighted that the Government had already started with the implementation of a few recommendations.

348. The delegation clarified the position of Suriname with regard to recommendation 135.1, which was partly noted and supported. The part related to the ratification of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had already been accepted during the Working Group session.

349. However, Suriname at this stage could only note the rest of the recommendation as was related to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women as well as the International Labour Organization Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.

350. The delegation stressed that the ratification of the Conventions and Optional Protocols required further national consultations and amendments of national legislation and policies to comply with the obligations contained in these instruments.

351. With regard to recommendation 135.33, the delegation informed that Suriname at this stage could only note the reference to sexual orientation and gender identity.

352. The delegation reiterated that, as a multicultural society, the subject of sexual orientation and gender identity required a broad based consultation process at the national level, involving all sectors of society, including the civil society. The delegation also informed that, on 30 August 2016, a working group "Diversity and Inclusivity" had been established with the mandate to conduct hearings with the civil society. Against this backdrop, a workshop is planned for 17 May 2017 to discuss the outcome of these hearings.

353. The delegation reassured that an all-inclusive policy would be in accordance with Article 8 sub 2 of the Constitution of Suriname, which underscored the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status.

354. As for other noted recommendations, the delegation stated that these required further broad based consultations with relevant stakeholders. The Government was therefore not in a position to pre-empt the outcome of these consultations.

355. As had been stated during the review last May, Suriname remained committed to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the country. Furthermore and in keeping with article 8 of the Constitution, Suriname remained committed to doing so based on the principle of equality.

356. The delegation indicated that the constructive dialogue during the Working Group session and the subsequent recommendations, especially those that enjoyed the support of Suriname, provided an impetus for Suriname to continue the implementation of policies aimed at ensuring the enjoyment of all human rights for all. Furthermore, these recommendations constituted a solid framework for Suriname's human rights agenda.

357. The delegation reiterated that the promotion and protection of human rights was inextricably linked with the achievement of sustainable development. Therefore, in its long term sustainable development strategy, measures were included to guarantee that a human rights based approach would be taken.

358. In closing, the delegation assured the commitment of Suriname to work towards the implementation of the recommendations that enjoyed support.

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

359. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Suriname, 14 delegations made statements.

360. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the openness and willingness of Suriname during the UPR process. It appreciated the fact that Suriname made specific responses to the questions raised and accepted most of the recommendations emerged from the review. It noted that children in Suriname enjoyed free basic healthcare up to the age of 16. Suriname also provided assistance and facilitated provision of food to low income families and persons with disabilities, who received vocational training. Suriname completed with full success its universal periodic review. Venezuela encouraged Suriname to strengthen its social policies in favour of vulnerable groups.

361. The Bahamas was pleased to note that Suriname had pledged full acceptance of 116 recommendations out of 148, including those that the Bahamas had made on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The Bahamas congratulated Suriname on its acceptance of a number of recommendations relating to the rights of women, children and youth, the disabled and indigenous peoples. The Bahamas trusted that the full implementation of these and all accepted recommendations would serve to further strengthen the existing framework of human rights protection in Suriname. The Bahamas also acknowledged the significant progress made by Suriname, despite the inherent challenges and vulnerabilities as a Small Island Developing State.

362. China thanked Suriname for accepting its recommendations, including those on improving the level of public health, social security, and public services for persons with disabilities. China also praised Suriname for achievements in economic and social development, cultural diversity, and harmony of different ethnic groups. China showed support for Suriname in its efforts for fighting against domestic violence, promoting gender equality, safeguarding the rights of the child, and suppressing human trafficking.

363. Cuba appreciated the priority attached by Suriname to the realization of human rights, including efforts to combat gender inequality in the home and the society, training of public officials, and awareness-raising campaigns, and progress made in protecting the rights of the child, combating trafficking in persons, as well as poverty reduction. Cuba took positive note of the fact that Suriname had accepted the majority of the recommendations put forward, including the two made by Cuba on taking measures to eliminate discrimination against women and to improve the rights of women and gender equality and on continuing to provide training and implement measures to tackle trafficking in persons by paying particular attention to the promotion and protection of the rights of the child.

364. India took positive note of the receptive and constructive manner in which Suriname had participated in the UPR mechanism. India indicated that the review reflected the intense participation and engagement by peer countries, with as many as 55 interventions delivered from the floor and 148 recommendations made. India appreciated the fact that

Suriname had accepted a large majority of the recommendations made, including the one made by India. India trusted that Suriname would further intensify its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations in the coming years.

365. Indonesia commended Suriname for the policies adopted in narrowing the inequality gaps to improve education, health and socioeconomic conditions. Indonesia noted with appreciation the acceptance of its recommendations to further improve access to all levels of education, including in rural areas, and the strengthening of the national legal framework to combat torture by considering the accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Indonesia also noted that its recommendation on the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families could not be supported due to further national consultation and modification of legislation and policies. Indonesia encouraged Suriname to continue taking initial steps towards its ratification in the future.

366. Maldives welcomed the fact that Suriname supported 116 recommendations, including those proposed by Maldives, out of the 148 recommendations proposed by 55 delegations. Maldives noted that, though facing structural, economic and societal constraints of being a Small Island Developing State, Suriname had made commendable efforts in reducing inequality and the protection of women and children's rights, through new efforts on maternity, domestic violence, sexual harassment, and child protection. Maldives also commended efforts at democratic strengthening, through the legislation on elections. Maldives commended Suriname on its efforts to address remaining challenges and constraints. Maldives strongly encouraged Suriname to continue to cooperate with the treaty bodies, the universal periodic review mechanism and other international and regional bodies.

367. Nicaragua recalled that, during the review of Suriname, Nicaragua had highlighted the progress made in the legislative and political reforms for the human rights of women and children. Nicaragua had also congratulated Suriname for having abolished the death penalty in the Criminal Code. Nicaragua recognized Suriname's efforts for the improvement of the quality of life and the enjoyment of human rights of its citizens. Nicaragua encouraged Suriname to implement the recommendations and continue to strengthen the protection of human rights of its people, particularly of the most vulnerable groups, with assistance and cooperation that the country required.

368. Nigeria commended the continued engagement and cooperation of Suriname with treaty bodies, the universal periodic review mechanism and other international and regional bodies with the view to ensuring that the rights and freedoms of all the citizens within the territory of Suriname were observed. Nigeria was pleased that Suriname had taken steps to address the issues of trafficking in persons, poverty reduction and promotion of economic, social and cultural rights of vulnerable groups. Nigeria noted that, as a demonstration of its resolve, Suriname had made a bold effort to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

369. Pakistan appreciated the decision of Suriname to accept 116 recommendations made during the UPR Working Group session, including those made by Pakistan. Pakistan also appreciated the continued engagement of Suriname with the human rights mechanisms. Pakistan took note with appreciation of the legislation and policies introduced for the advancement of human rights, including the Nationality and Residency Act, the Act on National Basic Health Insurance, the Stalking Act, the Comprehensive Plan for Children and Adolescents and the national action plan for the eradication of child labour. Pakistan also welcomed Suriname's accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as establishment of the national human rights institution (NHRI) and its commitment that the NHRI would be truly independent and comply with the Paris Principles.

370. Paraguay expressed its satisfaction for having been selected to serve among group of rapporteurs (troika) for the universal periodic review of Suriname. Paraguay welcomed the acceptance by Suriname of the recommendation put forward by Paraguay to promote gender equality in law and in practice in order to enhance participation of women in political and economic life. Paraguay indicated that ratification of some international instruments would be a step to implement that recommendation, such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which had been recommended by a number of States. In this sense, Paraguay showed its understanding for the need for progress in national consultations and legislative harmonization for the proper implementation of international human rights instruments.

371. The Republic of Korea welcomed the acceptance by Suriname of its recommendations on the establishment of a national human rights mechanism in line with the Paris Principle and also on regular training for law enforcement and judicial officers regarding gender-based violence. It hoped that these recommendations would contribute to the efforts of Suriname to further improve the human rights situation on the ground. It endorsed the adoption of the UPR Working Group report on Suriname by the Human Rights Council.

372. Sierra Leone commended Suriname on their consistent commitment to human rights, as demonstrated by the policies and strategies, which had been implemented since their review in 2011, as well as during the 25th UPR session. It indicated that notable efforts included programmes to effectively combat domestic violence, the enforcement of the mandatory schooling age and the increase in the age of compulsory education to 16 by 2017. It noted that three of the five recommendations made by Sierra Leone enjoyed the support of Suriname, and in this respect, it encouraged Suriname to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. It was also pleased to note that Suriname intended, through its draft legislation, to increase the age of marriage to 18 for both boys and girls in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

373. Haiti thanked Suriname for accepting its recommendations on training of magistrates and law enforcement officers to fight against trafficking in persons, on the creation of a national human rights institution as provided for by the decree of 1991, modified in March 2015, and on the finalization of the draft law on persons with disabilities. Haiti wished full success to Suriname in the implementation of the accepted recommendations in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

374. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Suriname, one other stakeholder made a statement.

375. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland applauded Suriname's demonstration of the commitment to the non-discrimination principle by passing legislation to prohibit discrimination against LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-gender and inter-sex) people. It commended the 2015 amendments in the Penal Code to specifically include sexual orientation as well as the alignment of the age of consent for same sex and opposite sex sexual conduct. It stated, however, that significant advances in the rights of LGBTI people had not yet been made, especially the inclusion of gender identity and sex characteristics. It therefore welcomed new responses of Suriname, which affirmed the commitment to universal enjoyment of all human rights by all. It strongly encouraged Suriname to remain committed to the principles of equality, dignity and non-discrimination as set forth by the Constitution and within international human rights standards, specifically establishing the proclaimed institute of human rights to also encompass a watchful eye over the rights of LGBTI people. It called

upon Suriname to act on all recommendations on sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics by exercising an integrated approach involving all relevant levels of the Government. It also called upon Suriname to sustain and broaden the relationship with constituencies from a “one government” perspective extending beyond a single ministerial level. It commended the Ministry of Justice and Police for including and recognizing LGBTI activists in the established committee for Diversity and Inclusion. It emphasized and expressed its willingness to cooperate and support any intervention leading to better human rights enjoyment for the Surinamese population as a whole and more specifically for the LGBTI population in Suriname.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

376. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 148 recommendations received, 116 enjoy the support of Suriname, additional clarification was provided on 2 recommendations indicating which part of those recommendations were supported and which parts were noted, and 30 are noted.

377. The delegation once again thanked Member and Observer States and representatives of civil society organizations for their support for the universal periodic review of Suriname. The delegation assured that the Government, together with all the relevant stakeholders in the country, would work closely for the implementation of the recommendations that enjoy the support of Suriname and for the recommendations that are for now noted. The delegation indicated that Suriname looked forward to support from all, expressing hope that they could work in the same constructive way for the future for full implementation of the recommendations.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

378. The review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was held on 2 May 2016 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 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/VCT/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/VCT/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/VCT/3).

379. At its 19th meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (see section C below).

380. The outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/5), the views of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 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/33/5/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

381. The High Commissioner of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cenio Lewis, stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was pleased to return to the Human Rights Council for the adoption of the

Universal Periodic Review outcome report. The delegation presented the position of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with regards to the recommendations received and indicated that, out of a total of 128 recommendations, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accepted 75 and took note of 53.

382. With respect to the recommendations on the ratification of international human rights instruments, the delegation clarified that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines already ratified and acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The delegation stated that, though Saint Vincent and the Grenadines noted recommendations 80.1 through to 80.22 (excluding recommendations 80.13 and 80.18, which were accepted), it would continue to work towards completing ratification and or accession to other major international instruments related to human rights.

383. The delegation emphasized that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines recently established a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up, which would review and expedite compliance with the country's outstanding treaty obligations and enhance its cooperation with international mechanisms.

384. The delegation stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accepted the recommendations to continue to seek needed technical assistance to enable it to meet its various human rights commitments, as well as the recommendations to continue efforts to harmonize its national legislation with international human rights standards. The delegation further noted that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accepted to take appropriate steps to facilitate the adoption of legislation on gender equality and amend national legislation to grant women equal rights to men in regard to citizenship for foreign spouses.

385. The delegation informed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, was currently engaged in a week long capacity-building workshop for members of the National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up, public sector officials and representatives from civil society to enhance the capacity of the country to prepare United Nations Human Rights treaty body reports and develop a draft human rights implementation plan. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was pleased that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights had responded to the call for technical assistance made by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines during previous sessions of the Human Rights Council and reiterated the request for continued capacity-building support.

386. The delegation stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines strengthened its national institutional and legislative legal framework and highlighted the adoption of three recent pieces of legislation, namely, the Domestic Violence Act of 2015, the Child Care and Adoption Act of 2010 and the Status of Children Act of 2011. The delegation was also pleased to inform that, in recognition of the continuing worldwide threats via the Internet to children, in August 2016 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had passed the Cybercrimes Act, which carried severe penalties particularly for offences related to child pornography. The delegation also indicated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accepted the recommendations on human rights education and training for those responsible for the protection of the rights of women and children and pledged to continue its on-going efforts in this area.

387. The delegation noted that, as a Small Island Developing State, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had been ravaged by the impacts of climate change and it, therefore, accepted recommendations to promote strategies for the mitigation of climate change and disseminate such information through schools and other educational means.

388. The delegation concluded by stating that the Constitution of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines expressly guaranteed the protection of the right to life, personal liberty, freedom of conscience, expression, association and movement; that it further provided protection from slavery, inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary arrest or entry, discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed and that it secured protection of the law, including the right to a fair hearing and presumption of innocence.

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

389. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, ten delegations made statements.

390. Pakistan appreciated the decision of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to accept many of the recommendations that were made during the UPR Working Group and to review other recommendations, including those which were made Pakistan. Pakistan appreciated the efforts of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to progressively improve human rights by strengthening its national and legislative legal framework, including through consideration to establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up. Pakistan appreciated the launch of the National Child Protection Policy Framework and the commitment of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to establish the National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

391. Sierra Leone commended Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on its national strategies on poverty reduction and its efforts to improve investment, trade and education in the country. It noted that, in spite of national legislation upholding the death penalty, there had been no executions since 1993. In this regard, Sierra Leone encouraged Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to continue to engage in dialogue with a view to establishing a moratorium on the death penalty. Sierra Leone encouraged Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to increase the legal age of marriage to 18 and to submit its overdue reports to the four relevant United Nations treaty bodies. Sierra Leone stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines -as a Small Island State- should seek the technical support and assistance needed in order to be able to meet its human rights commitments.

392. UNICEF, on behalf of the United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, welcomed the decision of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to create a National Human Rights Institution and commended the country on the 2016 launch of its National Child Protection Policy Framework. It urged St. Vincent and the Grenadines to pass and proclaim the Child Justice Bill which embraced restorative justice and non-punitive approaches. It stated that St. Vincent and the Grenadines should be commended on passing the new Domestic Violence Act and for the adoption of the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence and urged the government to ensure implementation of these important pieces of legislation through appropriate resource allocation. It commended St. Vincent and the Grenadines on its decision to establish an institutionalized, permanent mechanism to coordinate Government engagement with international and regional human rights mechanisms.

393. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela indicated that the humanist policy of social sensitivity of Prime Minister Ralph Gonsalves was reflected in the successful programs aimed at the most vulnerable and that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had managed to immunize 100% of its children. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela congratulated Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for its excellent results of the second UPR and encouraged the country to continue strengthening its social policies, in particular in favour of the most vulnerable.

394. The Bahamas commended Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for having accorded its support to 75 of the 128 recommendations, including those made by the Bahamas in relation to international technical assistance opportunities to support national reporting under the international human rights instruments and the promotion of public awareness on provisions under the new Domestic Violence Act. The Bahamas welcomed Saint Vincent and Grenadines' acceptance of several recommendations relating to institutional measures, including all recommendations concerning both the establishment of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up and the establishment of the National Human Rights Institutions. The Bahamas called on the international community to support Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

395. Cuba recognized the challenges faced by Small Island Developing States and called upon the international community to provide whatever assistance Saint Vincent and the Grenadines may request. Cuba committed to provide international cooperation by sharing, in solidarity, its experiences. Cuba welcomed that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had accepted most of the recommendations, including two coming from Cuba aimed at implementing the initiative for the total eradication of hunger and at continuing implementing measures to reduce domestic violence and violence against women.

396. Haiti thanked Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for accepting its recommendations related to the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up within the framework of the international instruments, the continuation social sector programs and policies, the strengthening of trainings for those tasked with the protection of rights of women and children, and the promotion of dissemination of strategies for climate change mitigation. Haiti wished success to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the implementation of the recommendations.

397. Maldives welcomed that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has accepted 75 of the 128 recommendations that 46 States made at the review. Maldives appreciated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had accepted the recommendations made by Maldives and was encouraged by the country's commitment to furthering inclusivity for persons with disabilities within the society. Maldives was pleased by the commitment made by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to ratify national legislation on gender equality. Maldives wished success to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the implementation of the recommendations.

398. Nicaragua congratulated Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on the reforms and improvements made in the institutional and legal framework and the implementation of policies and programs aimed to improve the human rights of women and children. Nicaragua welcomed the Domestic Violence Act, the Child Care and Adoption Act and the Legal Status of Children Act, as well as the elaboration of the national action plan to end gender-based violence, and the implementation of a training program for those responsible for protecting the rights of women and children, among other measures. Nicaragua encouraged Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to implement the recommendations of its UPR, relying on international cooperation and assistance if it is required.

399. Nigeria noted with appreciation that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had ratified several key international human rights treaties since the previous review. It stated that this was an indication of its strong commitment in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights of all its citizens. Nigeria wished success to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

400. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, no other stakeholder made statements.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

401. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 128 recommendations received, 75 enjoyed the support of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 53 were noted.

402. The delegation welcomed the constructive spirit in which the recommendations were given throughout the review process and stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines carefully considered each of them with the level of seriousness which they deserved. The delegation stated that the fact that not all recommendations had been accepted should not be seen as being due to the lack of political will or a lack of commitment to human rights; rather, it was to be understood in the context of what national circumstances currently allowed. The delegation stressed that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was conscious that there was room for improvement.

403. The delegation emphasized that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines addressed human rights issues on the basis of consultation, engagement with civil society, best practice approach, and a frank and open debate, taking into account the views of the various constituents of the society. The delegation stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was proud of the progress made after only 37 years of independence, a short period of time compared to many other States, and that it was fully committed to co-operating with the international community and the international human rights mechanisms in the advancement of the human rights of its people. The delegation stressed the valuable role of the Universal Periodic Review in this regard and reassured the Human Rights Council of the continuing engagement of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

404. Finally, the delegation expressed sincere appreciation to the countries which participated in the earlier interactive session in May 2016 and provided suggestions and constructive comments and thanked the Staff of the Universal Periodic Review Branch of the Human Rights Council for their hard work and contribution to the Universal Periodic Review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Samoa

405. The review of Samoa was held on 3 May 2016 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 Samoa in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/WSM/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/WSM/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/WSM/3).

406. At its 19th meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Samoa (see section C below).

407. The outcome of the review of Samoa comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/6), the views of Samoa 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/33/6/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

408. On 29 August 2016, Samoa sent a letter informing that it was, unfortunately, not in a position to send a representative to the 33rd session of the Human Rights Council. Subsequently, Samoa sent a document and a statement, indicating its position on all pending recommendations. At its 19th meeting, on 21 September, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of Samoa, based on the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Samoa, as contained in documents A/HRC/33/6 and A/HRC/33/6/Add.1. The written statement of Samoa was uploaded on the Extranet.

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

409. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Samoa, nine delegations made statements.

410. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Samoa signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the constitutional reform of 2013 establishing a quote of 10% for female representation. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela also welcomed the establishment of an inclusive and mandatory education system and urged the international community to support and cooperate with Samoa in the human rights field. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recommended the Council the adoption of the report on the UPR of Samoa.

411. China appreciated the adoption by Samoa of recommendations on economic growth, educational opportunities for children, vocational training, the strengthening of women's and children rights, and social integration. China also applauded Samoa's decision to incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals into its national development strategy, and finally called the international community to provide technical assistance and support for Samoa's development path. China supported the adoption of the report on the UPR of Samoa by the Council.

412. The Congo underlined Samoa's engagement for the strengthening of its collaboration with human rights protection mechanisms. While encouraging Samoa to pursue the reinforcement of its legal and institutional human rights framework, the Congo recommended the Council the adoption of the report on the UPR of Samoa.

413. Cuba congratulated Samoa for the effective implementation of the recommendations received in the first UPR cycle and noted positive developments with regard to children with disabilities, gender equality and women participation in the political sphere. Cuba welcomed the adoption of its recommendations by Samoa which, in Cuba's opinion, was taking steps for the creation of an environment conducive of economic growth and services, especially for the most marginalized segments of its people. Cuba recommended the Council the adoption of the report on the UPR of Samoa.

414. Fiji welcomed Samoa's commitment towards ensuring the protection of victims of domestic violence under the Family Safety Act and noted that Samoa accepted Fiji's recommendation on this issue. Fiji encouraged Samoa to continue to take concrete measures to implement the Family Safety Act amongst law enforcement agencies, with the aim of achieving a substantial protection for all victims of domestic violence and ensure them access to justice. As a fellow Pacific Island country, Fiji remained available to partner and assist Samoa in the implementation of its recommendation on judicial training.

415. Haiti thanked Samoa for having taken into account its recommendations on discrimination against women, sexual and domestic violence, including a registry for the

perpetrators of sexual crimes, and climate change. Haiti supported the adoption of the report on the UPR of Samoa by the Council.

416. Maldives welcomed Samoa's support to the recommendations received, including the three recommendations made by Maldives, and congratulated Samoa for the progress made in the legislative landscape, particularly the constitutional amendment of June 2013 introducing a ten per cent quota for women representation in the national legislative assembly.

417. Nigeria acknowledged Samoa Government's commitment towards ensuring ratification of all core human rights conventions to safeguard its citizens and their rights. Nigeria commended Samoa's continued engagement with the UPR process and supported the adoption of the report on the UPR of Samoa by the Council.

418. Pakistan noted with satisfaction the recent legislative measures taken by Samoa, including the Family Safety Act, Labour and Employment Relations Act and amendments to the Crimes Act. Pakistan commended the steps taken to enhance the participation of women in political affairs, including the establishment of a quota in the Parliament. Finally, Pakistan appreciated Samoa's commitment for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the end of 2016.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

419. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Samoa, four other stakeholders made statements.

420. Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD) stated that Samoa's response on recommendations on discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and on provisions criminalizing same-sex relations between consenting adults, were unclear and did not specifically address discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity. Moreover, recommendations calling on Samoa to repeal all provisions criminalizing same-sex relations between consenting adults were only noted. ACPD also stated that Samoa's argument that the repeal of all provisions criminalizing same sex relations is not possible due to cultural sensitivities and Christian beliefs, and that the acceptance of such recommendations would go against the spirit of the Samoan constitution, was not acceptable. ACPD urged Samoa's Government to repeal laws that criminalise persons based on their gender or sexual orientation and affirm the rights of persons who identify themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.

421. International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) noted that Samoa received nine recommendations relating to the full de-criminalization of homosexuality and welcomed Samoa's acceptance of the recommendation by The Netherlands to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of gender identity in employment legislation and to consider the amendment of the Labour and Employment Relations Act, 2013. According to ILGA the Samoan Government needed to work towards ensuring that sexual orientation and gender identity protections are enshrined in Samoa's legislation. ILGA finally stated that religion is often being used as a convenient means to discriminate, vilify, torture and imprison LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-gender and inter-sex) citizens around the world.

422. International Humanist and Ethical Union (IHEU) was concerned about the inclusion of Christianity as official state religion in the new Constitution of Samoa and noted that, although not prohibited under international human rights law, such a move could introduce a factor of discrimination in the exercise of freedom of religion and belief. IHEU was indeed alarmed that freedom of religion and belief was at stake in the island bearing in mind the unavailability of places of worship in the villages. IHEU called on Samoa to cease any plan to establish an official state religion and recommended better ensure the

implementation of freedom of religion and belief at the local level within villages across the country.

423. Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) renewed its call for the establishment of regional human rights mechanisms, in the Pacific region as everywhere. These mechanisms alleviate United Nation's work on human rights and they are more apt to address local customs in accordance with international standards. CGNK commended Samoa for accepting recommendations on many aspects of violence, and demanded more work from the Council, member States and the secretariat on suicide prevention. In Samoa as everywhere, the duty to respect the right to life implies a State duty to help people to come to better terms with life, and with the possibility to celebrate life as it deserves to be.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

424. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 129 recommendations received, 92 enjoy the support of Samoa, additional clarification was provided on 2 recommendations indicating which part of those recommendations were supported and which parts were noted, and 35 are noted.

Greece

425. The review of Greece was held on 3 May 2016 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 Greece in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/GRC/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/GRC/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/GRC/3).

426. At its 21st meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Greece (see section C below).

427. The outcome of the review of Greece comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/7), the views of Greece 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/33/7/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

428. Greece stressed the importance it attached to the UPR and outlined the process of drafting its national report for the UPR process which involved closed cooperation of all ministries involved in the promotion and protection of human rights and consultations with the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) and civil society organizations. The views of the latter had been taken into account in the finalization of the report.

429. Greece noted the real interest which had been displayed in the situation of human rights in the country through the questions and recommendations it received during the review. It believed that the 154 recommendations which it had immediately accepted, with three others already implemented, bore witness to the Government's readiness to adopt a self-critical approach and to consider its achievements not as a cause for complacency, but

as a starting point for the further promotion and protection of human rights. It also testified to the Government's political will to acknowledge and address any remaining challenges, shortcomings and impediments to the realization of all human rights for all. Greece had subsequently detailed its position on the pending recommendations; 170 recommendations had been accepted, 3 were already implemented, 2 partially accepted and 32 noted.

430. Several delegations had noted the negative impact of the economic crisis on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The extreme and horizontal austerity measures had led to sharp increases in the percentage of the population at risk of poverty and the unemployment rate, youth unemployment in particular. Greece regretted that the international community had not been able to adopt a human rights-based response to debt crises and conduct thorough human rights impact assessments. The line of thinking, according to which austerity was the cure for all economic ills, had unfortunately prevailed. It was, however, encouraged that it was becoming increasingly evident to stakeholders that financial assistance programs should take into account, and not undermine, a state's obligation to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights. In this spirit, the Government had been striving, while implementing the latest financial agreement, to achieve fair burden sharing and to protect the rights of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable. Laws had been enacted to provide basic goods and services for those living in extreme poverty and to health coverage for all uninsured individuals, regardless of nationality and residence status. While recognizing that the financial situation hampered its efforts, Greece also acknowledged that financial constraints could not be an excuse for shortcomings in the protection of field of human rights.

431. Greece noted that the current migration and refugee crisis was one of the most pressing challenges that the international community was facing and that, as the main entry gate to Europe, it had received around 1 million refugees and irregular migrants since the beginning of 2015, and more than 160,000 persons since the beginning of 2016. The people of Greece, in particular local communities in the islands, had welcomed them and catered for their immediate needs, despite the limited resources available. These unprecedented flows had not led to an increase in the number of racist or xenophobic attacks. The incendiary rhetoric targeting them, so prevalent elsewhere, had not found sympathy among the Greek population, but Greece was fully aware of the future danger of rising racism and xenophobia.

432. Greece had adopted the necessary legal framework for the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement of March 2016, while fully respecting international human rights and refugee law and European acquis. All asylum requests were being examined on a case-by-case basis; without collective expulsions and the principle of non-refoulement scrupulously observed. It noted that around 60,000 people were stranded in Greece as a result of the closure of borders along the Western Balkans migratory route and described its efforts in the pre-registration of their asylum claims, the provision of reception facilities and host family programmes in collaboration with the UNHCR. Greece was striving to address the challenges in the protection of unaccompanied minors and was reviewing legislation, so as to create an improved framework, in accordance with international standards and increasing the number of places available to house them.

433. Although Greece attached particular importance to the integration of refugees and migrants, the high unemployment level did not facilitate their access to the labour market. Greek legislation guaranteed the right to free education for all children, regardless of their status, including refugees and Greece described the emergency action plan for the education of refugee children which had recently been adopted. Greece emphasized that an international crisis of such magnitude could only be tackled through international cooperation and burden sharing.

434. In relation to the fight against racism and discrimination, Greece acknowledged that, extremist organizations had attempted to exploit the discontent of some segments of the population severely disadvantaged by the economic crisis and mentioned the ongoing trial, including of some members of Parliament, for related crimes; recent laws to strengthen criminal anti-racism legislation; the appointment of Special Prosecutors for racist crimes; the establishment of specialized police units; the development of a unified database for registering hate crimes; and the involvement of civil society organizations, the NCHR and UNHCR in Greece in combating racist violence.

435. Greece noted also the recent draft bill on equal treatment, which further expanded the prohibited “grounds of discrimination” and designated the bodies responsible for ensuring compliance and the draft bill on the investigation of allegations of ill-treatment by law enforcement and detention facility personnel, tasks also assigned to an independent authority, the Greek Ombudsman, as recommended by various international bodies and by States during the UPR.

436. Greece would spare no effort to ensure the effective implementation of the accepted recommendations. The outcome would be widely disseminated and the recommendations taken into consideration in the preparation of the new National Action Plans on Human Rights and on the Rights of the Child. Civil society and national human rights institutions will be included in the follow-up activities.

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

437. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Greece, 17 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶¹ are posted on the Extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

438. Albania noted that most of the recommendations provided to Greece had been supported, in particular its own recommendations on improving the treatment of migrants, asylum seekers, the Roma and other marginalized groups by law enforcement officers and on the establishment of an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture by police officers.

439. Armenia thanked Greece for the additional information provided and appreciated Greece’s commitment to the UPR. It welcomed the endorsement of a significant number of recommendations including those from Armenia and hoped to continue its close cooperation with Greece in the context of the UPR and the Human Rights Council.

440. Botswana appreciated the additional information on the establishment of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the National Board against Racism and Intolerance. It commended Greece’s efforts in dealing with racist violence through the strengthening of legislation and encouraged Greece to continue to improve the centres which house unaccompanied minor migrants and children with disabilities.

441. Bulgaria commended the measures taken by the NCHR and Greek Government to protect the most vulnerable in society, particularly because they were carried out in unfavourable conditions. It commended the National Action Plan on the Rights of the Child; the acceptance of its recommendation on female unemployment; the ratification of the Istanbul Convention; and the standing invitation issued to the special procedures.

442. China welcomed the constructive approach of Greece to the UPR and the support given to the majority of the recommendations, including its own on combatting racist

⁶¹ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

crimes and hate speech; adopting a National Action Plan on the Rights of the Child; and prioritizing the protection rights of unaccompanied migrant children. It highly appreciated the initiatives to protect economic, social and cultural rights of the most vulnerable while addressing the economic crisis and alleviating the migrant crisis.

443. Côte d'Ivoire commended Greece for the attention given to the recommendations submitted during the review and its efforts to endorse many of them. It congratulated Greece for the measures to ensure equality and the enjoyment of human rights for all those on its territory and encouraged Greece to continue its good cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

444. The Council of Europe welcomed the ratification of the Revised European Social Charter. It was concerned, *inter alia*, about shortcomings in the judicial and penal system, particularly inadequate investigations into allegations of ill-treatment by law enforcement officers and overcrowding in prisons. It highlighted the cooperation it had received from Greece in addressing these issues. It invited Greece to ratify the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

445. Cuba thanked Greece for the additional information and acknowledged the commitment which was demonstrated to the protection and promotion of human rights by the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations. Despite the deep economic crisis the country was undergoing, Greece had continued its efforts to meet its human rights commitments. It welcomed the acceptance of Cuba's recommendations concerning, *inter alia*, increasing the political participation of women.

446. Cyprus congratulated Greece for its steadfast commitment to the UPR process and commended the support given to 173 recommendations, including its own. It applauded the humane and principle approach of Greece to the refugee and migrant crisis and praised ordinary Greeks for the spirit of solidarity shown in the welcome given to them.

447. Egypt appreciated the progress made by Greece in social protection, combatting racist violence, the rights of the child, human rights education and the integration of refugees and migrants. It was pleased to note the acceptance of 170 recommendations including those from Egypt. It appreciated the commitments to provide improve protection and promotion of human rights, despite the economic difficulties and the refugee crisis.

448. Iraq commended the efforts of Greece towards the promotion and protection of human rights and compliance with international conventions and the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, including the recommendations of Iraq on gender equality and providing care for children. It commended the efforts to support refugees and migrants and also to fight racism and discrimination, hatred and intolerance.

449. Israel commended Greece for its efforts in dealing with the refugee crisis and for providing hospitality and assistance to all people arriving to its coast. It reiterated its support for the adoption of many measures in order to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and Holocaust denial. It was pleased that its four recommendations to Greece had been immediately accepted and encouraged Greece in the upcoming implementation phase.

450. Italy welcomed Greece's engagement in striking a very difficult balance between opposite stances, the reforms agreed upon with the international creditors and the efforts to mitigate their impact over the Greek social fabric. The reception of more than 1 million refugees and irregular migrants since the beginning of 2015 and the severe economic crises had not prevented the people of Greece in welcoming migrants and addressing their immediate needs.

451. Maldives was pleased that Greece has accepted most of the recommendations States made at its review, including its own, and was greatly encouraged by the country's commitment in promoting the rights of vulnerable persons, combatting domestic violence and furthering human rights education. It urged Greece to reach out to its international partners for technical cooperation and other assistance.

452. Malta commended the efforts of Greece to rescue people at sea and the solidarity and assistance which had been extended to refugees and migrants. It noted that steps were being taken to introduce legal gender recognition, building upon recent initiatives to fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

453. Nigeria appreciated that most of the recommendations made to Greece had been accepted, including the recommendations made by Nigeria. It believed this would go a long way in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights of all its citizens and wished Greece success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

454. Pakistan welcomed the steps being taken by Greece to curtail hate speech, strengthen anti-discrimination legislation and formulate strategies to combat hate speech made in the media and by public officials. It urged Greece to continue taking steps to protect and promote the human rights of the Muslim minority and enhance the protection of refugees and migrants already in the country, especially unaccompanied minors and women.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

455. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Greece, ten other stakeholders made statements.

456. The Greek National Human Rights Commission acknowledged the Government's critical self-assessment, but stressed that the protection of human rights must be proved in practice and that many measures for the protection of human rights in Greece should be adopted as a matter of urgency. It was pleased that the recommendations included explicit references to social, economic and cultural rights and remained concerned about the severe impact on human rights by the prolonged implementation of austerity measures of permanent character, as well as the adoption of further measures restricting the enjoyment and protection of core labour rights. It called on the Government to address the existing deficiencies in the investigation of and awareness-raising on racism and intolerance against marginalised groups and reiterated its call for the effective implementation of the CRPD. It was concerned that policies for the social inclusion of Roma had been inadequate. Greece needed a comprehensive human rights strategy, including a human rights impact assessment mechanism as well as the action plans.

457. The Jssor Youth Organization commended Greece for its global support to human rights, including its sponsorship of the resolution of the Human Rights Council on "Youth and human rights". It noted the significant impact of the economic recession and that unemployment remained at around 25 percent and youth unemployment 49.8 percent. It called on Greece to find new ideas, through regular consultations with youth groups, to address economic development, employment, social inclusion, health, education, civic engagement, the environment and other issues. This should include structured dialogue between the educational authorities and the private sector to enhance training provision. It also noted that the review lacked recommendations dealing with youth issues and called for the inclusion of youth in the next review.

458. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme appreciated Greece's political will to promote tolerance and conduct campaigns in the fight against racism and xenophobia in the country. It called for the European Union to renew its solidarity and support to the country in this difficult period in order to ensure that Greece's commendable

efforts in the management of refugees and of emigrants would be successful. It was concerned at the refusal of Greece to adopt a sustainable strategy in matters of refugee and migrant management policy and to accede to the relevant conventions. It encouraged the international community to support Greece financially in the integration of migrants on its territory as the budgetary constraints could not justify exclusion and discrimination.

459. The Arab Commission for Human Rights welcomed the acceptance of the recommendation on the ratification of the OP-ICECSR. It hoped that Greece would also tackle the issue of its financial commitments towards its creditors in a balanced way that would safeguard the enjoyment of all citizens of their economic, social and cultural rights as well as the right to development. It was, however, gravely concerned that Greece had rejected the recommendations calling for the ratification of the ICRMW, noting that Greece had long been a country with migration flows and expressed equal concern that Greece had refused support to the second part of the recommendation in paragraph 137.9 calling for legislation to provide full protection against forced labour..

460. The British Humanist Association recommended that the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination be integrated into the national legal framework by Greece. Referring to these recommendations, it urged Greece to recognise that the fundamental right to freedom of expression should not undermine the principle of dignity, tolerance; equality, and non-discrimination; bring its anti-racism legal framework into full compliance with the requirements of article 4 of the ICERD by restoring the criminalisation of the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority; declare illegal organisations which promote and incite racial discrimination; and ensure that they follow through with their commitment to ensure religious freedom and tolerance by decriminalising blasphemy, as recommended by Brazil in the UPR.

461. The Alliance Defending Freedom supported the recommendations urging Greece to ensure freedom of religion and belief for religious minorities; prevent violence perpetrated on the basis of national, racial, or religious hatred or intolerance; and protect freedom of expression. It stated that while all European countries restricted freedom of speech to some extent, Greece had a number of restrictions that prima facie violated its obligations to protect freedom of expression under international law. It considered that it was the sovereign right of states to choose how to define marriage within their own domestic legal systems, but the right to marry and found a family under international law applied only to “men and women of marriageable age” as per the ICCPR.

462. Amnesty International welcomed the acceptance of recommendations of the recommendations related to refugee and migrants. It regretted that Greece’s current response to the refugee crisis, including the EU-Turkey deal of March 2016, was not consistent with International human rights and refugee law. It urged Greece to refrain from returning asylum seekers to Turkey under this deal. It had documented appalling conditions in refugee camps and hotspots including incidents of violence and lack of security and called on Greece to urgently provide asylum-seekers with suitable accommodation, with the support of the EU, including alternatives to camps. It welcomed the support given to the recommendation to fully recognize same-sex relationships and adoption by same-sex couples and urged their prompt implementation.

463. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation was concerned that Greece had not supported recommendations asking it to ensure that its alternative service was of a nature which was neither punitive nor discriminatory and available to all conscientious objectors to military service. It noted that in October 2015 the Human Rights Committee had found that the nature, cost and duration of the alternative service was currently punitive and discriminatory was disturbed by reports that there was “discrimination on the basis of different grounds of objection to service.” It also referred to a recent judgment of the

European Court of Human Rights in which it found a violation because the Greek tribunal which had refused an application to perform alternative service had not been impartial.

464. Human Rights Watch noted that numerous delegations had acknowledged Greece's efforts, given the challenges posed by significant arrivals of asylum seekers and migrants, but it shared their concerns about detention and reception conditions and the particular situation of unaccompanied migrant children. It was concerned that since the implementation of the EU-Turkey migration agreement, the majority of asylum seekers and migrants arriving on Greek islands had been restricted to the islands, often held in overcrowded, unsafe "hotspots" where women and children were at risk of sexual harassment, abuse and trafficking. It urged Greece to fulfil its pledge to establish a well-functioning guardianship and care system for unaccompanied children and comply with other recommendations which it had supported.

465. The Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe regretted that most of the recommendations concerning the rights of the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace had not enjoyed Greece's support and that the authorities had not consulted any association belonging to this Minority in connection with the national report of Greece for the UPR. It urged Greece to allow the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace to freely elect its own religious leaders and to restore the educational and religious autonomy of the minority enshrined in the 1923 Lausanne Treaty, including by repealing Law 4115/2013. It asked Greece to establish bilingual minority kindergartens in the region of Western Thrace and to revise policies concerning the minority primary and secondary schools.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

466. The President stated that based on the information provided, out of 207 recommendations received 173 enjoyed the support of Greece, 32 were noted and additional clarification was provided on another 2 recommendations indicating which part was supported and which part was noted.

467. Greece was pleased that its efforts to mitigate the impact of the economic crisis on human rights and protect human rights in the immigration crisis had been recognized by the speakers. It assured the meeting that its efforts would continue in cooperation with all international partners with special attention given to unaccompanied minors and children with disabilities.

468. Greece clarified that only one group of persons, the Muslim minority in Thrace, consisting of three distinct groups whose members are of Turkish, Pomak and Roma origin was qualified as a minority. The status of this minority was established by the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne which qualifies it as a religious and not a national minority. However, members of groups which were not recognized as minorities fully enjoyed their rights under the relevant human rights treaties. Greece also reiterated that freedom of association was fully protected without discrimination.

469. In relation to the fight against hate speech, racism and xenophobia Greece restated its resolve to continue to implement effectively the measures it had described.

470. In conclusion, Greece reiterated its thanks to the member states and observers for their recommendations. Greece would now focus on implementation of the recommendations and report back to the Human Rights Council.

Sudan

471. The review of the Sudan was held on 4 May 2016 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 Sudan in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SDN/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SDN/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SDN/3).

472. At its 21st meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Sudan (see section C below).

473. The outcome of the review of the Sudan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/8), the views of the Sudan 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/33/8/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

474. The Head of delegation was pleased to introduce the statement of Sudan. The delegation reaffirmed the Sudan's full commitment to the outputs of the universal periodic review mechanism and commended the mechanism for its effective role in the promotion and protection of human rights through constructive cooperation, nondiscriminatory exchanges of experiences, expertise, and good practices and the avoidance of double standards, politicization and selectivity.

475. The Sudan extended sincere thanks to the Troika, consisting of Albania, Togo and Indonesia, which supported the review, and to the secretariat who greatly contributed to the facilitation of the review. It appreciated the pivotal role of the Working Group and all States that have contributed to the constructive and meaningful dialogue and made recommendations, intending to support the efforts of the State in protecting and promoting human rights, for which this Council was established to achieve.

476. The Sudan has received a total of 244 recommendations and fully supported about 74% of those recommendations and it expressed its full commitment to make use of them to achieve their work at the national level as part of its ongoing efforts to protect and promote all human rights.

477. The head of the delegation emphasized that the UPR mechanism was received with great interest by the State at the highest levels. The Sudan established a higher committee to oversee the participation in the review process and to follow up on the outcomes to ensure the implementation of UPR outputs under the chairmanship of the Vice-President, and the Minister of Justice, who serves as the alternate President of the Consultative Council for Human Rights and membership of the relevant ministers to follow up on the implementation. It also formed a technical Committee, headed by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice and composed of the deputy ministers and relevant institutions managers, to oversee implementation of UPR outputs at the executive level.

478. The delegation stated that it received a number of recommendations concerning the accession to international human rights instruments and, having concluded legal studies reviewing its concerns, the Sudan announced its commitment to join the Convention against Torture (CAT), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education. The Sudan also agreed to consider acceding to additional international conventions and treaties on human

rights in a manner commensurate with the legislative and executive measures existing in the country and to ensure efficiency and continued achievements. The head of the delegation also stated that the Sudan had taken huge steps on about 34 recommendations relating to the accession to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women by enhancing dialogue on this agreement at various levels, starting at the grassroots and reaching advanced stages, and it expects to see success from these efforts soon.

479. The delegation stated that a number recommendations presented by States to combat and prevent the phenomenon of sexual violence and provide accountability, particularly the allegations of rape in the areas affected by the conflict, are of interest to all State institutions and they are working to address this issue using remedies available in the national legal framework and to address related social challenges. It stated that the Minister of Justice issued a decision No. (49) on July 23, 2016 adding the two crimes of rape and sexual exploitation of children to the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the Special Court of Darfur, whose mandate was established under Article 59/322 of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.

480. Regarding a number of recommendations on legal and legislative reforms, the head of delegation stated that the Sudan gave them great attention and that they are compatible with its ongoing efforts, particularly with respect to the initiatives of legislative and legal reform in the framework of the program of reforming the state that was launched under the Council of Ministers Resolution No. (140) for 2015, and includes the review of 63 laws, some of which were enacted some decades ago, in order to ensure their full compatibility with the contemporary needs and constitutional obligations of the State.

481. The delegation also referred to recommendations it received regarding issues that do not comply with the legislative system of the State. Nevertheless, in appreciation for the countries that submitted these recommendations, the Sudan took note of them and remained open to dialogue and cooperation in accordance with its convictions, in order to achieve the appropriate climate for the protection and promotion of human rights, while taking into consideration the social and cultural specificity of their people.

482. The head of delegation stated that Sudan's determination and efforts to promote and protect human rights are often hindered by serious challenges, such as double standards imposed and political manipulation by some influential parties, the unjustified hold on technical assistance for national plans and programs in the field of human rights, as well as unilateral coercive measures that have presented permanent obstacles to the enjoyment of human rights in the Sudan for nearly two decades, as reported and underlined by the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, HRC/33/48/add.1. Sudan appealed to the Council to support the efforts of the State in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions 251/60 and 281/65 in order to achieve the ultimate goal of protecting and promoting human rights.

483. Finally, the head of the delegation renewed the Sudan's commitment to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms, based on the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter and international human rights treaties to develop friendly relations between States and international organizations on the basis of respect for the cultural specificities of the peoples, taking into account the global commitment to protect all human rights on the basis of impartiality and objectivity, making this mechanism a platform for meaningful and substantive dialogue and the exchange of experiences and good practices.

484. The head of delegation called upon the international community to provide technical assistance and capacity building in the implementation of the accepted recommendations as it seeks to protect and promote human rights in the Sudan.

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

485. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Sudan, 17 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶² are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

486. The United States of America expressed serious concerns over restricted travel by individuals seeking to participate in a pre-session of the March 2016 Universal Periodic Review Working Group. It welcomed the decision to accept their recommendation to create an environment that supports inclusive dialogue. It urged the Government to take seriously its commitment to create conducive environment to negotiations and welcomed the June 2016 declaration of a cessation of hostilities in the two Areas and the end of offensive operations in Darfur, encouraging them to sign a permanent ceasefire. It encouraged all parties to address humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas.

487. Qatar commended the constructive cooperation of the Sudan with the UPR, its acceptance of a large number of recommendations including those made by Qatar, which constitute the strong will of the government to profit from this mechanism to uphold human rights. Qatar was satisfied with the measures taken which might impact positively on human rights such as the follow-up on the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the accession to a number of international instruments and the reform of national laws, and implementing the national plan of human rights of 2013-2023.

488. Yemen commended the Sudan for the progress it has achieved in the area of human rights, despite the challenges that it is facing. It valued the efforts made by the Sudan to improve the human rights situation. The acceptance of enormous number of recommendations emphasized the Sudan's commitment and assures its path towards strengthening human rights in different areas of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights.

489. Afghanistan welcomed the Sudan and commended the Sudan's adoption and issuance of laws directed at the promotion and protection of human rights, including the Freedom of Information Act of 2015, which guarantees freedom to access and handle information. Afghanistan called for the Sudan to end violence that is directed towards or has disproportionate impacts on specific ethnic groups and to ensure that armed forces suspend attacks on civilians and civilian objects.

490. Algeria commended the Sudan for its human rights efforts and accomplishments, appreciating their cooperation with the UPR by accepting more than 180 recommendations, including those calling for acceding to international human rights instrument. It welcomed progress in reforming the legal framework of human rights in different areas, such as combatting trafficking in persons, transparency and combatting corruption, and holding elections. It appreciated the adoption of several strategies and national human rights plans and strengthening the level of development, despite the negative impact of the economic unilateral sanctions.

491. Angola welcomed the additional information and the Sudan's acceptance of most of the recommendations including those made by their country and encouraged them to continue their cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms for the promotion and protection of Human Rights. Angola noted the adoption of the Sudan of the National Plan for Human Rights and the Law on the fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and encouraged the full application.

⁶² <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

492. Bahrain commended the Sudan's valuable responses, confirming its assertions in giving great attention to the UPR mechanism. It commended the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations and the progress in implementing them. It emphasized the importance of lifting the unilateral coercive measures that negatively affect vulnerable groups in the society, particularly in the areas of education, health and transportation, which may impede appropriate implementation of those related recommendations, including those presented by Bahrain concerning the reduction of infant and maternal mortality.

493. Belgium appreciated the Sudan's commitment to strengthen public awareness; security services and the administration of justice on domestic violence, sexual violence and female genital mutilation. It was interested to know what concrete measures envisaged in this respect and the timeframe for their implementation. Belgium encouraged the Sudan to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women as soon as possible. Belgium regretted that the Sudan did not commit to put in place a moratorium on the death penalty, inviting them to reconsider their position and to reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty. Belgium called on the authorities to lift any restriction against human rights activists, including when they cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

494. Botswana thanked the Sudan for the additional information. Botswana commended the Sudan for the adoption of laws and policies aimed at addressing trafficking of persons, corruption, protection of children, and the empowerment of women. These efforts demonstrate the Sudan's efforts in promoting and protecting the human rights of its people. Botswana encouraged the Sudan to step up efforts in the adoption of a Constitution which is fundamental in ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights by the Sudanese people, in particular, civil and political rights.

495. Chad noted that during the second UPR, the Sudan has received more than 230 recommendations and it has accepted more than 190; demonstrating that it attaches great importance to the universal periodic review mechanism. It noted with satisfaction that since its first review, the Sudan has strengthened fundamental freedoms for the protection of human rights, despite unilateral coercive measures which it is subject of by some States for several years.

496. China thanked the Sudan for accepting China's recommendations, including the continued implementation of a National Strategic Plan on education, the prioritization of education for vulnerable groups, and the elimination of female genital mutilation and child marriage. China commended the Sudan for its formulation of the National Plan on Human Rights and continued cooperation with UN bodies. Despite progress made on health education and other fields, China expressed concern that unilateral sanctions negatively impacting economic and social development and called for greater technical assistance, and constructive support from the international community.

497. The Congo welcomed the delegation from the Sudan and congratulated the Sudan on the significant institutional and legislative progress that it has made towards developing a legal framework to better promote and protect human rights. It welcomed the continued cooperation of the Sudan with international human rights norms and mechanisms and invited the international community to support Sudan as it continues to undergo reform.

498. Côte d'Ivoire thanked the Sudan for its responses and provision of additional information during the session. Côte d'Ivoire noted the attention given to recommendations by the Sudan and its endorsement of many of them, and it expressed confidence that Sudan would spare no effort in their implementation. It urged the international community to support these efforts by the Sudan to promote and protect human rights.

499. Cuba thanked the Sudan for the information provided on the 54 recommendations on which a position had not been taken during the 25th UPR Session and for the acceptance of

recommendations made by Cuba. The fact that the Sudan accepted the majority of the recommendations received confirms the importance that the Sudan attaches to the UPR process and its commitment to human rights; however, Cuba reiterated the need to eliminate unilateral coercive measures imposed on the Sudan in order to advance towards the full realization of human rights for all Sudanese.

500. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was encouraged by the Sudan's continued commitments to the promotion and protection of human rights. The interactive dialogue with the Sudanese delegation during the Working Group provided an opportunity to have better understanding of the Sudan's experience and strenuous strive for better realization of human rights of its people under difficult situations resulted by unilateral sanctions imposed by some foreign countries. The Sudan's acceptance of many of the recommendations including those presented by their delegation represents the demonstration of its will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

501. Djibouti noted with satisfaction the willingness of the Sudanese Government to strengthen and promote human rights, including working closely with all the mechanisms of the Human Rights. It found that most of the recommendations of the UPR were accepted by the Sudanese Government despite obstacles. It encouraged them to continue the progress undertaken in terms of human rights including women's rights, children and displaced persons. It wished them every success for the effective and efficient implementation of the recommendations from this process.

502. Egypt congratulated the Sudan for accepting a large number of recommendations. It commended achievements at the legislative level and the steps taken during the first review. It welcomed the national dialogue scheme, hoping that the signing of the road map will achieve peace in all the Sudan. It noted that all those efforts and achievement occurred despite the adverse impact of the unilateral coercive measures and sanctions, the cost of which if dedicated in development it could have made a real change. It supported the efforts of the Special Rapporteur efforts to lift the sanctions, which is considered an obstacle to the efforts of the Sudan in promoting and protecting human rights.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

503. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sudan, ten other stakeholders made statements. The statements of the stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶³ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

504. Recontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) commended the Sudan for its recent adoption of the Human Trafficking Act and the National Action Plan on Human Rights but noted restricted freedoms of press, media, human rights defenders, and civil society organizations since April 2015. RADDHO raised concerns about persistent recruitment of child soldiers to the Sudanese Army and systematic aggravation of human rights in the Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kardofan states. It invited the Sudan to allow humanitarian personnel to access conflict-affected areas and to increase efforts to fight poverty and violence against women.

505. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the Sudan's consideration of ratifying CEDAW and its acceptance of recommendations on the prohibition of early and forced marriage. It expressed concern at the continued gender-based discrimination and marginalization of women and recommended reforming the 1991 personal law governing marriage and divorce and adopting a specific law prohibiting

⁶³ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

female genital mutilation. It encouraged the Sudan to implement an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign and introduce sexual and health education policy.

506. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) and its member organization, the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies noted with great concern the failure of the Sudan to take concrete steps to align domestic law with international human rights obligations, including the decision to note recommendations calling for the Sudan to ratify the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture, to implement a moratorium on executions, and to repeal laws providing for corporal punishment and granting state agents immunity from prosecution. FIDH welcomed the commitment by the Sudan to conduct independent inquiries into human rights violations.

507. The Arab Commission for Human Rights applauded the acceptance to ratify the Convention against Torture and accepting all the relevant recommendations, in paragraph 138 provided by more than twenty countries. It hoped that the Sudan would speed up the process and ratify without reservations and accept the jurisdiction of the Committee and amend its national legislation accordingly. It called on the Sudan to clarify the ambiguity in its addendum, by supporting recommendation 140-13 while taking note of recommendation 140-12. It recommended establishing or commissioning a national system for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations.

508. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale reiterated its concern regarding the recruitment and deployment of children in armed forces and noted the importance of implementing the recommendations that the Sudan accepted on this issue. OCAPROCE welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and efforts by the Sudan to guarantee women's rights. OCAPROCE recommended that the Sudan take additional measures to collaborate with NGOs and civil society to further promote and protect human rights throughout the country.

509. East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP) expressed concern that the 2010 National Security Act has created an unsafe environment for human rights defenders, civil society, the media, and members of the opposition, by allowing Sudanese authorities to forcibly raid and close the offices of organizations and to arbitrarily detain its members. EHAHRDP also noted that Sudanese government forces have continued to impose violence on civilians and block humanitarian groups from conflict-affected areas.

510. Amnesty International welcomed the Sudan's acceptance of recommendations to ratify the Convention against Torture. It noted the rejection of recommendations to remove impunity provisions from the National Security Act 2010. It urged the Sudan to promptly investigate all allegations of torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary detention and excessive use of force and to hold those responsible to account. It urged the Sudan to ensure that human rights defenders, other civil society activists and journalists can carry out their legitimate activities without intimidation, hindrance or harassment. It remained concerned by the indiscriminate bombardments of, unlawful killings, abductions and gender-based and sexual violence in the conflict areas and urged the Sudan to end all violations and bring those responsible to justice.

511. Human Rights Watch noted that the Sudan failed to implement most of the 2011 UPR recommendations that it accepted. Noting the countless abuses committed against civilians in Darfur, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and the rights to freedom of association and assembly are severely restricted. It stated that a number of repressive laws including the National Security Act of 2010 contravene human rights norms. It noted the government's widespread violations and the failure to investigate and prosecute those responsible justifying specific scrutiny by the Human Rights Council over the situation. It

called for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur, and the creation of OHCHR inquiry missions, to investigate human rights violations in conflict areas.

512. The Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development (MFPD) expressed grave concern over the human rights violations resulting from violent confrontations between Sudanese government forces and the Sudan Liberation Army, in Jabal Marra from December 2015-January 2016. Civilians in conflict-affected areas, including the South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, are forcibly displaced from their homes and subjected to indiscriminate violence. MFPD noted that the failure of a National Dialogue to establish peace and lack of resources available to the Independent Expert requires the Council to take additional measures to address the human rights situation in the Sudan.

513. Al Zubair Charitable Foundation recognized that the internal turmoil in the Sudan had undermined efforts to promote and protect human rights and called upon the international community to provide additional support. Al Zubair noted with concern that unilateral sanctions have detrimentally affected the capacity of the Sudan to guarantee those economic, social, and cultural rights set forth in its national constitution and international obligations, including the right to health, clean water, and education, particularly among vulnerable groups.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

514. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 244 recommendations received, 180 enjoy the support of the Sudan and 64 are noted.

515. The delegation thanked all the interventions made by States and Non-Governmental Organizations especially the positive intervention about the Sudan's report. The delegation appreciated the role of the States that provided support and assistance to the Sudan particularly Qatar that supported the Peace Process and Stability in Darfur State.

516. The delegation noted that the development of the human rights situation is an on-going process and the Government is keen on improving their legislation and in practice, as well it is working on cooperating with the international community in order to achieve the desired goals. Notwithstanding, being a least developed country, the Sudan was hosting hundreds of thousands of refugees from neighboring countries without receiving any support, in spite of that, it was the subject of severe economic sanctions and nevertheless it was doing what it can. The delegation recalled the Special Rapporteur on the unilateral coercive measures explaining the adverse effect on the Sudanese people.

517. Finally, the delegation commented on some interventions by Non-Governmental Organization; noting that some information presented was incorrect and it stated that there was a cease-fire several months ago declared by all parties involved and there was no any military operations at all.

Hungary

518. The review of Hungary was held on 4 May 2016 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 Hungary in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/HUN/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/HUN/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/HUN/3).

519. At its 21st meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Hungary (see section C below).

520. The outcome of the review of Hungary comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/9), the views of Hungary 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/33/9/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

521. The delegation Hungary highlighted the Government's strong commitment to the UPR mechanism. More attention needed to be paid on implementation in the future in order to realize its full potential.

522. The delegation thanked the States for the constructive contributions and the 221 recommendations put forward during the second UPR of Hungary on 4 May 2016. After careful examination by the relevant Ministries, Hungary supported 189 recommendations, as well as parts of 12 other recommendations. In case of 91 recommendations the implementation process had been already ongoing. The addendum detailed the views of the Government regarding the recommendations. The delegation announced it would highlight the most important ones.

523. Hungary constantly assessed the compatibility of its laws with its international obligations. It was already party to the Rome Statute and the regulations of the International Criminal Court are part of the Criminal Code. Hungary ratified the Refugee Convention and its Protocol, the Stateless Persons Convention, the Reduction of Statelessness Convention, the Nationality of Married Women Convention and the UNESCO Convention to fight discrimination in Education.

524. The delegation mentioned also other different treaties whose ratifications were being discussed and examined. Robust reporting mechanisms were ensuring the implementation of rights enshrined in International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, and several other relevant instruments.

525. Hungary fully cooperated with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It organized all visits requested by Council mandate holders, responded to all allegations letters and constantly examined the implementation of their recommendations. Hungary submitted on time its periodical reports to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strived to eradicate its backlog before its next UPR.

526. Engagement of civil society was essential to the work of the United Nations human rights system in general and the UPR mechanism in particular. The Government had been working together in a more institutionalized manner since its first UPR review and during the preparations for this review relevant non-governmental organizations were involved more actively.

527. On the institutional framework, the delegation stated that the enjoyment of human rights was ensured by the new Fundamental Law. The "A" status Commissioner of Fundamental Rights (CFR) was a central element of the Hungarian protection system. The inter-ministerial Human Rights Working Group monitored human rights in Hungary, advised the Government and observed the implementation of the UPR recommendations. Its Roundtable was composed of 11 thematic sub-working groups with the participation of

ministries, the CFR and non-governmental organizations. The UPR recommendations received in May were already deliberated and the relevant civil sub-working groups would discuss them in detail in the near future. Civil society was involved in general consultations on proposals for bills and decrees.

528. The Act on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities created the Equal Treatment Authority.

529. Family policies were developed in accordance with gender equality and non-discrimination requirements, and the family support system provided a broad scope of benefits.

530. The current legislation ensured participation of women in political life and in decision-making. The current comprehensive strategy aimed to combat remaining gender stereotypes. Hungary continued preventing violence against women through national strategies and policy actions. It also maintained its commitment to combat human trafficking.

531. The Fundamental Law obliged the state to introduce specific measures to protect persons with disabilities.

532. Fundamental rights were guaranteed at constitutional level without discrimination on any ground, thus on gender identity and sexual orientation, and anti-discrimination provisions were found in the Equal Treatment Act in line with international norms.

533. Hungary was taking comprehensive measures against racial discrimination and segregation. The National Social Inclusion Strategy and its multi-sectoral Action Plan included inclusion policies on child well-being, education, employment, health and housing. The 2nd Action Plan (2015-2017) took steps for broader social inclusion.

534. The delegation underscored that Hungary guaranteed protection of national minorities at constitutional level. Regarding Hungarian minorities living under the jurisdiction of another State, the Government acted as a responsible member of the international community – in line with the Bolzano Recommendations.

535. The Government took stern action against hate acts. The new Criminal Code contained enhanced provisions against anti-Semitism, hate speech and action against violations of freedom of conscience and religion. Training was provided for judges and prosecutors to enhance measures against hate crimes. The Working Group against Hate Crimes served as a forum for cooperation between the Government and relevant non-governmental organizations. The National Victim Service provided assistance for victims of crimes including hate crimes.

536. The delegation asserted that Hungary granted asylum and established procedures in line with international and regional standards, including the 1951 Geneva Convention. Hungary firmly believed that international protection should be provided for those who are in real need, with special attention to women and children. The Government was striving to improve the living conditions of refugees and asylum seekers. Care and support provided were in line with relevant international regulations. Countries neighboring conflict zones should receive enhanced support from the international community. Accordingly, contribution to multilateral initiatives and the offered bilateral and regional financial support by Hungary amounted to 25 million euros.

537. The delegation finally reiterated that Hungary was willing to contribute to the effectiveness of the Council and its mechanisms through respecting and protecting the independence and integrity of the Council, and the OHCHR; sharing best examples of full cooperation with its mechanisms and disseminating knowledge about the Council and its

mechanisms, as it had been doing for eight years by organizing the annual Budapest Human Rights Forum, which would take place this year on 17-18th November 2016.

538. Hungary was deeply committed to continue to participate in the UPR mechanism and believed that its achievements in the field of the protection and promotion of human rights served as a solid basis for its second candidature to the Human Rights Council.

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

539. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Hungary, 16 delegations made statements.

540. Egypt commended positive developments since the last review. It welcomed that Hungary accepted the 5 recommendations presented by Egypt, namely addressing the issues related to migration and asylum seekers in accordance with International Law, considering the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, taking specific measures to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

541. Maldives welcomed the acceptance of recommendations including 3 made by Maldives to raise the legal age of marriage for women and men to 18 years, taking measures to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and prostitution and ensure persons with disabilities can participate in political and public life. It encouraged Hungary to take a human rights-based approach in dealing with refugees.

542. Nigeria applauded Hungary's continued engagement and commitment with the UPR mechanism and appreciated the decision of the government to accept recommendations that were made during the UPR working group session, including those made by Nigeria.

543. Pakistan congratulated Hungary on the award of A rating to its NHRI by the Global Alliance, took note of measures taken by Hungary to ameliorate the condition of migrants and asylum-seekers and urged Hungary to continue enhancing the protection of asylum seekers and migrants. It also appreciated steps taken to curtail hate speech and protect the rights of national minorities.

544. The Republic of Moldova took positive note of actions connected to domestic violence, especially the inclusion of other forms of violence against women in the new Criminal Code, and encouraged Hungary to ensure proper implementation of the new legislation so that victims of domestic violence can fully benefit from support services and access to justice. It also encouraged Hungary to provide greater importance to the reintegration of child offenders.

545. Romania was pleased of the support by the Hungarian Government to the overwhelming majority of recommendations, including one made by Romania regarding self-governments while another one related to standards of education in national minorities' languages was already in course of implementation.

546. The Russian Federation commended the acceptance of more than 200 of the recommendations addressed including their own one regarding the need to increase efforts to prevent and eliminate all kinds of ethnic intolerance and condemn ethnic and religious hate and to curb unacceptable attitudes to Roma. It was satisfied of positive developments which demonstrated Hungary's willingness to enhance its legal system pursuant to its international human rights commitments.

547. Sierra Leone acknowledged Hungary's willingness to engage in dialogue to find solutions compatible with its international human rights obligations, noting inter alia, the

establishment of a new Criminal code which incorporated a wider range of definitions of violence against women. It encouraged Hungary to continue efforts to promote greater tolerance for its vulnerable groups, including through the implementation of its national social Inclusion Strategy.

548. Tajikistan stated UPR was a mechanism for cooperation and consolidated efforts with civil society to improve the national human rights system and implement international commitments. It noted measures on a policy of intolerance towards racism and xenophobia and improvement of the national human rights legal basis and the assistance being provided for victims of violence and efforts being made to improve people's living standards.

549. Togo welcomed Hungary's full cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It welcomed Hungary's decision to include in its legislation provisions that criminalize anti-Semitism, hate speech, violations against freedom of conscience and religion as well as the right guaranteed to the victims of these acts to access justice.

550. The United States of America called upon the Government to address the assessment and recommendations of the 2014 Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe election observation mission report. It urged the government to recognize the vital need for a level electoral playing field and to take the necessary steps to create a free, fair, transparent and competitive electoral process. It highlighted Hungary had yet to expand access to public information, and that no action was taken to strengthen judicial independence, improve administration of the court system or buttress the rule of law.

551. Afghanistan noted Hungary's strong commitment to re-regulating the most important instruments and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights with a view to strengthening them. It commended efforts of the Hungarian Constitutional Court in nullifying domestic laws if they seemed to be in contravention with the human rights obligations of Hungary.

552. Albania welcomed acceptance by Hungary of its recommendation on intensification of national efforts to prevent and eliminate all manifestations of anti-Semitism and take resolute measures to condemn hate speech, including against Roma. It was pleased to not positive steps towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and encouraged Hungary to take further measures on the promotion and protection of human rights.

553. Botswana noted with appreciation adoption of a new and progressive constitution. On juvenile justice system, it stated that the mandatory presence of a defence counsel for children was commendable. It encouraged Hungary to review the decision of the age 14 of criminal responsibility as set by international law.

554. China thanked acceptance of its recommendations, including fulfilling international obligations regarding refugees and migrants, continuing to improve living conditions for refugees and asylum seekers, effectively cracking down on racism and hate speech, and implementing policies and laws in this regards. China noted that Hungary had made efforts to protect minorities, promote social inclusion and provide financial and social support to families and hoped it continued to take measures to improve gender equality and combat domestic violence.

555. The Council of Europe highlighted areas where recommendations had been made by various monitoring bodies of the Council of Europe such as: threats to the rule of law which resulted from legal and policy changes, in particular the limitations to the constitutional Court that have weakened the checks on the executive and reduced independence of judiciary; asylum procedures, as Hungary responded inadequately to the asylum and migrant crisis by hampering international protection; and the discrimination

and social exclusion of Roma. It welcomed measures already taken by Hungary to address these issues.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

556. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Hungary, nine other stakeholders made statements.

557. The Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary, National Human Rights Institution with A status, highlighted issues in which it called for further progress to happen. Regarding children's rights, it underscored the need for a better regulated system for juvenile justice. Professionals in the field should be trained to enable them to provide children in need of special welfare services. Rights of people with disabilities should include access to more efficient community based services, and proper support would be required in order to enable them to have the opportunity to decide on independent living. Regarding environmental rights, public participation should be fully ensured, legislative steps should be more focused on long-term solutions and environmental rights should be integrated in decision making processes.

558. Civicus urged Hungary to draw particular attention to recommendations related to the recent erosion of respect for fundamental freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression. It disputed the government's assertion that civil society had room for criticizing the Government, as not all organisations had this room. It remained seriously concerned by the current government's attempts to target certain organisations. It also remained concerned about waning respect for media freedoms and free speech, as the introduction of restrictive laws, application of targeted tax and interference with editorial independence had severely damaged the media's ability to share variety of opinions. It expressed concern on the treatment of refugees. It stated these issues merited continued scrutiny by the Human Rights Council.

559. The Arab Commission for Human Rights encouraged Hungary to accede to relevant instruments, welcomed efforts that Hungary is making and welcomed the adoption of relevant measures and encouraged efforts to be made for migrants and members of their families. In paragraph 6 of their document Hungary sees no need in acceding to the Convention on the Protection of Migrant and their Families. We would like to express our surprise at such a position, and consider it against commitments and the need to provide greater safeguards for the protection of human rights. It called on Hungary to give asylum seekers and refugees better protection, especially Syrians who are fleeing from a situation of war and who are victims of violence. It recommended that Hungary increase its efforts in monitoring its accepted recommendations.

560. The British Humanist Association shared concerns of several States who noted numerous human rights violations committed against migrants and refugees attempting to enter Hungary. In 2015 a razor wire fence was built to keep migrants and refugees from entering Hungary and two "transit zones" were constructed on the Hungarian border with Serbia, where a minimal daily cap on admissions is employed. In June, Parliament adopted a law that allows Hungarian border officials to summarily return asylum seekers and instead of reviewing this law the Prime Minister had said that Hungary would build a new "more massive" fence. It considered the response by Hungary to the refugee crisis as unacceptable and illegal and deemed imperative that Hungary implements a proper asylum application process which meets international requirements.

561. Alliance Defending Freedom was concerned about recommendations calling to impose limitations on freedom of opinion and expression with regard to so-called hate speech. It recognized the need to regulate forms of communication that can credibly and reasonably be said to constitute incitement to violence. It was concerned however that so-

called hate speech laws were on the whole vaguely worded, largely subjective, did not necessarily require falsehood, rarely require a victim, often only protected certain people, were arbitrarily enforced and were often criminal rather than civil in nature. It is on these grounds that laws extensively protecting specific vulnerable classes could be used to silence legitimate speech involving no incitement to violence.

562. Amnesty International regretted Hungary's rejection of recommendations to end criminalization of irregular entry, the use of "transit zones", the detention of asylum seekers, and the revision of the national list of "safe countries". It expressed concern that legal and policy measures in Hungary continue to contradict international refugee standards. It stated that hundreds of asylum seekers remained in detention for months without having committed any crime, while recent legal amendments authorizing summary expulsion by police had enabled unlawful push-back of thousands of people to Serbia. It welcomed Hungary's acceptance of a recommendation to strengthen special police network for hate crimes and the partial acceptance of a recommendation to adopt a hate crime investigation protocol to ensure that victims had effective access to remedy.

563. Human Rights Watch stated that Hungary's UPR rightly reflected a large number of human rights concerns, including hostility towards media and civil society, the government actions that comprise the independence of the judiciary and the government's record on investigating domestic violence. It deeply regretted that Hungary rejected recommendations to repeal the law that introduces "transit zones" at the border and a list of "safe countries", and that it dismissed concerns on the credible allegations of use of excessive force against migrants and refugees, despite sharp increase in the cases of excessive force and brutal beatings on migrants and asylum seekers during pushbacks to the Serbian border. It considered disgraceful to see the Hungarian government accepting recommendations to combat hate speech, while the Hungarian government and high-ranking officials had openly fuelled anti-migrant rhetoric.

564. The International Bar Association welcomed Hungary's efforts to tackle inefficiencies in the ordinary courts, but at the same time urged the Government to review the procedure for the selection, appointment and promotion of judges to ensure that both the independence and the appearance of independence are guaranteed. It called on Hungary to respect judicial security of tenure and freedom of expression. It noted the government's measures to reduce and implement alternative measures to pre-trial detention, but urged a reinstatement of a *de jure* limit on pre-trial detention. It was encouraged by the acceptance of the recommendation to improve dialogue and public consultation with civil society, including on human rights legislation, and urged that such consultation be broad and inclusive and that the Government ensures a safe and enabling environment for organisations.

565. Federatie van nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit highlighted the reform of the Criminal Code which includes sexual orientation and gender identity in its hate speech and hate crime provisions. It stated that the Hungarian Government did not consult the thematic working group on lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender and inter-sex (LGBTI) rights which makes part of the Roundtable of the Inter ministerial Human Rights Working Group on its decision on the UPR recommendations. It urged the Government to work and implement a comprehensive strategy and action plan against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, formulate a quick, transparent and accessible legal procedure on legal gender recognition based on self-determination, forward equality in the field of employment and eliminate discrimination against same-sex couples and their children.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

566. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 221 recommendations received, 189 enjoy the support of Hungary, while 20 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another 12 recommendations, indicating which parts of those recommendations were supported and which parts were noted.

567. In its closing statement, Hungary thanked States and non-governmental organizations for the open UPR dialogue. It remained committed to the promotion and protection of human rights, paid full attention to the recommendations issued and thanked the encouragement to enhance its efforts on several issues. It reiterated the policy of zero tolerance to xenophobia and racism, anti-Semitic and anti-Roma statements were officially denounced by the Government and triggered legislative revisions. It also reiterated that Hungary remained committed to protect the rights of refugees and that the Hungarian procedure to identify persons entitled to international protection was in compliance with human rights standards.

568. The delegation finally stated that the work of the Human Rights Council had to shift from declaration to implementation at the national level. Special procedures and mechanisms need to be given access to all countries. Hungary aimed to lead by example in this respect.

Papua New Guinea

569. The review of Papua New Guinea was held on 6 May 2016 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 Papua New Guinea in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/3).

570. At its 22nd, on 22 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea (see section C below).

571. The outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/10), the views of Papua New Guinea 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/33/10/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

572. The Representative of Papua New Guinea recalled that at the 25th Session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), held in May 2016, Papua New Guinea presented its UPR report. It was the second time in its young history to have submitted a UPR report, demonstrating thus the value that Papua New Guinea places in the UPR process as a monitoring and balance mechanism on the progress of realization of human rights.

573. The report that was delivered then, outlined the human rights situation in Papua New Guinea, including what the country has achieved in terms of key enabling policies and

legislations, best practices as well as the challenges facing Papua New Guinea in its endeavour to improve human rights conditions.

574. The interactive dialogue that followed then the presentation shaped the 161 recommendations that were formulated for Papua New Guinea to consideration.

575. The Representative of Papua New Guinea was pleased to report that the recommendations were considered very seriously and framed the basis on which the national consultations were conducted. The national consultations involved relevant Government agencies and stakeholders, which provided the information to formulate the positions of Papua New Guinea presented before the Human Rights Council in the form of an Addendum for the Council members to consider and approve.

576. According to the Representative of Papua New Guinea, the Members of the Council could note that the reaction of Papua New Guinea to the recommendations was very positive, with support for the majority of the recommendations received, as well as taking good note of some that requires further work on their part.

577. The Government of Papua New Guinea remained committed to promote human rights and uphold its international obligations as a State member to the United Nations. Collectively, the Papua New Guinea has made steady progress by way of policy and legislation formulation to address human rights issues. They were however, very much aware of the challenges that still remain in the enforcement of related policies and laws. Approving the position taken by Papua New Guinea as it relates to the 161 recommendation, Papua New Guinea will encourage, support and indeed re-energise efforts by the key stakeholders and country as a whole, to continue to strive for the improvement of human rights condition in Papua New Guinea.

578. The Representative of Papua New Guinea thanked the President and the members of the Human Rights Council, as well as the Secretariat of its work and support.

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

579. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea, 12 delegations made statements.

580. Nigeria commended the continued commitment of Papua New Guinea to constructively engage with the UPR mechanism and Special Procedures mandate holders. Nigeria also acknowledged the commitment of Papua New Guinea to combat violence against women and girls as well as gender violence at all levels. Nigeria commended willingness to consider ratification of human rights treaties within the context of its resources and priorities. Nigeria was optimistic that the continued engagement of the UPR process by Papua New Guinea will yield more successful results in future.

581. Pakistan appreciated the decision of Papua New Guinea to accept the majority of the recommendations received, and wished them success in their implementation. Pakistan welcomed the process undertaken by Papua New Guinea to ratify various human rights instruments, including ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its implementation through the National Disability Policy (2015-2025), and considering ratification of the Convention Against Torture. Pakistan appreciated various legislative, policy and institutional measures taken by Papua New Guinea for ensuring realization of the rights of women and girls, and children, and noted that the Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons, pending Cabinet approval, would be a positive development.

582. Sierra Leone noted Papua New Guinea's key national priorities. It considered that the initiatives to provide free primary healthcare, as well as human rights training to its law enforcement officers, as positive developments which should be applauded. Sierra Leone

encouraged efforts of Papua New Guinea to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, and encouraged it to continue to collaborate with its regional partners and to seek the technical assistance from OHCHR, in order to meet its human rights obligations and commitments.

583. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) congratulated Papua New Guinea for its efforts to address human rights abuses and in particular gender based violence, through the adoption and implementation of various policies and legislation. However, UN Women also noted that the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission is still pending, and encouraged the countries to consider establishing it as a matter of priority. UN Women referred to the findings of three special rapporteurs, and encouraged the country to submit its report to the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. It confirmed its commitment to continue providing support to initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

584. UNICEF appreciated the adoption and gazetting of the Child Protection Act (2015) and the Juvenile Justice Act (2014). UNICEF called for the speedy establishment of the Child and Family Services Council and allocation of resources to provide services to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, and exploitation of children. UNICEF recognized efforts to improve health services across the country. However, it reiterated its concern about the low level of birth registration and urged the government to invest adequate funding and human resources to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus. While welcoming positive measures, UNICEF called on Papua New Guinea to establish a decentralized registration system through close collaboration with health and faith-based organizations.

585. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged efforts undertaken for Papua New Guinea to implement the UPR recommendations supported. It noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela underscored the free registration policy, introduced in 2012, to achieve universal access to compulsory education, making progress in equal access of students at free primary school level. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela invited the Human Rights Council to recognize Papua Guinea's efforts to comply with the UPR recommendations supported and its will and determination to attend this goal.

586. Algeria commended Papua New Guinea's efforts to promote human rights in this country in particular those aimed at ensuring free education and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities. Algeria noted that the country has also created sexual violence and family support centres. Algeria welcomed the cooperation of Papua New Guinea with the UPR mechanism and its acceptance of the vast majority of recommendations formulated. Algeria wished every success to Papua New Guinea in the implementation of recommendations supported.

587. China welcomed Papua New Guinea's constructive engagement with UPR and appreciated its commitment to implement accepted recommendations. China thanked Papua New Guinea for accepting recommendations including implementation of a national strategy to prevent and respond to gender violence; improvement of medical and health services; and reduction of child mortality rate. China acknowledged progress in protecting children rights, gender equality, combating domestic violence, maternity care and combating human trafficking. China called on the international community to continue its financial and technical support and capacity building to help Papua New Guinea to tackle human rights challenges.

588. Cuba acknowledged progress made by Papua New Guinea in the human rights area such as the Law to protect the family, the Law on Juvenile Justice, the Law amending the Penal Code (2014), the National Policy on Disabilities, the establishment of the

Independent Commission to Fight against Corruption, and its leadership in the sphere of climate change. Cuba thanked Papua New Guinea for having supported its two recommendations, aimed at improving the protection of the environment in relation with the Plan “Vision 2050” and other development plans. Cuba invited Papua New Guinea to continue adopting measures aimed at improving gender equality in the country.

589. Fiji commended the decision of the Supreme Court on the closure of Manus Island and encouraged Papua New Guinea’s to continue to take concrete and effective measures to implement the decision. Fiji applauded Papua New Guinea’s efforts towards ensuring the protection of the rights of victims of domestic violence under the 2013 Family Protection Act, as well as the steps taken on the establishment of the Family and Sexual Violence Units to ensure equal and substantive access to justice for all victims specially women and girls. Fiji encouraged Papua New Guinea to continue providing training to its law enforcement agencies on the provision of the Family Protection Act, in order to guarantee its effective implementation; and remained ready to partner and assist the county on such matters.

590. Indonesia welcomed continued commitment of Papua New Guinea in advancing the promotion and protection of human rights. Indonesia noted the implementation of national priorities to ensure access to health, education, economic growth, rule of law and infrastructure as fundamental rights of citizens. Indonesia noted with appreciation the support to recommendations such as ratification of the Convention Against Torture, establishing of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, the establishment of a victim and witness protection agency and cross-bordering issues.

591. Maldives welcomed that Papua New Guinea embarked on implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and other global agreements, strategies and policies, taking into account the inherent vulnerabilities and challenges of being a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). It commended the country’s commitment to ensuring the fundamental and inherent rights of citizens are protected. Maldives were encouraged by the country’s commitment to finalize the establishment of a national human rights institution that is independent and empowered to provide national leadership and monitoring of the domestic human rights situation. It welcomed Papua New Guinea’s cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

592. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea, three other stakeholders made statements.

593. Franciscans International commended Papua New Guinea’s efforts in the protection and promotion of human rights for its citizens. They also welcomed the Supreme Court’s decision to close the Manus Island Detention Centre for asylum seekers. They recommended Papua New Guinea’s to ensure that all primary and secondary schools develop child protection policies and implement them, including for children with disabilities; arrest and convict all persons involved in sorcery accusations, especially those that lead to violence against those accused; monitor, review regularly and report publicly on the operations of extractive industries, to ensure that the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are being followed.

594. Amnesty International (AI) welcomed Papua New Guinea’s acceptance of recommendations to implement the Family Protection Act. They were concerned that despite legislation adopted, very little has been done to address the substantial level of gender-based violence and gender inequality faced by women and girls in the country. Some sectors of the population are particularly risked at discrimination and human rights abuses. AI called on Papua New Guinea to address all cultural practices that discriminate

against women and girls and implement protection laws. AI noted the persistence of police abuses such as torture and ill treatment and unlawful use of force and firearms; and that accountability mechanisms are weak. AI was encouraged noting that Papua New Guinea has supported recommendations to end excessive use of force by security officials.

595. Human Rights Watch (HRW), while welcoming positive developments, noted few genuine improvements for victims of human rights violations in Papua New Guinea. HRW noted that despite PNG's commitments in 2011, police abuses remained rampant. Of particular concern was the use of unlawful force by police during arrest, interrogation, and pre-trial detention, sometimes resulting in death. HRW noted alarming rates of gender-based violence despite the adoption of the Family Protection Law. Survivors of gender-based violence face barriers in obtaining protection and there has been little improvement in justice for women victims of violence. Impunity continued for perpetrators on cases of sorcery accusations. Despite the Supreme Court's decision, Papua New Guinea had not taken significant steps to close it.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

596. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 161 recommendations received, 108 enjoy the support of Papua New Guinea, and 53 are noted.

597. The Representative of Papua New Guinea thanked the member of the Human Rights Council for its support during the UPR process and to protect and promote human rights. Indeed, Papua New Guinea faced challenges in their attempts to ensure implementation of the inspiring human rights ideals. Papua New Guinea, in particular, noted the support of member countries in the Asia-Pacific region as well as their development partners. They will work together in many ways to support each other and address the challenges that they faced.

Tajikistan

598. The review of Tajikistan was held on 6 May 2016 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 Tajikistan in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TJK/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TJK/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TJK/3).

599. At its 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Tajikistan (see section C below).

600. The outcome of the review of Tajikistan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/11), the views of Tajikistan 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/33/11/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

601. The delegation of Tajikistan stated that the Government supported majority of recommendations put forward during the working group of the universal periodic review held in May, 2016. The position of the Government on those recommendations was discussed with representatives of civil society.

602. The Government had paid special attention to the rights of persons with disabilities. A law on social protection of persons with disabilities had been adopted in 2010. The Government had been taking measures to bring its legislation in line with the provisions of the Convention and to develop mechanism for the implementation of the Convention. The Government had been also planning to develop minimum standards for the provision of various services to persons with disabilities. Therefore, the Government supported those recommendations that called for the ratification of the Convention. After the completion of this process, the Government would consider a possibility of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

603. While noting several measures taken towards the abolition of the death penalty, including the reforms of the Criminal Code and the establishment of a moratorium on the death penalty, the Government supported recommendations to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

604. The Government supported recommendations to eliminate discrimination against persons belonging to religious minorities and to bring the law on freedom of conscience and religious organisations into conformity with the international human rights standards. The Constitution guaranteed everyone the right to freely choose and manifest his or her religion or belief. The newly adopted law on freedom of conscience and religious organisations was in conformity with international human rights law and provided more simplified registration procedures for the religious organisations than the previous law and provided the right to religious education.

605. The Government put emphasis on the development and implementation of national plan of actions in order to ensure a comprehensive approach towards the protection and promotion of human rights. Since its first review, Tajikistan had submitted periodic reports to six treaty bodies in order to implement its international human rights obligations. To this end, the Government had thoroughly reviewed all the recommendations issued by those human rights mechanisms, in close cooperation with representatives of civil society. Various national action plans had been developed for their implementation. Having above mentioned into account, the Government supported recommendations to develop and implement a comprehensive national action plan for human rights.

606. The domestic legislation prohibited all forms of discrimination. Equality between women and men had been guaranteed. The Criminal Code included criminal liability for direct and indirect discrimination based on sex, race, ethnicity or nationality, residence, language, social origin, religion, political affiliation and opinion and property. Therefore, the Government supported a recommendation to adopt a comprehensive law to combat discrimination.

607. Tajikistan had paid special attention to the promotion of the role of women in society and to ensure the gender balance. Tajikistan adopted a domestic violence prevention programme for 2014-2023 and 2014 and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Taking into account the above-mentioned facts, the Government supported recommendations to prevent discrimination and violence against women. The criminalisation of the domestic violence would be considered in the framework of forthcoming reform of the Criminal Code.

608. The delegation reported that Tajikistan had taken measures to combat trafficking in persons. A comprehensive programme to combat trafficking in persons for 2014-2016 had been developed and implemented. The act on combating trafficking in persons and providing assistance to victims had been adopted in 2014. Therefore, the Government supported a recommendation to allocate adequate resources for the identification of victims of trafficking in persons and the provision of appropriate services for them.

609. The delegation stated that the Constitution provided guarantees for effective judicial protection and everyone had been entitled to a fair trial by a competent, independent and impartial court established by law. No one could be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. The trial process of the members of the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan was conducted in line with domestic legislation and international treaties that were ratified by Tajikistan. In the pre-trial stage the members of the party were provided with access to lawyers and with other rights and guarantees that were envisaged in international law. None of the defenders were subject to torture or other illegal treatment by the law enforcement officers.

610. The Government supported recommendations to ensure fundamental legal and procedural safeguards to detainees from the outset of their deprivation of liberty, prevent the use of torture and ill-treatment of detainees.

611. Domestic legislation provided a comprehensive definition of torture in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. At the same time, the Government did not support the recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention at this stage as it considered important to bring its legislation on access to prisons and detention centres for interdependent monitoring in line with the Optional Protocol prior to its ratification.

612. The Government supported a recommendation regarding guarantees of lawyers to freely exercise their professional duties and to have unhindered access to their clients and freedom to represent their clients without threats from state or other actors. It considered that the recommendation had been already implemented.

613. In respect of a recommendation to grant access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to prisons and detention centres, the delegation explained that detention conditions met the minimum international legal standards for the protection of persons deprived of their liberty. Special boxes for complains, telephones and meeting rooms had been installed in the penitentiary system.

614. The delegation stated that the right to freedom of expression and press had been guaranteed in Tajikistan and therefore, it supported recommendations to ensure this right and considered them implemented. The Government supported also those recommendations regarding the rights to freedom of assembly and association.

615. Tajikistan had ratified the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. At the same time, the Government had not supported a recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure because it preferred to bring its legislation in conformity with the Optional Protocol and to study experiences of other countries that had been applying the provision of the Optional Protocol prior to its ratification.

616. As to the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the delegation stated that the domestic legislation did not include the term enforced disappearance, but it provided rights and guarantees to protect individuals from enforced disappearance.

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

617. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tajikistan, 16 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶⁴ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

618. The United States of America called upon Tajikistan to repeal legislation facilitating the blockage of Internet content and telecommunications, to cease harassment of human rights defenders and members of civil society organizations and to ensure that implementation of the Law on Public Associations is not used to harass non-governmental organisations through surprise inspections and burdensome information requests. It called on the Government to provide human rights defenders, including defence attorneys and other individuals detained as a result of their political activities, with fair and transparent trials.

619. India thanked Tajikistan for its response to 203 recommendations from 71 delegations, including its acceptance of one recommendation made by India, and commended Tajikistan for its receptive and constructive participation with the universal periodic review. India expressed belief that Tajikistan had benefited from participation in this process and that it would continue with its efforts to implement those recommendations that it had accepted.

620. Kyrgyzstan noted with appreciation that Tajikistan had supported recommendations put forward by Kyrgyzstan to improve the national legislation and work conditions of women, youth and persons with disabilities, and to carry out awareness raising programs to combat torture. It considered that the implementation of those recommendations would contribute to strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in Tajikistan.

621. Maldives commended Tajikistan for its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations put forth by 71 states, including 3 recommendations made by Maldives to end child marriages, to improve health care services and to ensure universal access to clean drinking water. Maldives urged Tajikistan to seek technical cooperation from international partners in order to expedite the implementation of recommendations and protect and promote human rights.

622. Nigeria noted that the implementation of accepted recommendations since the first universal periodic review and steps taken by Tajikistan towards achieving a successful outcome demonstrated the willingness of the Government to prioritize the promotion and protection of human rights.

623. Pakistan commended Tajikistan for accepting a majority of recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It appreciated Tajikistan's commitment to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights. Pakistan noted that constructive engagement and continued cooperation with human rights mechanisms, and the expanded mandate of the Commission for Human Rights would likely ensure human rights for all citizens of Tajikistan.

624. Paraguay commended Tajikistan for accepting its recommendation to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, indicating a key step towards compliance with international human rights standards. Paraguay noted that, in accordance with previous recommendations, Tajikistan had established procedures and allocated resources to identify and provide appropriate services

⁶⁴ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>

to victims of human trafficking, criminalized domestic violence and facilitated access to legal remedies for its victims. Paraguay offered technical cooperation to Tajikistan for the implementation of its accepted recommendations.

625. The Russian Federation noted that the majority of recommendations put forward during the review was supported by Tajikistan. It noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Government that were aimed at strengthening human rights institutions and mechanisms to ensure the realisation of human rights and freedoms. The experience of the Government from the first review would be used to further improve the legal framework.

626. Sierra Leone noted that two of its recommendations were accepted by Tajikistan, including a recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the accession of which was the subject of on-going legislative discussion. The formulation of the new development strategy and Tajikistan's approval of the United Nations Development Assistance for 2016-2020 were positive developments, however, Sierra Leone encouraged Tajikistan to implement a comprehensive national strategy for ending child marriages and eliminating child labour.

627. The Sudan noted with appreciation the adoption of the 2015-2017 judicial reform programme, which aimed to strengthen the judiciary and to increase the role of courts in protecting human rights and in ensuring the rule of law and access to justice, as well as the implementation of a programme to combat human trafficking for 2014-2016. It noted with satisfaction that Tajikistan had supported the majority of the recommendations put forward during the review.

628. Togo commended Tajikistan for its cooperation with the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and with special procedure mandate holders. It stated that the development of various national action plans to implement the recommendation stemming from various human rights mechanisms demonstrated the willingness of Tajikistan to promote and protect human rights. Togo noted with appreciation the new national development strategy, which was aimed to guarantee economic prosperity, socio-political stability and well-being of the population of Tajikistan.

629. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) encouraged the Government to ensure effective mechanisms for the implementation of laws and policies on the rights of women and gender equality, and to develop services to fully meet the needs of victims of domestic violence. The number of state-run crisis centres could be increased and shelters for the victims of domestic violence established and adequately funded. It encouraged the Government to adopt a comprehensive strategy on changing the patriarchal views and stereotypes that discriminated women and to boost its efforts towards achieving gender equality.

630. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about restrictions on political opposition and civil society. It encouraged Tajikistan to uphold freedoms of expression, association and assembly and ensure that all legislation adopted is in line with its international human rights obligations. It noted with regret that Tajikistan did not support several recommendations calling for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

631. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the efforts of the Government to implement the recommendations of the previous review. It noted with appreciation that the Government had allocated over seventy per cent of the state budget to address the social issues and had maintained free use of electricity and natural gas for its population. It commended Tajikistan for progress in this respect and encouraged the Government to continue the progress, by strengthening its social policies and directing them to its most needy sector of the population.

632. Afghanistan noted with appreciation the commitment of Tajikistan to the promotion and protection of human rights and that Tajikistan had ratified the main human rights instruments. It noted the implementation of the National Inclusive Education Police for Children with Special Needs for 2011-2015.

633. Belarus noted with appreciation that Tajikistan supported a large number of recommendations of the universal periodic review, including those that were put forward by Belarus. It welcomed the constructive approach of Tajikistan to the universal period review in order to strengthen its national capacity and expand its cooperation with the international community.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

634. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tajikistan, eight other stakeholders made statements. The statements of the stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶⁵ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

635. Jssor Youth Organization commended the acceptance of over 20 recommendations by Tajikistan on the rights of women. However, violence against women remained largely unrecorded and unreported. It expressed concern about sexual abuse against women and the lack of recognition about the existence of the problem in society. The Government should expand the implementation of its programme on the prevention of domestic violence in rural areas.

636. Action Canada for Population and Development noted the acceptance by Tajikistan recommendations to conduct human rights training for law enforcement agencies. Despite the efforts of the Government to prevent domestic violence, the legislation had not been in conformity with the international human rights standards. The absence of data collection by the police on cases of domestic violence resulted in the lack of information on the scale of this problem. It was concerned by the lack of due attention to the rights of sex workers during the review and about widespread violence and discrimination against people because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Action Canada for Population and Development urged the Government to develop and implement programs to prevent hate crimes, discrimination and violence, especially against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and sex workers.

637. The Organization for Defending Victims of Violence remained concerned about the ongoing human rights abuses against opposition activists in Tajikistan. The authorities had widened crackdown on the opposition and banned the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan, declaring it a terrorist organization. Hundreds of people landed behind bars for no reason other than for their peaceful political activities. Advocates representing political opponents were being arrested, imprisoned and harassed. The authorities had adopted a new law, requiring all lawyers to renew their legal licenses with the Ministry of Justice with possible intention to disbar lawyers who took on politically sensitive cases. The Organization urged the Government to end restrictions on the freedom of expression, association and the use of torture and ill treatment. No discrimination should be made because of an individual's belief and political orientation, concluded the Organisation for Defending Victims of Violence.

638. International Federation for Human Rights Leagues noted that Tajikistan did not support recommendations to ratify optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to adopt a

⁶⁵ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>

comprehensive anti-discrimination law, to create an independent national preventive mechanism and to ratify Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It noted that the efforts of the Government to combat gender-based violence remained largely ineffective. It urged the Government to take concrete and immediate measures in order to guarantee the development of an independent civil society and to strengthen legislation with regard to domestic and gender-based violence, and to facilitate access of victims of such violence to legal remedies.

639. Article 19 stated that Tajikistan's engagement with the universal periodic review had taken place at a time when there had been ongoing assault on the right to freedom of expression and democratic freedoms. It expressed its regret that recommendations most relevant to those rights had been either rejected or accepted, with the heavy qualifier that they were already implemented. The crackdown on peaceful opposition had accelerated. Freedom of expression had not been protected online, nor in the print and broadcast media. Tajikistan continued to block access to independent news websites and social media sites. Though defamation had been decriminalised, 'insult' of the President and state officials remained a criminal offence. Civil defamation lawsuits had been used to stifle independent media reporting.

640. Human Rights Watch stated that the political crackdown against the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan and other critics had intensified. Authorities have arrested, imprisoned, and tortured members of the political opposition. It subjected them to an unfair trial, behind closed doors, marred by serious violations of due process and credible allegations of torture or ill-treatment in pre-trial detention. At the same time, Tajikistan accepted the recommendation to respect the right to a fair trial. Human Rights Watch noted the acceptance of many recommendations by Tajikistan to combat domestic violence against women and children. It urged Tajikistan to commit to full implementation of the 2013 law on the prevention of family violence and ensure that victims of domestic violence receive adequate protection and services, and that those responsible for abuses are held accountable.

641. Lawyers for Lawyers welcomed the acceptance by Tajikistan some of the recommendations made at the universal periodic review regarding the administration of justice and the independence of the legal profession. It called on the Government to implement the recommendations to refrain from and prevent any executive interference with lawyers' conduct of their professional duties. It called upon the Government to guaranty unhindered access of lawyers to their clients, freedom to represent their clients without threats from state or other actors and that such threats are promptly investigated not only in paper and legislation but in practice. Lawyers for Lawyers encouraged Tajikistan to provide exclusive control to the Union of Lawyers over lawyer's admission to and removal from practice. It urged the Government to release the lawyers that have been prosecuted in relation to their professional activities as attorneys, and to have respect for the right to a fair trial for the lawyers that are currently subjected to criminal offences.

642. Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik noted with appreciation that Tajikistan supported a recommendation to remove the reservation on article 8 and 9 of the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It noted an increase in the practice of temporary marriage in Tajikistan. Although early child marriage was forbidden in law, however, it appeared that fine penalty was not enough to stop it. Unregistered early marriages, with a possibility of religious a quick divorce procedure, left girls with no rights. It recommended that Tajikistan prevent divorce without court decisions.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

643. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 203 recommendations received, 153 enjoyed the support of Tajikistan, while 45 were noted. Additional clarification was provided on another 5 recommendations, indicating clearly which part of those recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

644. In conclusion, the delegation of Tajikistan stated that the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations put forward during the review had demonstrated the readiness and willingness of the Government to further promote and protect human rights in the country. The implementation of those recommendations would require considerable efforts of the Government, which would continue its cooperation with the international community in this process. The delegation expressed its appreciation to all participants of the review for their valuable contribution and assistance.

United Republic of Tanzania

645. The review of the United Republic of Tanzania was held on 12 May 2016 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 United Republic of Tanzania in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/3).

646. At its 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania (see section C below).

647. The outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/12), the views of the United Republic of Tanzania 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/33/12/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

648. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by Honourable Professor Sifuni Ernest Mchome, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, stated that the second universal periodic review was approached with an open mind and spirit during the constructive dialogue with States. The delegation thanked, once again, those States for their active contribution to this dialogue.

649. Following the review, consultations were held with both State and Non-State Actors from both sides of the Union on all the recommendations that had been received, in accordance with the principle of broad based consultations which guides the Universal Periodic Review. The outcome of those consultations has led to the position taken on the recommendations that were being presented.

650. The accepted recommendations were in line with areas identified in the National Report and in compliance with the Constitution, policies and laws of the land, and were reflective of on-going Government initiatives. The thematic areas of the recommendations

relate to international human rights instruments; the Constitution making process; violence against women and children; the National Human Rights Institution; rights of persons with disabilities; rights of the elderly; free and fair elections; environmental protection; land rights; access to water; health and education; freedom of association and expression; anti-corruption measures; access to justice; prison conditions; the sustainable development goals Agenda 2030; international cooperation; human rights training for law enforcement officers; anti-discrimination; the National Human Rights Action Plan; and adherence of national laws to international human rights standards.

651. Four recommendations relating to gender discrimination with regard to the minimum age for marriage, as well as early and forced marriages, which were initially accepted at the review, have since been rejected. Those recommendations could not be accepted in light of a Constitutional Petition on these issues being under consideration by the Court of Appeal. The Law of Marriage Act, 1971, which governs these issues, has been the subject of protracted debate touching on religious, cultural and traditional practices. The delegation emphasised that the United Republic of Tanzania does not condone or sanction forced marriage.

652. A recommendation, relating to persons with albinism, which was initially accepted in its entirety at the review, has since been accepted in part. All aspects of the recommendation have been accepted, save for the element of reparation to victims of attacks.

653. The National Human Rights Institution will continue to be strengthened through the allocation of financial, human and logistical resources based on national capacity and the national budget.

654. Poverty reduction and development will continue to be addressed through a human rights based approach to development as the sustainable development goals are being incorporated into the National 5-year Development Plan. Anti-corruption measures continue to be implemented with a view to accelerating development. In this regard, a division of the High Court was established in July 2016 to try corruption and economic crimes cases.

655. Those recommendations that were rejected pertain to issues that were contrary to the Constitution, policies and laws of the land, as well as religious and cultural beliefs. They related to abolition of the death penalty; same sex relations; a single anti-discrimination legislation on inheritance, succession and land rights issues; marital rape; indigenous peoples rights; issuance of a standing invitation for special procedures; and access to work and freedom of movement for asylum seekers and refugees. Also, recommendations with several issues some being acceptable and others not acceptable were not accepted by the State.

656. The delegation stated that there were no indigenous people in the United Republic of Tanzania, as defined by the United Nations and by the African Union. The country's position is that all Tanzanians of African descent are indigenous.

657. Refugees and asylum seekers were regulated by the Refugee Policy and the Refugee Act (No. 9 of 1998) both of which comply with international law and there was no need to re-address those matters. Further, refugee issues require a global solution and collaboration between states.

658. Recommendations calling for a single anti-discrimination legislation which encompasses a range of issues such as inheritance, succession, land rights and economic empowerment all in one piece of legislation were also rejected. There are various pieces of legislation on these issues and which promote the rights and welfare of women and there is no imminent need to articulate the various issues into a single piece of legislation.

659. Recommendations relating to same sex relations were rejected as they were contrary to the laws, moral, religious and traditional norms. Further, the concept of marital rape requires further analysis as the Tanzanian communities do not believe that there could be marital rape.

660. Three recommendations which were initially rejected at the review have since been accepted. The first recommendation relates to widening the social welfare domain making it available to its beneficiaries. The second recommendation relates to increasing measures to counter homelessness and the lack of adequate and affordable housing especially for vulnerable people, including those living in poverty and single mothers, subject to resource availability. There were ongoing initiatives in the country such as the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) which seeks to enhance the livelihoods of single mothers in poverty stricken areas. Also, the social welfare system offers assistance to vulnerable people who are defined in the State as women, the elderly, children, persons with disabilities and people with HIV/AIDS. The third recommendation related to strengthening efforts to protect the rights of people with albinism, and other vulnerable and minority groups, as defined by the State.

661. Recommendations to amend the Cybercrimes Act and the Statistics Act both of 2015 were rejected. The Cybercrimes Act of 2015 was considered a good piece of legislation. Also, there were two ongoing Constitutional Petitions before the Courts challenging various provisions of the legislation. Any amendment to this legislation will be guided by court judgments that will be issued in those cases. The Statistics Act of 2015 was also considered good law.

662. The recommendation to facilitate the work of independent and pluralistic media, including citizen journalists was rejected. The media and citizens continue to enjoy their right to access information and freedom of expression which is guaranteed by Article 18 of the Constitution and relevant laws. However, the media continues to be regulated for the benefit of the institution and the citizens as part of good governance.

663. A recommendation to adopt through an inclusive process a revised Access to Information Act and Media Services Act was rejected. The Access to Information Act, 2016 has just been passed in the Parliamentary Session in September 2016 while the Media Services Bill, 2016 has also just undergone a first reading in that Session. Both the Act and the Bill had already undergone rigorous scrutiny by a wide spectrum of state and non-state stakeholders.

664. Also rejected, is the recommendation to incorporate provisions from the African Union's Maputo Protocol into national legislation, including women's right to medical abortion in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest and where the life of the mother or foetus is in danger. The Penal Code (Cap 16 of the laws) provides for lawful abortion only when the life of the mother is in danger. The issue of abortion carries cultural and religious sentiments and a national debate on the issue cannot be committed to at this juncture.

665. Two recommendations on birth registration have been accepted. In 2013, the under-5 birth registration programme had commenced in collaboration with the United Nations Children Fund. The programme is being implemented in two regions in the country and is soon to extend to other regions. Efforts will be made to expand the programme, as its resources permit.

666. The recommendation to amending the Traditional and Alternatives Medicine Act of 2002 was rejected. The recommendation to receive the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism was accepted as long as her mandate is exercised in accordance with the laws of the land. The recommendation to provide institutional and financial funding for CSO's was accepted in part. The recommendation on corporal punishment has been rejected.

667. The delegation confirmed that 131 recommendations were accepted, 2 recommendations accepted in part and 94 recommendations rejected.

668. The delegation reiterated the Government's key national priorities and commitments which appear in the National Report.

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

669. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania, 18 delegations made statements. Where delegation were unable to deliver their statements because of the time constraints, those statement, if available, are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council.⁶⁶

670. The Congo stated that the United Republic of Tanzania was committed to implementing the recommendations from the first review and noted the will demonstrated by the Government in establishing some institutions associated with the promotions and protection of human rights. The Congo called for technical assistance from the international community to assist the United Republic of Tanzania to implement the recommendations from the second review.

671. Côte d'Ivoire commended the interest demonstrated by the United Republic of Tanzania in the recommendations received and was convinced that they will be effective in making a strong contribution to the protection of human rights. It took positive note of the efforts to strengthen the rule of law and encouraged full cooperation with the international community.

672. Cuba acknowledged the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the significant increase of women in management positions, as well as the success of the Constitutional reform and the adoption of the national human rights action plan. Cuba was grateful that the United Republic of Tanzania has accepted two of the recommendations made by Cuba.

673. Djibouti highly appreciated the efforts made to promote and protect human rights, particularly the measures taken to protect the rights of person with albinism. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to continue to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation.

674. Egypt recalled with interest the positive steps taken by the Government for the improvement of human rights in all areas, including the adoption of a new Constitution and of legislation promoting human rights. It noted the acceptance of the two recommendations made by Egypt in relation to human rights training for law enforcement officers and to strengthen the penitentiary system.

675. Ethiopia noted with satisfaction the acceptance of a considerable number of recommendations including those recommendations made by Ethiopia. It commended the United Republic of Tanzania for its Development Vision 2025.

676. Haiti regretted that the Addendum to the Working Group Report with positions recommendations, voluntary commitments and responses by the United Republic of Tanzania was submitted late making it impossible to offer any analysis. It hoped the Government favourably received the majority of the recommendations, including the six recommendations made by Haiti.

⁶⁶ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

677. India commended the United Republic of Tanzania for the receptive and constructive participation in the UPR mechanism. The review reflected the intense participation and engagement by peer countries resulting in 227 recommendations covering a range of human rights. The majority of the recommendations were accepted. India expressed the belief that the United Republic of Tanzania will continue in its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations.

678. Kenya stated that the United Republic of Tanzania had accepted 131 recommendations in addition to 107 recommendations accepted at the 2011 review. It noted the development of a national human rights action plan which will organize and structure efforts human rights and guarantee fundamental freedoms. Kenya encouraged the country to ratify and fully implement the remaining core international instruments to which it was not yet a party.

679. Latvia was pleased to note the renewed commitment that all journalists and media workers can carry out their work unhindered and free from violence. It noted the acceptance of many recommendations relating to domestic violence but regretted that marital rape was not qualified as criminal behaviour and encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to ensure that victims of such behaviour obtain redress. Latvia regretted that the recommendation to extend a standing invitation to Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council was not accepted.

680. Libya commended the outstanding efforts made by the United Republic of Tanzania with regard to promulgating legislation, reviewing existing legislation, increasing the minimum wages, establishing an HIV/AIDS fund, all of which reflect a positive interaction with the UPR process and the Government's key commitment to improving the human rights situation.

681. Maldives appreciated that United Republic of Tanzania had supported the three recommendations made by Maldives and was greatly encouraged by the country's commitment to continue improvements in access to safe drinking water, as well as in the areas of early and forced marriages and albinism. It welcomed the adoption of policies on education, social protection and human trafficking. It urged the allocation of adequate resources to tackle the effects of climate change, especially on food security.

682. Mali was pleased to note the efforts undertaken by the United Republic of Tanzania to implement the recommendations accepted during the first review despite the difficult economic context. It highlighted the progress made in terms of equality and non-discrimination in all its forms, as well as combating witchcraft and ratifying international human rights conventions. Mali encouraged the international community to continue its support to the United Republic of Tanzania.

683. Nigeria acknowledged the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations which it considered to be a bold commitment. This demonstrated the readiness of the Government in making the promotion and protection of human rights paramount. Nigeria acknowledged the efforts by the Government to promote human rights, especially the programmes to combat poverty.

684. Pakistan appreciated the acceptance by the United Republic of Tanzania of many of the recommendations, and for the review other recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It noted the positive legislative and institutional measures that had been introduced in recent years and appreciated the step taken to empower women, ensure the rights of children, and promote labour rights.

685. The Republic of Korea stated that although the United Republic of Tanzania did not support the recommendation made by the Republic of Korea to extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, the country saw this mechanism as

an important tool for the promotion and protection of human rights. The recommendations will contribute to the improvement of human rights, even those that have not been supported.

686. Senegal welcomed the acceptance of most of the recommendations by the United Republic of Tanzania. It noted that the implementation of some of those recommendations had already commenced. Public policy in the area of social inclusion as well as the adoption and implementation of national plans focused on health care, combating corruption, the prevention and elimination of violence against women and children are praise worthy, particular as they cover the concerns that had been raised.

687. Sierra Leone noted that the two recommendations it had made were accepted by the United Republic of Tanzania. It also noted the anti-corruption action plans, as well as other action plans including the one on the elimination of violence against women. It encouraged legislative measures to establish a minimum age of marriage and abolish child marriage; and accession to the Convention Against Torture and the International Covenant for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

688. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania, seven other stakeholders made statements.

689. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) highlighted measures taken to empower women and to address gender based violence including female genital mutilation. RADDHO expressed concern at early and forced marriage practices and persistent persecution and massacre of persons with albinism. It encouraged the Government to prosecute all cases of harmful traditional practices, to fully guarantee the rights to freedom of association, and to provide the Commission for Human Rights with additional resources.

690. Article 19 urged the United Republic of Tanzania to end the harassment of journalists reporting on malpractice and maladministration in public offices. It called on the State to amend the Cybercrimes Act to ensure the right to free expression and privacy, to adopt the Access to Information Bill, to abolish sedition offenses and to decriminalize defamation to be replaced by civil remedies.

691. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP) welcomed efforts by the United Republic of Tanzania to ensure human rights of women and people with albinism, but highlighted failures to guarantee freedoms of expression and association for journalists, political opponents, and human rights defenders challenging violations of land rights, civil and political rights, health related rights, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans-gender and inter-sex rights. EHAHRDP stated that media outlets faced censorship and intimidation and organizations threatened with de-registration for working on sexual orientation and gender identity issues.

692. Human Rights Watch (HRW) encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to ban corporal punishment in schools and to continue efforts to guarantee the right to education by eliminating policies that exclude pregnant and married girls and young mothers from secondary schools. HRW recommended that the State adopt a minimum marriage age of 18 and decriminalize consensual sex between young people. HRW urged the United Republic of Tanzania to reconsider its rejection of recommendation to protect vulnerable and minority" groups, specifically, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, from discrimination.

693. The Center for Reproductive Rights (CPR) expressed regret that the United Republic of Tanzania failed to accept the recommendation "to integrate into its national legislation

comprehensive reproductive rights including access to safe medical abortion in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest and where the life of the mother or fetus is in danger.” CPR noted that the inadequate access to safe abortion and post-abortion services contributed to 25 percent of maternal deaths and over 66,640 patients are treated for complications from unsafe-abortions each year.

694. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit-COC Nederland joined International Lesbian and Gay Association to express concern about the criminalization and continuous violence against Key Populations and called for the respect, protection, promotion, and fulfilment of their rights to health, freedom of association, opinion and expression. It also called for the government to implement the National Multi Sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS for Mainland Tanzania and the Guideline for Comprehensive Package for HIV interventions for Key Populations of 2014.

695. Jubilee Campaign and Christian Solidarity Worldwide expressed concern about restrictions on the right to freedom of religion and lack of related recommendations in the second UPR cycle. They noted increased discrimination and religious-motivated violence against Christian and Muslim communities throughout Tanzania, including the destruction of 19 churches in the north-western Kagera region in 2015, the looting, burning, and destruction of at least 20 churches in Zanzibar, and an attack on the Masjid Rahmani mosque in Mwanza in May 2016.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

696. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 227 recommendations received, 131 enjoy the support of the United Republic of Tanzania while 94 are noted. Two recommendations were supported in part with additional clarification provided by the United Republic of Tanzania indicating those parts of the recommendations that were supported and those parts that were noted.

697. The delegation expressed its appreciation for the comments, encouragement and support from the states. The Government will continue to address the remaining challenges in collaboration with all stakeholders. The universal periodic review process is a continuous process and therefore dialogue will continue to be conducted on those recommendations that have been rejected.

Antigua and Barbuda

698. The review of Antigua and Barbuda was held on 9 May 2016 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 Antigua and Barbuda in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/ATG/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/ATG/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/ATG/3).

699. At its 24th meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda (see section C below).

700. The outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/13), the views of Antigua and Barbuda 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.

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

701. The delegation of Antigua and Barbuda recalled that the Government was committed to empowering its citizens, and to promote and protect human rights. Even though Antigua and Barbuda was a small independent developing country, the Government did its best, with the limited resources at its disposal, to improve the quality of life of its citizens.

702. Antigua and Barbuda valued the recommendations it received. Regarding the many recommendations put forward on buggery laws the delegation indicated that, even though male that indulged in sexual relations were not prosecuted, the UPR process had triggered attention to the issue and it had become a topic for public discussion and awareness in the islands. The delegation believed that the public dialogue that had initiated was positive because it was a way of opening peoples' minds and shape their views. However, it considered that, once a topic like this one was in the public domain, it would take some time for things to change.

703. The delegation noted that another issue that had come to light with the UPR was the need to establish a human rights infrastructure in Antigua and Barbuda. The islands did not have a human rights board, policy or team, so that was something that the Government would have to look at and it would require technical assistance to set up a human rights body within the country.

704. In concluding, the delegation pointed out that the Government had to find a balance between its international obligations and its political and local needs. At the same time, Antigua and Barbuda reassured the Council about the Government's strong commitment to its human rights obligations.

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

705. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda, nine delegations made statements.

706. China welcomed the spirit of cooperation of Antigua and Barbuda with the work of the UPR mechanism. It also acknowledged the Government's attempts to implement the recommendations it accepted during the second review, including recommendations to fight domestic violence and promote gender equality. China also appreciated the success achieved by the country in guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities and children. China was ready to support the country as it continued to spread economic and social development and work to eradicate poverty. China invited the international community to continue to provide technical and other assistance to the country and help it to promote human rights.

707. Cuba recognized the efforts of Antigua and Barbuda to follow up the recommendations of the UPR and considered it as a sign of the political will of the authorities in the promotion and protection of human rights. Cuba welcomed the amendments to the Laws on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and on Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants; the adoption of laws relating to children and families, and the programs on economic, social and cultural rights. Cuba invited the international community to provide the necessary resources and technical assistance that may be requested by Antigua and Barbuda on human rights.

708. Maldives was pleased that, out of 115 recommendations, Antigua and Barbuda accepted 37, including 2 it put forward regarding the implementation of the Law against Domestic Violence and on appropriation of more resources for the advancement of health-care services. Maldives commended Antigua and Barbuda for the legislative measures taken to protect children and families and urged the Government to reach out to its international partners, including OHCHR, for assistance with the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

709. Nicaragua praised the institutional enhancements and legal reforms adopted by Antigua and Barbuda to improve the human rights situation of its people, particularly children, adolescents and persons with disabilities. Nicaragua highlighted the adoption of the law on juvenile justice, the reform of the law on child adoptions and the improvement of the legislation on prevention of trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Nicaragua encouraged the Government to implement the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review and, when necessary, to rely on international assistance and cooperation.

710. Sierra Leone noted the ongoing efforts undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda to combat violence against women and children. Similarly it noted the commitment of the Government to address trafficking in persons, through its 2015 Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling Acts. Sierra Leone appreciated that, as a small island State, Antigua and Barbuda was faced with various implementation and technical expertise constraints, and in this regard, it commended the efforts of the country to find viable solutions through regional partnerships that would better enable it to meet its long term socio-economic commitments and its human rights obligations.

711. UNICEF, on behalf of the United Nations Sub-Regional Team for Barbados and the Organization of the Caribbean States noted that after accepting the first cycle UPR recommendations to establish a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles, Antigua and Barbuda chose not to accept similar recommendations from the second cycle. UNICEF urged the Government to continue moving toward the establishment of an NHRI consistent with its earlier position. UNICEF noted that violence against women was a serious human rights concern and commended the Government for adopting an Action Plan to end Gender-Based Violence and encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to continue working towards its implementation with the support of United Nations Women. UNICEF urged the Government to submit its overdue report to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to establish an institutionalized, permanent mechanism to coordinate the implementation of human rights recommendations and to ensure the timely submission of treaty body reports.

712. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Antigua and Barbuda had showed its commitment with human rights through the constructive approach it took during its second UPR review. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed that Antigua and Barbuda had acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and praised the plans and social programs of the Government to reduce poverty. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged the Government to further work in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population and, in particular, to strengthen its social policies.

713. The Bahamas noted that Antigua and Barbuda had supported 37 of the 115 recommendations it received, including a number of them related to technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen human rights monitoring and reporting. The Bahamas welcomed that the Government had also accepted recommendations in relation to poverty alleviation, the promotion of universal access to education, the combat against domestic violence and empowering women. The Bahamas trusted that the full implementation of all accepted recommendations would serve to further strengthening the human rights architecture in the country. The Bahamas encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to continue its positive trajectory, despite the inherent challenges, constraints and vulnerabilities it faced.

The Bahamas concluded by calling on the international community to lend support to the country in these efforts.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

714. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda, one other stakeholder made a statement.

715. Action Canada for Population and Development acknowledged the stated commitment of the Government to combat violence and discrimination against the LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-gender and inter-sex) community but indicated that there was no concrete evidence yet of such commitment. For instance, 13 UPR recommendations related to LGBTI persons were not supported by Antigua and Barbuda. Action Canada urged the Government to accept technical assistance to fulfil the afore-mentioned commitment and to issue a standing invitation to all special procedures. Action Canada noted that other Caribbean States had advanced in amending legislation to respect the rights of LGBTI persons. It mentioned that the Bahamas had decriminalized sexual relations between persons of the same sex 25 years ago; Saint Lucia had incorporated in 2006 in its Labour Code a protection from dismissal based on sexual orientation; and Barbados updated, in January 2016, its domestic violence legislation extending protection to same-sex partners. Action Canada considered, thus, that the legal protection of the LGBTI community was feasible for small Caribbean States and offered its technical support to the Government on that endeavour.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

716. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 115 recommendations received, 37 enjoy the support of Antigua and Barbuda and 78 are noted.

717. Antigua and Barbuda thanked the intervening delegations for their constructive suggestions and comments which were most appreciated because they served as a guide and focus in the Government's endeavours to improve the human rights situation. The recommendations, the delegation reiterated, were also highly appreciated because they had contributed to opening a public dialogue regarding important human rights issues.

718. The delegation welcomed that some intervening Governments had mentioned the positive steps taken to adopt the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The delegation announced that a resolution had passed in the House of Representatives in the period between the UPR of Antigua and Barbuda and the adoption of the report in the Council.

719. In acknowledging the comments by Action Canada for Population and Development on the need to protect the lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-gender and inter-sex community, the delegation pointed out that every person living in Antigua and Barbuda was entitled to the protection established by the Constitution and regretted that this issue of violence and discrimination against specific vulnerable groups, unfortunately, affected all countries, and not only the Caribbean. The Government was ready and open to receive any assistance and proposals the intervening organization would be able to provide on this issue.

720. Regarding the remarks by UNICEF concerning the need for a national human rights institution, the delegation welcomed them as well, and reiterated that the Government was open to take them on board. The delegation was in dialogue with Caribbean colleagues who were assisting in this issue. The Government was also ready to welcome the assistance of the United Nations team in the Caribbean and OHCHR.

721. On the subject of child care legislation, the delegation indicated that it was already adopted and entered into force on 1 September 2016. In particular, the Government had undertaken to raise the age of criminal responsibility for children from 8 to 12 years.

722. The delegation concluded by reiterating its appreciation for the opportunity to hear what delegations had to share on how the human rights situation in Antigua and Barbuda can improve.

Swaziland

723. The review of Swaziland was held on 10 May 2016 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 Swaziland in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SWZ/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SWZ/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SWZ/3).

724. At its 24th meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Swaziland (see section C below).

725. The outcome of the review of Swaziland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/14), the views of Swaziland 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/33/14/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

726. The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Edgar Hillary, presented Swaziland's position on the recommendations received during its second review to the Human Rights Council. It was recalled that during the review in May 2016, Swaziland had received 181 recommendations, of which 88 had been supported, 7 considered to be already implemented or in the process of implementation, 14 had been noted and 72 were to be examined and the responses provided during the adoption of the outcome at the Human Rights Council. Following extensive in-country consultations, Swaziland accepted 36 recommendations and noted 36 so that, in total, 131 recommendations out of 181 had been accepted.

727. The delegation provided additional information on prison conditions, noting that the State was rehabilitating dilapidated correctional facilities and constructing new ones. All correctional facilities had clinics, manned with Matrons and Nutritionists and all offenders were provided with three meals per day. Furthermore, the Department of Correctional Services had medical doctors on permanent staff. All such centres were administered in accordance the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules on the Treatment of Prisoners.

728. Additional information was provided on noted recommendations. With regard to the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the delegation highlighted that, even though this recommendation did not enjoy its support, Swaziland did not carry out capital punishment and would not do so in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, it was recalled that though the recommendation to

abolish or adopt a moratorium on the death penalty had been noted by Swaziland and the death penalty was lawful, no one had been executed since 1983.

729. The delegation indicated that though the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Member of their Families did not enjoy the support of Swaziland, the country's Constitution and labours laws adequately protected the rights of migrants and their families.

730. With regard to the recommendation to allow women to transmit their nationality to their children, Swaziland indicated that though it appreciated the spirit in which it had been made, these recommendations had been noted as their implementation would require amendments to the Constitution and further consultations with the public would be required.

731. On the recommendation to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, the delegation reported that the Education Sector Policy already prohibited corporal punishment in schools, and that, with regard to children in conflict with the law, the Child Protection and Welfare Act of 2012 had abolished whipping as a sentence.

732. The delegation then provided further observations with regard to accepted recommendations. It was indicated that Swaziland would adopt without further delay the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill and take measures to abolish practices that are harmful to women. Consultations with all stakeholders were ongoing. On early marriages, the delegation reported that the Marriage Act was being amended and that the Draft Bill provided 21 years as the marriageable age for both boys and girls. With regard to forced labour, the delegation recalled that Section 17(2) of the Constitution provided that "A persons shall not be required to perform forced labour" and that this provision was being implemented and observed.

733. The delegation recalled that it had accepted recommendations on freedom of expression, association and assembly noting that the Constitution of Swaziland guarantees these rights. Since Swaziland's review in May 2016, the Public Order Bill was approved by cabinet and tabled before the House of Assembly by the Prime Minister. The parliamentary portfolio committee of the Prime Minister's office had invited members of the public to participate in the law making process by making submissions on the contents of the Bill.

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

734. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Swaziland, 18 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶⁷ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

735. The Sudan commended Swaziland's efforts to promote and protect the human rights of its citizens and appreciated the enactment of comprehensive legislation to protect children in 2012, which will provide protection for children from abuse and promote their best interests, as well as the Free Primary Education Act. It noted with satisfaction that Swaziland had accepted the majority of the recommendations it had received during the review, including the recommendations made by the Sudan.

736. Togo commended measures adopted by Swaziland to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable sectors of its population, notably by facilitating their access to safe drinking water and electricity. It encouraged Swaziland to take additional measures to provide care for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. It welcomed amendments to the Deeds

⁶⁷ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

Registry Act to allow women access to land. Togo invited the international community to intensify its support to Swaziland, in particular with regard to its sustainable development programme.

737. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed recent steps taken by the Government to amend the Suppression of Terrorism Act 2008. It urged Swaziland to take urgent steps to ensure the Swazi legal system meets the requirements of the United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; and to make the amendments to legislation to ensure that those Principles are adhered to and that the judiciary are effectively independent and impartial. It indicated that Swaziland should enact legislation to protect equality of rights for women.

738. The United States of America welcomed Swaziland's acceptance of its recommendations related to freedoms of association and peaceful assembly, an independent judiciary and the rights of women and children and urged the Government to take seriously its commitment to fully implement them. It remained concerned that the latest reforms of the Suppression of Terrorism Act continued to suppress individual's exercise of their freedoms of association and peaceful assembly and urged the Government to take seriously its commitment to carry out this recommendation, recognizing the role of a robust civil society.

739. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed Swaziland's open cooperation with the UPR mechanism. It noted the country's praiseworthy efforts to implement the recommendations it had received including the accession to Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol and the fact that it had adopted policies aimed at improving the quality of life of its people, in particular efforts to expand access to primary education. It encouraged the Government to continue its efforts for the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

740. Algeria welcomed measures adopted by Swaziland to promote human rights, particularly with regard to the fight against torture, the independence of the judiciary, and the protection of children. It congratulated Swaziland for its acceptance of the 131 recommendations, including those made by Algeria related to strengthening the freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly and combating gender-based violence and inequality between the sexes motivated by discriminatory traditional practices.

741. Angola congratulated Swaziland for its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations it had received during the review, including those it had made and encouraged the country to continue to cooperate with the Council's human rights mechanisms. It further encouraged Swaziland to continue its efforts to improve prison conditions and access to health care for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and malaria.

742. Botswana commended Swaziland for legislative measures taken for the protection of human rights, the enactment of the Child Protection and Welfare Act, and policy measures to address gender-based violence. It encouraged Swaziland to finalise the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill as this will go a long way in addressing cases of sexual violence and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.

743. Chad welcomed the improvement of the human rights situation in Swaziland resulting from the institutional framework put into place with the 2005 Constitution and the country's ratification of regional and international human rights instruments. It expressed the hope that its recommendations would be amongst those accepted. It recommended the adoption of the report by the Human Rights Council.

744. The Congo congratulated Swaziland for its implementation process of recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle. It commended Swaziland's ratification of key international human rights instruments and its commitment to submitting

its reports to the treaty bodies. It encouraged Swaziland to strengthen its efforts in the promotion of human rights by making the charter of fundamental right a reality for the population.

745. Cuba stated that despite the challenges mentioned in its report, Swaziland had made progress thanks to the measures adopted in various areas of society. It noted in particular, measures taken to improve gender equality and training in human rights for judicial officials. Cuba urged the international community to support Swaziland with regard to technical assistance and increasing capacity as identified in its report. It noted that Swaziland had accepted the majority of the recommendations it had received including those made by Cuba.

746. Egypt commended the considerable progress achieved in the field of human rights on a number of issues including legislative elections, ratification of international human rights instruments such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as capacity building seminars for judicial officials and the police. It noted with great satisfaction the acceptance of recommendations and in particular of those it had made. It urged Swaziland to continue its efforts to promote human rights.

747. Ethiopia noted with satisfaction Swaziland's acceptance of a considerable number of recommendations from the second UPR cycle, including the recommendations it had made relating to allocating adequate national funding for the response to HIV/AIDS and continuing to remove all barriers to access to primary education. It recommended the adoption of the UPR Outcome by the Human Rights Council.

748. Haiti congratulated Swaziland for having taken into consideration the recommendations relating to cooperation with civil society in the implementation of accepted recommendations; guaranteeing freedom of peaceful assembly and association by implementing the new Public Order Bill; taking measures to put an end to cultural practices that discriminate against children with disabilities, women and all persons living with HIV/AIDS. It encouraged Swaziland to request the support of United Nations specialized agencies as well as regional organizations in the implementation of its recommendations.

749. Kenya welcomed the acceptance by Swaziland of most of the recommendations it had received during the second UPR cycle, including those it had made. It encouraged Swaziland to continue implementing recommendations and to fully implement the remaining core international human rights treaties. It encouraged the Government and the Human Rights and Public Administration Commission of Swaziland to work closely with stakeholders on the implementation of their human rights obligations.

750. Libya welcomed Swaziland's determination to protect human rights in the country and to address existing challenges. It congratulated Swaziland for its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations it had received. It wished Swaziland success in the implementation of accepted recommendations and recommended the adoption of the report.

751. Maldives noted with appreciation that Swaziland had accepted 131 of the 181 recommendations it had received, noting in particular the acceptance of its recommendation to expedite the implementation of the National Disaster Management Act. It was encouraged by the strides in policy and in legislative reforms in addressing the challenges of gender-based violence. It further appreciated improvements in the healthcare sector and progress in ensuring access to safe drinking water for its people.

752. Nigeria expressed appreciation for measures already taken by Swaziland to improve the promotion and protection of human rights, including measures introduced to safeguard the lives and livelihood of the less privileged and of vulnerable groups, while keeping intact, mechanisms to accelerated economic growth and recovery.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

753. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Swaziland, six other stakeholders made statements.

754. The International Commission of Jurists expressed concern by the lack of implementation of recommendations accepted by Swaziland during the first UPR cycle, noting continuing issues relating to the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, lack of ratification of key international instruments and freedom of expression association and assembly. It called on Swaziland to accept and fully and promptly implement recommendations from this cycle relevant to: ensuring the independence and impartiality of the judiciary; ratifying and domesticating the international instruments accepted at the last cycle; aligning national laws with international standards to guarantee freedom of expression, association and assembly; enacting the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill into legislation.

755. Recontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) commended Swaziland's efforts to combat sexual violence and promote gender equality as well as efforts in healthcare particularly on HIV/AIDS, and to improve access to safe drinking water. It called on the Government to take further steps in promoting the independence of the Human Rights Commission, so that it may come into full compliance with the Paris Principles; to continue to strengthen gender equality legislation, and to accelerate the elimination of sexual violence through the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill. More should also be done to prevent torture and other human rights violations by law enforcement, and to guarantee the impartiality and independence of the judiciary.

756. CIVICUS was concerned there had been no consultation by the Government with civil society on the 72 pending recommendations. It called on the Government to implement recommendations to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights in particular those on cross-cutting issues such as the lifting of the ban on and full participation of political parties; the immediate enactment of the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill; allowing women to transmit their nationality to their children and their spouses and the decriminalization of same sex relations. Swaziland was also urged to ensure the full implementation of the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2012.

757. Amnesty International welcomed Swaziland's commitment to enact the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill and to bring existing legislation into conformity with obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and urged it to commit to a time-frame within which this will be accomplished. It called on Swaziland to urgently enact legislation that defines and criminalizes torture and stipulates effective measures to prevent and punish incidents of torture, as it committed to do in its first review. It appreciated Swaziland's commitment to amend the Suppression of Terrorism Act and the Sedition and Subversive Activities Act noting that similar commitments were made during Swaziland's 2011 review and remained unimplemented.

758. Human Rights Watch stated that the Government had made little progress implementing the recommendations it accepted during its first UPR review and that there had been no progress on essential rights reforms that Swaziland rejected during that review. It urged the Government to: guarantee rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly, and expression; revoke the king's 1973 decree on political parties; repeal or amend repressive laws, including the Suppression of Terrorism Act and the Sedition and Subversive Activities Act; enact reforms to ensure equality for women and prevent their discrimination in law and practice; and fully enforce the constitutional provision that no woman shall be forced to take part in a custom to which she objects.

759. The International Law Association's Human Rights Institute and Lawyers for Lawyers in a joint statement noted that recent announcements by the Law Society of Swaziland to boycott the Supreme Court until permanent judges were appointed raised concerns of yet another judicial crisis. Although Swaziland accepted 5 recommendations to strengthen the independence of the judiciary it did not, however, accept a recommendation to amend legislation governing the Judicial Service Commission. They called on Swaziland to ensure that lawyers are not subjected to prosecution, sanctions or threats for any action taken in accordance with recognized professional duties; and to seek technical assistance from the international community on methods for strengthening the independence of lawyers and the judiciary.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

760. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 181 recommendations received, 131 enjoy the support of Swaziland and 50 are noted.

761. The delegation expressed its profound gratitude to the Working Group, members of the Troika and of the Human Rights Council, for their positive spirit of engagement and indicated that Swaziland undertook to continue working towards the implementation of the recommendations it had accepted.

762. Swaziland expressed appreciation for the constructive recommendations and the encouragement received from both member States and Civil Society Organizations. The delegation also acknowledged the technical assistance the country was receiving from OHCHR in relation to capacity building on human rights treaty reporting and indicated that it looked forward to continued cooperation with OHCHR.

Trinidad and Tobago

763. The review of Trinidad and Tobago was held on 10 May 2016 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 Trinidad and Tobago in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TTO/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TTO/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TTO/3).

764. At its 24th meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago (see section C below).

765. The outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/15), the views of Trinidad and Tobago 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/33/15 /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

766. Trinidad and Tobago highlighted that the UPR process of scrutiny had served the country in many useful ways, primarily helping to refine the way in which vulnerable groups were protected.

767. Trinidad and Tobago remained committed to take all steps necessary to better the standard of living of its people with continued efforts to enhance human rights protection mechanisms, through legislation and policy development along with the implementation of strong social protection mechanisms.

768. Trinidad and Tobago had received 157 recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review Working Group. Of that number, 70 enjoyed the support of Trinidad and Tobago, one was deemed to have already been implemented, 19 did not enjoy the support of Trinidad and Tobago and of the remaining 67 recommendations, Trinidad and Tobago provided a detailed written response to each issue indicating the Government's position in relation to the recommendations that were agreed to be further examined.

769. Trinidad and Tobago was thoroughly committed to improving the rights of all vulnerable groups. As such the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) was ratified on 25 June 2015. Trinidad and Tobago's ratification of the convention further propelled legislation, policies and programmes aimed at providing opportunities for persons with disabilities to realise their -fullest potential.

770. Trinidad and Tobago recently concluded the review of the country's combined 4th to 7th periodic report for the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). From the successful completion of the review the Government via the Gender Affairs Division in the Office of the Prime Minister was designing a plan to implement the recommendations from the review.

771. Trinidad Tobago informed that the Children's Act of 2012 was proclaimed on May 18 2015 and, in this legislation, the definition of "child" was "a person under the age of 18 years" to bring the definition of a child in line with international standards.

772. Trinidad and Tobago was fully committed to the future of its children and thus recognised that child marriage was an issue that Trinidad and Tobago needed to deal with. The inconsistencies in various pieces of domestic legislation in relation to the age of consent to marriage and the age of a child were being addressed. The state had embarked on a nationwide public consultation process on the matter taking into consideration the views of various stakeholders and even the specific views of younger citizens. Once completed, national policies were to be developed to be used to amend existing legislation.

773. Trafficking in persons was also recognized as a serious crime Trinidad and Tobago. The Government had developed a national policy on Human Trafficking and then worked with Civil Society to create legislation that criminalizes all forms of human trafficking to provide extensive protections to trafficking victims. A Counter Trafficking Unit was established in January 2013, under the Trinidad and Tobago Trafficking in Persons Act 2011, to give effect to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The Government had increased funding for the Trafficking Unit and had established a national task force against trafficking of persons and a task force steering committee, which was mandated to prepare a draft national plan of action on human trafficking.

774. Trinidad and Tobago's position with regards to capital punishment stood unchanged. As a sovereign nation which observed the rule of law, death penalty remained part of its legislation as a penalty for specific criminal activity within the strict bounds of due process and all the afforded safe guards.

775. On the use of corporal punishment to discipline children, Trinidad and Tobago was changing systemically and institutionally to veer away from such a practice. The Children Act of 2012 made it illegal to administer corporal punishment in schools while for parents and legal guardians the position was maintained. An on-going national debate was taking place to change the view of corporal punishment being used in the homes.

776. The issue of discrimination on the basis of HIV/AIDS and/or sexual orientation continued of paramount consideration. Attitudes towards these issues were drastically changing. The Government continued to work towards enhancing the rights of all individuals.

777. Trinidad and Tobago noted that no country had a perfect record on human rights and governance and Trinidad and Tobago was no different. It was a work in progress. Trinidad and Tobago will continue to work on improving, cultivating values, building resilience, to the many challenges the country faced on a daily basis. The Government intended to maintain a high level of ambition regarding the protection of human rights on a national level and the UPR process continued to be a vital part of this work.

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

778. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago, 13 delegations made statements.

779. Pakistan appreciated the acceptance of many recommendations including those made by Pakistan. It praised Trinidad and Tobago's commitment to promote and protect the rights of its citizens referring to the enactment of legislation such as the Trafficking in Persons Act, the Anti- Terrorism (Amended) Act and the Interception of Communications Act. Pakistan noted the measures undertaken to enhance the quality of life of persons with disabilities with commissioning the National Enrichment Centre for Persons with Disabilities.

780. Paraguay praised the measures taken to strengthen the plans and the policies to eradicate violence against women, highlighting that promotion and protection of Women's rights must always remain a priority for all States. It confirmed the progress made by Trinidad and Tobago in ratifying international human rights instruments in order to advance its national commitment to promote and protect human dignity. Paraguay encouraged the Government to follow up and implement all the accepted recommendations and offered its technical cooperation.

781. Sierra Leone thanked Trinidad and Tobago for the information provided on the recommendations to be implemented and the comprehensive explanation on the technical capacity constraints and resource limitations for the ratification of some of the international conventions. It praised the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It encouraged Trinidad and Tobago to consider unifying the national legislation regarding the age of marriage raising it to 18

782. Singapore commended Trinidad and Tobago's efforts to build a nation that draws strength from its diversity. It noted the efforts to strengthen protection for victims of human trafficking and ensure the full implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Act. It praised the progress made to improve employment and education for persons with disabilities. Singapore encouraged Trinidad and Tobago to continue to implement its priorities and commitments under the Seven Interconnected Pillars for Sustainable Development.

783. UNICEF on behalf of the United Nations Country Team praised the programmes and initiatives to promote and protect the rights of children including strengthening the capacity of Children's Authority and civil society organizations. It urged to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and to submit periodic CRC reports. It encouraged the government to adopt and strengthen legislation aimed at the elimination of gender based violence.

784. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the measures undertaken by the Government to guarantee its people's access to health services, housing, food and education and the enactment of important laws to strengthen the institutional framework on human rights. It congratulated Trinidad and Tobago for its progress in eradicating poverty and its success in the implementation of its social policies to improve the life of its citizens in particular the most vulnerable.

785. The Bahamas applauded the on-going efforts to promote and protect human rights. It referred to the recommendations made on the legislative review and reform to address discrimination against women in national law, the development of a coordinated inter-agency approach to respond to gender based violence and the acceleration of efforts to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national law. It welcomed the efforts in the areas of human trafficking, the development of a National Action Plan for human rights and the establishment of a National Human Rights Institutions.

786. China welcomed the efforts to reduce unemployment and eradicate poverty, giving priority to promote and protect people's economic, social and cultural rights. It applauded the efforts to strengthen the national human rights institutions and human rights education as well as the positive progress to combat human trafficking and domestic violence. It praised the government's protection of rights of women, children as well as persons with disabilities.

787. Cuba highlighted the success achieved in granting universal education for primary school, as well as the measures undertaken to end the cycle of detention and recidivism for drug users. It mentioned the acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including those from Cuba to improve the situation of young people and the strategies to establish gender equality based on an assessment of the constraints and opportunities for men and women.

788. India thanked Trinidad and Tobago for the update on the recommendations. It noted the active participation and engagement of peer countries with a large number of accepted recommendations.

789. Kenya praised the long standing commitment of Trinidad and Tobago to implement human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, despite the resource constraints it faced. It encouraged the implementation of all the recommendations in particular the reform of the Constitution as an important legal framework which would anchor most of the human rights treaties in its domestic legislation.

790. Maldives encouraged the Government to develop and implement a national awareness raising campaign on human rights and implement the updated National Policy on persons with Disabilities. It noted Trinidad and Tobago's commitments to fulfil its human rights obligations, to protect the rights of women and children, to reduce poverty, improve the administration of justice and reduce the incidence of violent crimes.

791. Nicaragua congratulated Trinidad and Tobago for the progress made since its first UPR review. It referred to the legislative, institutional and structural reforms efforts to improve the rights of children and the persons with disabilities as well as the efforts made to combat trafficking in persons and to promote gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination. It commended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of persons with Disabilities and the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee to supervise its implementation. It urged Trinidad and Tobago to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

792. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago, no other stakeholder made statements.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

793. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 157 recommendations received, 79 enjoy the support of Trinidad and Tobago, and 78 are noted.

794. Trinidad and Tobago reiterated its commitment to its citizens to live in an environment of non-discrimination and protection. It thanked all the delegations and stakeholders that had assisted them through this second cycle of the UPR.

Thailand

795. The review of Thailand was held on 11 May 2016 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 Thailand in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/THA/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/THA/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/THA/3).

796. At its 25th meeting, on 23 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Thailand (see section C below).

797. The outcome of the review of Thailand comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/16), the views of Thailand 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/33/16/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

798. Thailand noted that after the review, the Government convened a meeting of the National UPR Committee and two focus group discussions, with the involvement of the agencies concerned and civil society, to consider those remaining recommendations.

799. Thailand received a total of 249 recommendations during its review in May 2016. Thailand supported immediately 181 recommendations and deferred decision on the 68 remaining recommendations.

800. Thailand informed that it supported six more recommendations in line with the Government's policies and readiness of the line agencies, including 159.10 on consideration to ratify the ILO Convention No. 189; 159.17 on investigation of all torture allegations by an independent body; 159.30 on taking steps towards the abolition of death penalty; 159.31 on implementation of the Mandela Rules; 159.35 on revising laws to further address gender-based violence; and 159.49 on revising laws on the age limit of marriage.

801. Regarding those remaining noted recommendations, Thailand would continue to reflect upon and keep them for further deliberations.

802. Thailand noted that the Government had already started implementing some of the accepted recommendations and voluntary pledges, including the accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities earlier this month. Thailand is preparing to deposit the instrument of withdrawal of its reservation to Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

803. Thailand is also working on a draft Act on the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance. The Council of State is currently finalizing its consideration of this draft which will soon be submitted to the National Legislative Assembly for approval. Once promulgated, the Act will enable Thailand to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and strengthen its compliance with the Convention against Torture.

804. Thailand also updated that on 7 August 2016, the draft Constitution was approved in the referendum that was held in a free, fair, transparent and orderly manner. This Constitution, which will enter into force in a few months, continues to guarantee the rights and liberties of the people. It also incorporates new commitments, such as the development of gender responsive budgeting to bring about greater equality in society and the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission.

805. Thailand highlighted that last week the Prime Minister issued an order terminating the use of the Military Court to try civilians for offences related to internal security, among others. Such offences committed henceforth will now be tried before the Court of Justice.

806. Thailand reaffirmed that it is doing its best to move the country forward with a view to achieving a more sustainable democracy.

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

807. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Thailand, 18 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶⁸ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

808. Togo welcomed the steps taken by Thailand to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. Togo welcomed the decision that confers the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand with the power to receive complaints and to investigate all allegations of torture, as well as the measures taken aimed at abolition of the death penalty.

809. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed NCPO Order 55, which stops the trial of civilians in military courts for acts committed after it was issued. It also noted the Government's efforts to deliver several legislations, including on criminalizing torture and enforced disappearances. It also welcomed the creation of a body to investigate torture allegations in the Deep South. It expressed concern that restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly remain, and that human rights defenders are not able to operate freely, are frequently denied access to justice, and face legal cases aimed at preventing their public participation. It called for further easing of restrictions on rights and freedoms to create conditions for credible elections next year and ensure implementation of the roadmap to reform.

⁶⁸ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

810. The United States of America welcomed the Government's decision to return civilian trials to civilian courts encouraging the Government to expand this order to include the nearly 500 civilian cases currently pending in military courts. It urged Thailand to give additional consideration to: lift undue restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms, particularly NCPO Order 7/2557, and allow all Thai people to participate fully in the political reform process; rescind NCPO Orders 3/2558 and 13/2559; and eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for *lèse majesté* violations.

811. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (2012 - 2016) enabled Thailand to advance in poverty reduction with policies aimed at building a more just society and providing equal access to resources and benefits of development. It encouraged the Government to further strengthen its successful social programmes in order to increase the quality of life of its people, in particular those vulnerable populations.

812. Albania was pleased to note that Thailand supported its recommendations to strengthen government measures to eradicate forced child labour; to bring national legislation on freedom of expression in compliance with international law; and to repeal the clause expanding the use of the death penalty for economic crimes.

813. Bahrain noted with satisfaction that Thailand supported its recommendations to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates, and to continue with the national plan for the development of children and youth. It also welcomed further legal measures taken by Thailand to prevent violence against children and youth, encouraging Thailand to intensify efforts to address child labour.

814. Belgium regretted the decision not to support the recommendations to repeal NCPO Order 3/2015 and ensure that all civilians are tried before civilian courts and granted the right to fair trial. Belgium reiterated its call to amend article 112 of the Criminal Code in order to remove prison terms for offences stemming from the legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

815. Botswana welcomed the 2015 Gender Equality Act, the Amendment to the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, and the Amendment to the Criminal Code to criminalize child pornography. It also welcomed measures to eliminate violence against women and children, as well as the commitment to reforms aimed at promoting good governance, reducing inequality and increasing efficiency of the justice system.

816. Brunei Darussalam was pleased to note that Thailand supported its recommendations to ensure better protection for its vulnerable people as well as access to education for children. It wished Thailand success in implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan and the supported recommendations.

817. Singapore welcomed that Thailand supported Singapore's recommendations to strengthen prevention and response to violence against children and youth, and to take measures to eradicate trafficking rings and to prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking. It encouraged Thailand to do its utmost to translate its supported recommendations into concrete policies and programmes, and to continue its efforts to implement the supported UPR recommendations through initiatives such as the 3rd National Human Rights Plan (2014-2018).

818. China expressed appreciation that Thailand supported its recommendations to continue to strengthen the protection of the rights of children and to eliminate child labour. It welcomed the adoption of the 3rd National Human Rights Action Plan. It also appreciated Thailand's efforts to promote comprehensive socio-economic development and development of health and education and to guarantee the rights of the most vulnerable

populations. Further, China welcomed the adoption of the gender equality law, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and other laws.

819. Cuba noted that Thailand was one of the leading promoters of technical assistance and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council, which demonstrates the interest and commitment of the country to work with international human rights mechanisms such as the UPR in order to contribute to the efforts of the countries to improve the promotion and protection of human rights. Cuba appreciated Thailand's supporting the two recommendations proposed by Cuba to implement the National Plan for Economic Development and human rights education.

820. Malaysia welcomed Thailand voluntary pledges to embark on future efforts to enhance gender equality and empower persons with disabilities, and to promote human rights education and awareness.

821. Fiji welcomed Thailand support to its recommendation regarding the effective and continued implementation and the training of officials on the aspects of the Human Rights Plan of Action. It also welcomed the attention paid by the Government to combating violence against women and children through the development of a manual on a non-violence approach to child rearing and caring in various settings.

822. Germany welcomed the decision to end the military court's jurisdiction over *lèse majesté* cases and internal security offences for civilians and to transfer these cases to civilian jurisdiction. Germany considered this as a first positive step towards a return to democracy and respect of the rule of law and human rights in the country. Germany called on Thailand to allow all pending civil cases to be transferred to civilian courts, and encouraged Thailand to lift further restrictions on freedoms of assembly and expression in order to allow a free, open and inclusive dialogue in the run-up to the elections.

823. Kyrgyzstan welcomed Thailand's support to its recommendations to further address all forms of gender-based violence and abuses, and to take concrete measures to eliminate child labour and child sex tourism. It expressed its belief that their implementation will enhance the effectiveness of the protection of women and children's rights and well-being.

824. Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Thailand on the efforts made to create favourable conditions and platforms for people to exercise their fundamental rights and freedoms through adoption of a new constitution, enactment and amendment of a number of domestic laws and regulations, and ratification of international human rights treaties. It also appreciated the progress made in protecting and promoting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities through enhancing the right to work, improving educational quality and healthcare services, and combating poverty.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

825. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Thailand, eight other stakeholders made statements.

826. The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) stated that the military government had issued orders criminalizing political gatherings and allowing arbitrary detention. It expressed concern that three human rights defenders had been charged with criminal defamation for raising allegations of torture in the Deep South. It urged Thailand to: revoke the interim Constitution and all NCPO orders contrary to human rights; transfer all pending civilian cases to civilian courts; set aside the convictions of all civilians prosecuted in military courts since the 2014 coup, and end harassment of human rights defenders.

827. The Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) deplored the bloody repressions against demonstrators and unlawful house searches of opponents and human rights defenders. RADDHO invited Thailand to respect the right to

freedom of expression, demonstration and assembly. It expressed concern about discrimination and ill-treatment of refugees and migrants. It also encouraged Thailand to combat torture and prison overcrowding, and to increase investments in the regions of Pattani, Narathiwat, Yala and Songkla.

828. Action Canada for Population and Development urged Thailand to increase the number and funding of HIV programmes provided to lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-gender and inter-sex (LGBTI) persons and expressed concern about the lack of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law. It also encouraged Thailand to increase education on the rights of LGBTI persons; eliminate bullying and harassment of LGBTI students; review all school textbooks; combat discrimination against LGBTI; and enact legislation to allow individuals to change their gender on official documentation.

829. The International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH) noted that Thailand failed to make a commitment towards the implementation of key recommendations, including those calling for the repeal or amendment of Article 112 of the Criminal Code and an end to its use to limit freedom of expression, and the repeal of the NCPO's orders that are inconsistent with Thailand's international human rights obligations. FIDH reiterated its call to lift all restrictions on the enjoyment of fundamental civil and political rights.

830. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development was concerned that Thailand had shown no intention of easing restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly and on human rights defenders. It called on Thailand to release political activists and human rights defenders, amend repressive provisions and repeal all military decrees that restrict fundamental freedoms. It urged Thailand to transfer all pending civilian cases since the 2014 coup to civilian courts and ensure that the new National Human Rights Institution Law fully complies with the Paris Principles.

831. Amnesty International urged Thailand to promptly implement recommendations to: criminalize torture and enforced disappearances; ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture; and create independent bodies to inspect all places of detention. It called on the Government to release individuals detained for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and assembly and to amend or repeal laws restricting these rights. It regretted Thailand's rejection of all recommendations calling for an end to the use of military courts for civilians.

832. The International Lesbian and Gay Association stated that Thailand should ensure that safeguards against discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation are applied in the implementation of the new Constitution and should allow LGBTI individuals to participate in the development of legislation and policies to protect their rights. It encouraged the Government to recognize sexual orientation and gender identity under the new Constitution, enact legislation on family rights for all, amend discriminatory laws and create gender sensitivity in society.

833. Human Rights Watch (HRC) stated that Thailand continued to ban political activities and public gatherings, subjecting those peacefully expressing dissenting views to criminal prosecution and conducting hundreds of arbitrary arrests. It noted that Thailand did not fulfil its pledges to criminalize enforced disappearance and torture, and that the new Constitution will protect the military Government from being held accountable for human rights abuses. It urged Thailand to lift restrictions on freedom of expression, protect human rights defenders and ensure accountability for human rights violations.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

834. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 249 recommendations received, 187 enjoy the support of Thailand, and 62 are noted.

835. In response to the question raised on the timeline for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the draft Act on the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance is under the consideration of the Council of State, which is expected to be concluded by the end of this month.

836. Regarding the concerns raised on civil and political rights, during the past two years, there has been a gradual removal and relaxation of restrictions on rights and liberty in the country. As Thailand is still in a transitional period working towards reconciliation and reform to overcome political conflicts and social divisiveness, there remains a need to maintain certain laws and orders to ensure social harmony and peaceful environment. These are not meant to intimidate dissenting voices or go against the principles of the rights to freedom of expression and of assembly.

837. On the death penalty, a step by step approach has been taken towards the final abolition of death penalty taking into consideration public sentiment. In practice, the death penalty has not been used in Thailand for almost a decade with the last execution that took place in 2009.

838. On refugees and asylum seekers, though Thailand is not party to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, it has long demonstrated its humanitarian tradition for almost four decades. Thailand continues to work towards the improvement and increased efficiency of migrant management in the country. Relevant agencies have studied the possibility of establishing a screening mechanism to distinguish those with genuine protection needs from economic migrants. Thailand also plans to expand and improve the condition of detention facilities. Bail options are also available to urban cases.

839. On the question of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans-gender and inter-sex (LGBTI), the Ministry of Justice expects to finish drafting the Civil Partnership Legislation by the end of this month. On 9 September last year, the Gender Equality Act took effect. The Act protects everyone, including persons with sexual expression that is different from biological sex, from gender-based discrimination. The Act also established a Committee to receive complaints and order sanction or compensation of victims of discrimination with the Gender Equality Fund available for redress.

840. Human rights defenders are protected under Thai law in the same way as all persons in Thailand without discrimination. The Government is aware of its duty to ensure that human rights defenders can carry out their work in a safe and enabling environment. The Ministry of Justice is preparing a mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and guidelines for implementing agencies were being developed in line with relevant international standards.

841. Thailand stressed the importance of implementation, which will yield concrete results and bring about positive change on the ground. Thailand embarked on the implementation of new and emerging issues such as business and human rights. The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Human Rights Commission had been working together to promote respect for human rights among businesses, through activities to increase public awareness and strengthen the enforcement of existing laws. Thailand was also considering the development of a national action plan on business and human rights.

842. In this connection, Thailand emphasised its sincere belief that effective implementation cannot be achieved by the Government alone. It needs the participation of all stakeholders. Hence, Thailand works hard to strengthen implementation by engaging even more with civil society as its partners.

843. Thailand reiterated that the Government would do its best to translating the commitments made into reality through ensuring that civil society is engaged at all stages, from planning to implementing and monitoring. Currently, the Government is working with civil society to develop a plan of action to implement all accepted recommendations.

844. Thailand reiterated its pledge to submit a mid-term update to report progress in its implementation.

Ireland

845. The review of Ireland was held on 11 May 2016 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 Ireland in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/IRL/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/IRL/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/IRL/3).

846. At its 25th meeting, on 23 September 2016, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Ireland (see section C below).

847. The outcome of the review of Ireland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/33/17), the views of Ireland 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/33/17/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

848. Ireland reaffirmed its commitment to the UPR process and thanked all those who contributed to the process. Ireland expressed its gratitude to each of the Irish Civil Society Organisations, including the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, for engaging so diligently and effectively with the Government throughout the process, ensuring that the UPR remained both visible and credible in the Irish context. Ireland will continue this dialogue during the follow up to, and implementation of, its commitments under the UPR

849. The delegation noted that while the Government and civil society pursue different approaches it is with the common objective of achieving a safe, fair, tolerant and more equal Ireland for all inhabitants.

850. For Ireland consultation is central to the UPR process. During this second cycle, particular focus was placed on listening to hearing the voices of young people. Ireland engaged in a child-led consultation with 8-17 year olds to find out “Which human rights are most important in Ireland?” The answers were: access to education, the right to a home / homelessness, the right to food and water, and the right to be treated equally without discrimination.

851. 262 recommendations were made by member states at the review in May. Ireland immediately accepted 152 of these, was unable to support 13 and undertook to further examine 97. Of these 97 recommendations, Ireland has accepted 24 and partially accepted a further 45. In the Addendum, Ireland provided concise explanations as to its position on

them. Of the 262 recommendations made, Ireland therefore has supported 176 and has partially accepted 45 recommendations.

852. The delegation responded to some of the issues raised in the Working Group session and outlined actions taken to address them. A number of member states had called on Ireland to proceed with the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the delegation reported on the significant progress made towards ratification.

853. The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 was signed into law in December 2015. Careful planning and groundwork, and not just funding, has to be put in place to ensure that the commencement of the Act is correctly, appropriately and effectively handled. This is currently underway across a number of Government Departments.

854. The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Bill 2015 was passed by the Senate in January 2016. When enacted, the Bill will reform Section 5 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1993 to facilitate the full participation in family life of persons with intellectual disabilities and the full expression of their human rights.

855. Work is also underway on drawing up an Equality/Disability (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill to address issues such as the Convention's requirements in relation to reasonable accommodation and deprivation of liberty, as well as removing archaic references in existing legislation relating to mental health. Enactment is expected by the end of the year.

856. The Government is also undertaking a comprehensive consultation process with a view to putting in place a revised National Disability Inclusion Strategy by the end of 2016.

857. In relation to promoting and enhancing gender equality, Ireland had just introduced two weeks of statutory paternity leave to give a clear signal to employers that they should expect men, as well as women, to take on family responsibilities on the birth of a new child. Later this year, Ireland will publish an update to the National Women's Strategy.

858. Ireland continued to tackle the related issues of prison overcrowding and slopping out. Mountjoy Prison has been completely refurbished, In February 2016, a completely new replacement prison, with in-cell sanitation, was opened in Cork. Construction on a new facility in Limerick will begin in 2017 while planning is underway for a development at Port Laoise Prison. These upgrades will result in a total end to the practise of slopping out and will create additional capacity to deal with overcrowding, particularly for female prisoners.

859. Ireland is a signatory to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and will ratify it once the necessary legislation is in place to provide for National Preventative Mechanisms to inspect places of detention for the purposes of the protocol. A process of consultation with civil society, including a wide range of statutory bodies and agencies, non-governmental organisations and academics with an interest in the topic has commenced.

860. The issue of housing and homelessness in Ireland continues to receive considerable attention domestically; the serious economic crisis which Ireland suffered in recent years created legacy issues in terms of homelessness which the Government has put a focus on resolving. In July 2016, the Minister for Housing announced an ambitious 'Housing Action Plan' which makes a commitment of €5.5 billion to build social housing and infrastructure alongside plans to help increase the supply of private housing infrastructure to improve the private rental market. Taking into account the needs of individuals and families, the Plan also includes short-term actions such as nutrition and dietary initiatives for homeless families in short-term accommodation and health supports for the sector.

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

861. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ireland, 16 delegations made statements. The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints⁶⁹ are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, if available.

862. Kyrgyzstan commended Ireland for accepting its recommendation to conduct more active policy against racial discrimination and to take additional measures aimed at achieving gender equality. Kyrgyzstan regretted that a number of recommendations particularly on availability of safe abortion were not accepted and hoped that Ireland would revise the relevant legislation.

863. Maldives appreciated Ireland's acceptance of two recommendations it had put forward on adopting the domestic violence act and increasing renewable energy production in line with climate action pledges. Maldives commended Ireland on developing a national plan against trafficking.

864. Pakistan urged Ireland to continue making efforts to ensure women's participation in political life and decision-making. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the Irish Refugee Protection Programme and encouraged Ireland to continue improving the living conditions in the reception centres for asylum seekers. Pakistan encouraged ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and wished to see further steps taken to curtail hate speech and protect the rights of national minorities.

865. The Republic of Korea welcomed Ireland's acceptance of its recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Republic of Korea, while noting that Ireland had not accepted its recommendation on revising legislation on abortion in line with international standards on sexual and reproductive rights, believed that Ireland continued to actively tackle the issue. It hoped that the recommendations made, whether accepted or not, would contribute to Ireland's efforts to further improve the human rights situation on the ground.

866. The Republic of Moldova particularly noted Ireland's novel national consultative process involving children and young people. It positively noted Ireland's acceptance of its recommendations on adopting the Domestic Violence Bill and improving protection for victims including through the provision of shelters and legal aid. It inquired on developments relating to the creation of the National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.

867. The Russian Federation was pleased to note that Ireland had accepted most recommendations made, including its recommendation to investigate abuse of authority in prisons and strengthening the provision of services to victims of domestic violence. The Russian Federation maintained its concerns regarding the overcrowding of prisons and growing violence against detainees and regretted continuing reports of racism and racial discrimination in Ireland.

868. Sierra Leone noted that all the recommendations it had made enjoyed the support of Ireland and notably the intention to ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention against Torture and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Sierra Leone hoped that Ireland would still consider increasing the age of criminal responsibility and continue actively engaging in dialogue, including through the National Youth Justice Action Plan. Sierra Leone commended continuing efforts to tackle violence against women.

⁶⁹ <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/33rdSession/Pages/default.aspx>.

869. The Sudan commended Ireland's constitutional amendment strengthening the rights of the child, the establishment of the Child and Family Agency and the action plan to combat human trafficking and encouraged its implementation.

870. Togo welcomed the creation of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission. Togo welcomed the development of the Second strategy against domestic violence, including the planned ratification of the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and girls.

871. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed Ireland's ratification of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and on armed conflict. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the commitment of Ireland to reinforce social policies on improving the quality of life of its people, especially vulnerable groups, particularly minorities.

872. Afghanistan commended the establishment of an Independent Policing Authority in January 2016 aiming at the approval of an overall Garda strategy for 2016-2018 and development of a code of ethics for Garda members and civilian staff. Afghanistan further appreciated the introduction of universal health care reform in Ireland.

873. Albania welcomed the progress made towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the establishment of a national preventive mechanism.

874. Armenia appreciated Ireland's leading role in fighting impunity, advocating against reprisals of human rights defenders and promoting civil space domestically and internationally. Armenia appreciated Ireland's acceptance of its recommendations in promoting human rights education programmes relating to the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity, including through the study of past crimes.

875. Botswana commended Ireland for its commitment to children's rights including through enactment of the Children and Family Relationship Act 2015. Botswana encouraged Ireland to finalize and implement legislation aimed at outlawing underage marriages.

876. China took note of Ireland's acceptance of the recommendations it had made on the early ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, improving the living conditions and treatment of persons in detention and eliminating racial discrimination and combatting hate crime and urged that measures be taken to implement them. China expressed serious concern that: women's rights had not been effectively guaranteed, asylum seekers have been living in private reception centres without proper regulation for long periods of time and there are serious cases of discrimination and hate crime. China urged Ireland to take effective measures so as to deliver satisfactory results.

877. The Council of Europe welcomed measures taken by Ireland to address issues of concern to its monitoring bodies. They were concerned at discrimination against vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities and children at risk of falling victim to austerity measures. Such bodies had also expressed concern at the lack of transparent safeguards for the rights of migrants and asylum seekers when processing their case files. Council of Europe stated that the Traveller community faced difficulties in the fields of education, employment and housing. Other issues were raised about poor prison conditions, especially the high level of inter-prisoner violence, the conditions of juvenile detention and deficiencies of prison health care. Council of Europe also invited Ireland to ratify Conventions on protecting children against sexual exploitation and combating violence against women and domestic violence and the prevention of terrorism.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

878. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ireland, ten other stakeholders made statements.

879. The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission welcomed the two significant referenda to amend the Constitution on the rights of the child and marriage equality and reiterated its calls for further constitutional reform on the role of women in Irish society, blasphemy and the guarantee of equality. While welcoming Ireland's commitments, the Commission remained concerned at the length of time between signature and ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It welcomed Ireland's acceptance of recommendations on prison conditions and on racial discrimination but regretted the lack of progress on recognition of Traveller ethnicity since the first review. On asylum seekers and refugees, it recommended priority reform of the "direct provision" system. The Commission was concerned at delays in fulfilling the commitment on identifying potential victims of trafficking. It remained concerned that the current legal position on abortion put in place barriers impeding a woman's right to bodily autonomy and had a disproportionate negative impact on certain groups of women particularly women from lower socio-economic backgrounds, and women who are seeking asylum or migrant women where their immigration status prevents them from travelling. The Commission requested comprehensive information on the Government's plans for implementation of the recommendations it has accepted.

880. Action Canada for Population and Development expressed deep concern that the Government rejected 16 recommendations relating to reproductive rights. The recommendations reflected similar criticism from treaty monitoring bodies and the experiences of women and girls who participated in the UPR process in order to shed light on the cruel and inhuman treatment endured when they needed to access safe abortion. While noting partially accepted recommendations relating to comprehensive sexuality education, it stated that the National Sexual Health strategy did not provide adequate policy guidance within the context of an education system largely dominated by religious run schools and reminded the Government of its obligation to ensure that every young person in Ireland had access to fact based rather than faith-based sexuality education. It expressed disappointment that Ireland continued to support criminalization of sex work and urged Ireland to acknowledge current sex workers' expertise on their own work and lives, develop policies that reflect this and that are in line with human rights standards.

881. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues remained concerned at Ireland's non-acceptance of 41 recommendations including on the continued existence of Special Criminal Courts and the failure to recognize the negative impacts of budget cuts on economic and social rights. While noting that a Citizens' Assembly has been established to consider reforming Ireland's Constitution which criminalizes access to and provision of abortion services in nearly all circumstances. It fully urged Ireland to protect the reproductive rights of women and girls, including to safe and legal abortion through Constitutional and legislative reform. It asked Ireland to take additional steps to tackle the growing housing and homelessness crisis, including implementing the proposals to alleviate conditions in emergency accommodation, particularly for children, and the 2014 recommendation of the Constitutional Convention to strengthen constitutional protection of economic and social rights. It urged Ireland to acknowledge Travellers as an ethnic group without delay. It urged full operationalization of the International Protection Act 2015, ratification of outstanding treaties and implementation of treaty body recommendations. It particularly urged the State to establish independent mechanisms for truth finding and redress regarding the Magdalene Laundries and the practice of Symphysiotomy and should

set out concretely how and when recommendations will be implemented and looked forward to engaging with the State in that regard.

882. The British Humanist Association welcomed strategies to combat sexual, domestic and gender-based violence. It remained concerned about Ireland's continued refusal to hold a referendum to amend the constitution in relation to abortion, which constituted a defence of a legal system which systematically abused the human rights of Irish women and girls. The constitution limited abortion even in the case of rape, incest, fatal foetal abnormality but did not prohibit travelling abroad to have an abortion, nor to obtain information on abortion services available in other states. It referred to reports of the dreadful experiences of women having to travel to access safe and legal abortion services and to the conclusion of the Human Rights Committee that Ireland's abortion law violated women's right to freedom from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. It urged Ireland to hold a referendum as soon as possible and fund a campaign encouraging the public to vote in favour of removing article 40.3.3 from the Constitution.

883. The Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF) took issue with the recommendations made to Ireland with respect to repealing the Eighth Amendment of its Constitution. ADF International stated that, while same-sex marriage may well have become a statutory or constitutional right in a handful of countries, to refer to it specifically as a human right necessarily means that around 170 United Nations Member States are currently in violation of that supposed fundamental right simply for defining marriage as being the union of a man and a woman.

884. Amnesty International regretted Ireland's rejection of 16 out of 17 recommendations relating to Ireland's harsh abortion law. It noted the reason given that the Irish Constitution could only be amended by a popular referendum. It stated that under Ireland's Constitution abortion is only lawful in life-threatening situations with a potential prison term of 14 years for women or health professionals who perform abortions outside the narrow ground, in direct contravention of international human rights standards. Amnesty International stated that the proposed Citizen's Assembly mandated to make recommendations to Parliament on abortion must be a meaningful step towards a constitutional referendum and legal reform. Regarding refugees and asylum seekers, it urged Ireland to expedite reform of its direct provision accommodation which was unsuitable for long-stay residence, especially for families, children and victims of torture. Amnesty International was disappointed that Ireland considered the report of its "McAleese Inquiry" as comprehensive of all alleged past abuses in its Magdalene Laundries as this was contrary to the findings of several UN human rights treaty bodies. It noted that the International Convention on the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance was signed and its ratification was among Ireland's pledges when seeking election to the Human Rights Council in 2012. Amnesty International encouraged Ireland to set timeframes and establish a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of recommendations and welcomed Ireland's commitment to submit a mid-term report.

885. Atheist Alliance International reported that Ireland had been strongly criticized for its lack of separation of church and State and that Ireland claims that it is constitutionally obliged to allow religious discrimination to buttress religion, including in publically-funded schools. It stated that Ireland needed a Religious Equality Referendum to meet its United Nations human rights obligations. Atheist Alliance International referred to reports of the international damage caused by the Irish blasphemy law called for Ireland to hold a referendum to remove the offence of blasphemy. It reported that nine different sets of United Nations and Council of Europe committees have concluded that Ireland's schools breach the human rights of atheist and minority faith children. It stated that Ireland should oblige publically funded schools to deliver educational services, including employment, curriculum and enrolment with no religious discrimination of any kind. It supported the

many recommendations to strengthen women's right to abortion in Ireland and supported the campaign to repeal the Eighth amendment of the Constitution.

886. Edmund Rice International reported that despite a range of interventions, approximately 14 per cent of students continued to leave school without completing their education every year. The capacity of the current child and adolescent mental health system to cater for the needs of children was also a source of serious concern. Edmund Rice International recommended raising the minimum school leaving age, providing entry into trades through apprenticeship schemes and offering alternatives to the present model of education. It also recommended that Ireland undertake a national review of mental health needs of young people and provide greater support to services.

887. The International Service for Human Rights welcomed Ireland's international support and leadership on protecting human rights defenders, expanding civil society space and preventing and ensuring accountability for reprisals. It was concerned about the situation and challenges faced by human rights defenders working nationally on sexual and reproductive rights and called on Ireland to ensure defenders are safe from stigmatization of any kind, including from non-State actors. It commended Ireland's recognition of the vital role of civil society and defenders in assessing the impact of business on human rights and called on Ireland to give it effect in developing its national action plan on business and human rights. It urged Ireland to take steps to adapt and implement a national law for the protection of defenders.

888. International Planned Parenthood Federation remained concerned at Ireland's decision to reject 16 out of 17 recommendations regarding abortion. It reported that such recommendations were consistent with those of human rights treaty bodies, four of which, since 2011, had recommended that Ireland bring its laws into conformity with international human rights standards by decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to abortion on wider grounds. It stated that Irish abortion laws harm women's health and cannot be reconciled with women's right to reproductive health. It reported that each woman who travelled abroad to access abortion carried the entire financial, practical and emotional burdens of doing so. It stated that those burdens fell most heavily on minors, women on low incomes and those unable to travel freely to another State and that those women disproportionately experienced unacceptable delays in accessing services. It urged Ireland to take steps to reform the constitution and legislation, including the calling of a referendum, to fully protect the reproductive rights of women and girls in Ireland, including access to safe and legal abortion services.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

889. The President stated that based on the information provided out of 262 recommendations received, 176 enjoy the support of Ireland, 74 are noted and additional clarification was provided on another 12 recommendations, indicating which parts of those recommendations are noted and which parts are supported.

890. In conclusion Ireland, reiterated its commitment to implementing its UPR commitments and providing an update on their implementation through a national voluntary mid-term report.

891. Ireland stated that it would continue its commitment to protect the most vulnerable and to provide a fair and just society for all. Human rights would remain a central focus of domestic and foreign policies. Ireland looked forward to working with all stakeholders to realise common goals.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

892. At the 26th meeting, on 23 September 2016, 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: China, Cuba, Georgia, India (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan⁷⁰ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay (also on behalf of Brazil), Slovakia⁷¹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Serbia, the Republic of Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Sudan⁷² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Viet Nam (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Brazil, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Sudan;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Alliance Defending Freedom; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Union of Public Relations; Human Rights Law Centre; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association); International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (also on behalf of Indian Council of South America (CISA)); Iraqi Development Organization; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; UPR Info; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Environment and Resources Council (WERC).

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Suriname

893. At the 19th meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/101 without a vote.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

894. At the 19th meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/102 without a vote.

⁷⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Samoa

895. At the 19th meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/103 without a vote.

Greece

896. At the 21st meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/104 without a vote.

Sudan

897. At the 21st meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/105 without a vote.

Hungary

898. At the 21st meeting, on 21 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/106 without a vote.

Papua New Guinea

899. At the 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/107 without a vote.

Tajikistan

900. At the 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2016, Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/108 without a vote.

United Republic of Tanzania

901. At the 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/109 without a vote.

Antigua and Barbuda

902. At the 24th meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/110 without a vote.

Swaziland

903. At the 24th meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/111 without a vote.

Trinidad and Tobago

904. At the 24th meeting, on 22 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/112 without a vote.

Thailand

905. At the 25th meeting, on 23 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/113 without a vote.

Ireland

906. At the 25th meeting, on 23 September 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted draft decision 33/114 without a vote.

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. General debate on agenda item 7

907. At the 27th meeting, on 23 September 2016, and at the 29th meeting, on 26 September 2016, 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, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua⁷³ (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Nigeria, Pakistan⁷⁴ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), South Africa (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan⁷⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(c) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel); Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights; Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights); Amuta for NGO Responsibility; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights; Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights); Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (also on behalf of B'nai B'rith); Defence for Children International; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists); International-Lawyers.Org; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Presse Embleme Campagne; The

⁷³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; Tournier la page; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; World Jewish Congress.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Panel

Annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective

908. At the 28th meeting, on 26 September 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/30, the Council held the annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective, with a focus on the theme “gender integration in the resolutions and recommendations of the Council and its mechanisms”.

909. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Senior Research Associate at the University of Oxford Centre for International Studies and Co-Founder of Rising Women Rising World, Rama Mani, moderated the discussion for the panel.

910. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Boudjemâa Delmi; the Director of the Intergovernmental Support Division of UN Women, Christine Brautigam; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Juan Ernesto Méndez; the Programme Manager at UPR Info, Aoife Hegarty.

911. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting, on the same day. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria⁷⁶ (also on behalf of Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), Dominican Republic⁷⁷ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ecuador, Pakistan⁷⁸ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sweden⁷⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Ireland, Palau;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International; Franciscans International; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Service for Human Rights; World Organisation Against Torture); Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Defence for Children International; Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale); United Nations Watch.

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

913. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

⁷⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Georgia, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Brazil, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Libya, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Maarif Foundation for Peace and Development; World Young Women's Christian Association.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 8

915. At the 29th and 30th meetings, on 26 September 2016, 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: China, Cuba, Finland⁸⁰ (also on behalf of Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Namibia, Portugal and Uruguay), Japan⁸¹ (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Maldives, the Netherlands, Pakistan⁸² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), the Russian Federation (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Slovakia⁸³ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Serbia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan⁸⁴ (on behalf of the Group of African States, the Group of Arab States, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Spain, the United States of America;

⁸⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (by video message);

(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; African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Alliance Defending Freedom; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Dunenyoy; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); British Humanist Association; Cannors International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; Conectas Direitos Humanos); Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Union of Public Relations; Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos; Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; Conectas Direitos Humanos; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project); International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Muslim Congress.

916. At the 30th meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of India, Nicaragua and Pakistan.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

917. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of Australia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.17/Rev.1, sponsored by Australia and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey,

the United States of America, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Haiti, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

918. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

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

920. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/15).

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 a special procedures mandate holder

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

921. At the 30th meeting, on 26 September 2016, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Ricardo Sunga III, presented the report of the Working Group (A/HRC/33/61 and Add.1-2).

922. At the same meeting, the representatives of Italy and the United States of America made statements as the States concerned.

923. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the representative of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Botswana, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic⁸⁵ (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Peru, Sierra Leone, Spain, Uruguay;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; African Canadian Legal Clinic; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Association Dunenyó; Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC); December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat; Indian Council of South America (CISA); International Association Against Torture; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD); International-Lawyers.Org); Iraqi Development Organization; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; United Nations Watch.

924. At the same meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

925. At the 30th meeting, on 26 September 2016, and at the 31st meeting, on 27 September 2016, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

⁸⁵ 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, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, Namibia, Pakistan⁸⁶ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Slovakia⁸⁷ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan⁸⁸ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Egypt, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Regional Agricultural Credit Association; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); British Humanist Association; Canners International Permanent Committee; Center for Environmental and Management Studies; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Union of Public Relations; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association for Democracy in Africa; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)); Iraqi Development Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pan African Union for Science and Technology; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Sikh Human Rights Group; Tourner la page; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; United Schools International; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

926. At the 31st meeting, on 27 September 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

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

⁸⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

928. At the 31st meeting, on 27 September 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/29, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

929. At the same meeting, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Sergiy Kyslytsya, made a statement as the State concerned.

930. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 31st and 32nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Fellowship of Reconciliation; Minority Rights Group; United Nations Watch; World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

931. At the 32nd meeting, on the same day, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

932. At the 33rd meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

B. Interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

933. At the 32nd meeting, on 27 September 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 30/26, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/HRC/33/36). In accordance with Council resolution 30/26, the presentation was followed by an interactive dialogue, including a discussion on strengthening the role of women in the electoral process.

934. At the same meeting, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Alexis Thambwe Mwamba, made a statement as the State concerned.

935. During the ensuing discussion, also at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Ghana, Portugal, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Czechia, Egypt, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Mozambique, New Zealand, Spain, Sudan, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; International Catholic Child Bureau (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur; International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; United Nations Watch.

936. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. Enhanced interactive dialogue on technical cooperation and capacity-building for Burundi in the field of human right

937. At the 33rd meeting, on 27 September 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 30/27 and S-24/1, the Council held an enhanced interactive dialogue on technical cooperation and capacity-building for Burundi in the field of human right.

938. At the same meeting, pursuant to Council resolution S-24/1, the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees Of Non-Recurrence, Pablo de Greiff; the former Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Christof Heyns; and the Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Maya Sahli-Fadel, presented the report of the United Nations Independent Investigation on Burundi (A/HRC/33/37).

939. Also at the same meeting, the Minister of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender of Burundi, Martin Nivyabandi, made a statement as the State concerned.

940. At the same meeting, the Director of SOS-Torture Burundi, Arnel Niyongere, made a statement.

941. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme du Burundi (CNIDH) made a statement by video message.

942. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the independent experts questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Austria⁸⁹ (also on behalf of Croatia and Slovenia), Belgium, China, France, Germany, Ghana, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

⁸⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Canada, Czechia, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Franciscans International); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights Watch; International Service for Human Rights; World Evangelical Alliance.

943. Also at the same meeting, the independent experts answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

944. At the same meeting, the Minister of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender of Burundi made final remarks as the State concerned.

945. Also at the same meeting, the Director of SOS-Torture Burundi answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

946. At the 33rd meeting, on 27 September 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/27, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Libya, including steps taken by the Government of Libya towards ensuring accountability for human rights violations and abuses, and the contribution and effectiveness of technical assistance to that end. In accordance with Council resolution 31/27, the oral update was followed by an interactive dialogue, with the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya.

947. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, Martin Kobler, made a statement.

948. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

949. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 34th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Germany, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan⁹⁰ (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Czechia, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America;

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

⁹⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Human Rights Watch; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

950. At the 34th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

951. At the 34th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Rhona Smith, presented her report (A/HRC/33/62).

952. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

953. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China, France, Indonesia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Czechia, Ireland, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, New Zealand, Thailand, United States of America;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: UNICEF;

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Human Rights Watch; International Catholic Child Bureau (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur; International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco); International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada; World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation).

954. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made final remarks as the State concerned.

955. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

956. At the 35th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Aristide Nononsi, presented his report (A/HRC/33/65).

957. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

958. 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: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Botswana, China, France, Germany, Ghana, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Sudan, Spain, Ukraine, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization; Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Jubilee Campaign; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

959. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made final remarks as the State concerned.

960. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

961. At the 35th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum, presented her report (A/HRC/33/63).

962. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

963. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 35th and 36th meetings, on 28 September 2016, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, China, Congo, France, Georgia, Ghana, Morocco, Russian Federation, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Benin, Croatia, Egypt, Mali, Mozambique, New Zealand, Spain, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Jubilee Campaign; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Save the Children International; World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)).

964. At the 36th meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Central African Republic made final remarks as the State concerned.

965. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

966. At the 36th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Bahame Nyanduga, presented his report (A/HRC/33/64).

967. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

968. 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, Botswana, China, Ethiopia, France, Qatar, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Mozambique, New Zealand, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arab Commission for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project); Human Rights Information and Training Center; Human Rights Watch; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Federation of Journalists; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

969. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made final remarks as the State concerned.

970. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

F. Intersessional panel

Intersessional panel discussion on promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems and processes

971. At an intersessional meeting, on 9 November 2016, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 30/25, the Council held an intersessional panel discussion on promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems and processes.

972. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Chief of the Universal Periodic Review Branch of OHCHR moderated the discussion for the panel.

973. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Ecuador, Ledy Zúñiga; the Minister and Director-General for Human Rights at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Juan Miguel Gonzalez Bibolini; the Head of Section at the Human Rights Department of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of Belgium, Véronique Joosten; the Deputy Permanent Representative at the Prime Minister's Office of Mauritius, Devendre Gopaul, and the President of UPR Info, Miloon Kothari.

974. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting, on the same day. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Georgia, Germany, Kenya, Pakistan⁹¹ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Greece, Montenegro, Thailand, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of International Bar Association).

975. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Indonesia, Portugal, Republic of Korea, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Haiti, Libya, Norway;

(c) Observer for a non-governmental organization: International Service for Human Rights.

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

G. General debate on agenda item 10

977. At the 36th meeting, on 28 September 2016, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented country reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General submitted under agenda items 2 and 10 (A/HRC/33/38 and A/HRC/33/39).

978. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia and Yemen made statements as the States concerned.

979. At the 37th and 38th meetings, on 29 September 2016, 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: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe), Ecuador, France, Georgia (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,

⁹¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Germany, Maldives, Netherlands, Netherlands (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay), Nicaragua⁹² (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Pakistan⁹³ (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Paraguay (also on behalf of Canada, Georgia, Spain, France, Germany, Australia, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Czechia, Ukraine, the Netherlands, Finland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, Estonia, Denmark, Austria, Israel, Latvia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Singapore⁹⁴ (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Slovakia⁹⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan⁹⁶ (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey and the United States of America), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Fiji, Honduras, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: UNICEF;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, International Organization of la Francophonie;

⁹² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁹³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁹⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁹⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁹⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Zubair Charitable Foundation; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association of World Citizens; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization; Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD); Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social; Human Rights Information and Training Center; Human Rights Watch; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Catholic Child Bureau (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur; International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco); International Lesbian and Gay Association; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Jssor Youth Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada; Liberation; Maarif Foundation for Peace and Development; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Save the Children International; Sudanese Women General Union; Tourner la page; Transparency International; United Nations Watch; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace; World Barua Organization (WBO).

980. At the 38th meeting, on 29 September 2016, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Cambodia, Maldives, Paraguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

981. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States, with the exception of Iraq) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.5, sponsored by the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States). Iraq withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Maldives, Senegal, Thailand and Turkey joined the sponsors.

982. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan orally revised the draft resolution.

983. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

984. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

985. The Chief of the Programme Support and Management Services of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

987. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/16).

988. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Qatar made a general comment.

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

989. At the 39th meeting, on 29 September 2016, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Australia, Italy, Turkey and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.11/Rev.1, sponsored by Australia, Italy, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Croatia. Subsequently, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), Sweden and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

990. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

991. 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.

992. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/17).

Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in the Sudan

993. At the 41st meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.4, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States). Subsequently, Japan, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

994. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa orally revised the draft resolution.

995. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), the Russian Federation and Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

996. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

997. 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 as orally revised.

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

999. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/26).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

1000. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.16, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

1001. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

1002. 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 as orally revised.

1003. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1004. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/27).

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

1005. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of Thailand, also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/33/L.18, sponsored by Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia, Haiti, Ireland, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined the sponsors.

1006. 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 as orally revised.

1007. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/28).

Technical assistance and capacity-building for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1008. At the 42nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution

A/HRC/33/L.26, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, Spain, Thailand and Turkey joined the sponsors.

1009. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

1010. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

1011. 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 as orally revised.

1012. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 33/29).

1013. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a general comment.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Albania	Georgia	Philippines
Algeria	Germany	Portugal
Bangladesh	Ghana	Qatar
Belgium	India	Republic of Korea
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Indonesia	Russian Federation
Botswana	Kenya	Saudi Arabia
Burundi	Kyrgyzstan	Slovenia
China	Latvia	South Africa
Congo	Maldives	Switzerland
Côte d'Ivoire	Mexico	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Cuba	Mongolia	Togo
Ecuador	Morocco	United Arab Emirates
El Salvador	Namibia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ethiopia	Netherlands	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
France	Nigeria	Viet Nam
	Panama	
	Paraguay	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Japan
Andorra	Croatia	Jordan
Angola	Cyprus	Kuwait
Antigua and Barbuda	Czechia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Argentina	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Lebanon
Armenia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lesotho
Australia	Denmark	Libya
Austria	Djibouti	Liechtenstein
Azerbaijan	Dominican Republic	Lithuania
Bahamas	Egypt	Luxembourg
Bahrain	Eritrea	Malaysia
Belarus	Estonia	Mali
Benin	Fiji	Malta
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Finland	Mauritania
Brazil	Greece	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Brunei Darussalam	Guatemala	Monaco
Bulgaria	Haiti	Montenegro
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Mozambique
Cabo Verde	Hungary	Myanmar
Cambodia	Iceland	Nepal
Cameroon	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	New Zealand
Canada	Iraq	Nicaragua
Central African Republic	Ireland	Norway
Chad	Israel	Oman
Chile	Italy	Pakistan
Colombia		Palau
		Papua New Guinea

Peru	Solomon Islands	Timor-Leste
Poland	Somalia	Trinidad and Tobago
Republic of Moldova	South Sudan	Tunisia
Romania	Spain	Turkey
Rwanda	Sri Lanka	Turkmenistan
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sudan	Uganda
Senegal	Suriname	Ukraine
Serbia	Swaziland	United Republic of Tanzania
Sierra Leone	Sweden	United States of America
Singapore	Syrian Arab Republic	Uruguay
Slovakia	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
	Thailand	Yemen

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations Children's Fund	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Development Programme	United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Labour Organisation	World Health Organization
International Telecommunication Union	
World Economic Forum	

Intergovernmental organizations

Commonwealth	International Development Law Organization
Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf	International Organization of la Francophonie
Council of Europe	Inter-Parliamentary Union
European Union	Organization of Islamic Cooperation

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

Australian Human Rights Commission (by video message)	Commission nationale des droits de l'homme de Mauritanie
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Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme du Burundi (CNIDH) (by video message)
Commissioner on Human Rights in the Russian Federation
Conseil national des droits de l'homme Maroc
Danish Institute for Human Rights
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (by video message)

International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC)
Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission
New Zealand Human Rights Commission
Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary
Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Non-governmental organizations

Action Canada for Population and Development
Action for the Protection of Human Rights in Mauritania
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Africa Culture Internationale
African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
African Commission of Health and Human Right Promoters
African Development Association
African Regional Agricultural Credit Association
Agence Internationale pour le Développement
Agence pour les droits de l'homme
Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation
Al-Hakim Foundation
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
All-China Environment Federation
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alsalam Foundation
Alulbayt Foundation
Al-Zubair Charity Foundation
American Association of Jurists
Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International
Amuta for NGO Responsibility
Anti-Slavery International
Arab Commission for Human Rights
Arab NGO Network for Development
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa "KAF"

Article 19 – The International Centre against Censorship
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice
Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul
Association des étudiants tamouls de France
Association Dunenyo
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association for the Development and Promotion of Humans Right
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR)
Association for the Victims of the world
Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association nationale de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme
Association of World Citizens
Association Panafrica
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII
Atheist Alliance International
Auspice Stella
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Resource Rights
Baha'i International Community
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center
Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges
Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center
Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V.
British Humanist Association
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Canners International Permanent Committee

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
 Center for Global Nonkilling
 Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
 Center for Legal and Social Studies
 Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
 Centre Europe - Tiers Monde – Europe - Third World Centre
 Centre for Environmental and Management Studies
 Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
 Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue
 Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género
 Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims
 Child Development Foundation
 China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)
 China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)
 CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation
 Colombian Commission of Jurists
 Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos Capaj
 Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil
 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
 Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
 Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
 Concile Mondial de Congres Diplomatiques des Aumoniers pour la Paix Universelle des Droits Humains et Juridiques
 Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP)
 Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI
 Conectas Direitos Humanos
 Congregations of St. Joseph
 Defence for Children International
 Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers
 East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
 Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
 Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development (EAHRD)
 Edmund Rice International Limited
 Egyptian Organization for Human Rights
 Elizka Relief Foundation Foundation
 Espace Afrique International
 European Union of Public Relations
 European Youth Forum
 Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND)
 Family Health International
 Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos
 Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit COC Nederland
 Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe
 Femmes Solidaires
 FIAN International e.V.
 Fondation des Oeuvres pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social - FOSBES ONG
 Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS
 Foundation for GAIA
 Foundation of Japanese Honorary Debts
 France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
 Franciscans International
 Friedrich Ebert Foundation
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 Fundalatin
 Geneva for Human Rights – Global Training
 Global Eco-Village Network, The
 Global Health Foundation
 Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
 Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 Graduate Women International (GWI)
 Hawa Society for Women
 Health and Environment Program (HEP)
 Helios Life Association
 HelpAge International
 Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
 Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation
 Human Rights House Foundation
 Human Rights Information and Training Center

Human Rights Law Centre
 Human Rights Now
 Human Rights Watch
 Human Security Initiative Organization
 Humanist Institute for Co-operation with
 Developing Countries
 Indian Council of Education
 Indian Council of South America (CISA)
 Indian Law Resource Centre
 Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating
 Committee
 Indigenous Peoples' Center for
 Documentation,
 Research and Information
 Indigenous World Association
 Initiative d'opposition contre les discours
 extrémistes
 Institute for Planetary Synthesis
 International Association for Democracy
 in Africa
 International Association of Democratic
 Lawyers (IADL)
 International Bar Association
 International Bridges to Justice, Inc.
 International Career Support Association
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Catholic Center of Geneva
 International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
 (INCP)
 International Commission of Jurists
 International Committee for the Indians of
 the Americas (Incomindios Switzerland)
 International Council Supporting Fair Trial
 and Human
 Rights
 International Educational Development, Inc.
 International Federation for Human Rights
 Leagues (FIDH)
 International Federation for the Protection
 of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious,
 Linguistic & Other Minorities
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International Indian Treaty Council
 International Institute for Child Protection
 International Institute for Non-Aligned
 Studies
 International Institute for Peace, Justice and
 Human-Rights IIPJHR
 International Islamic Federation of Student
 Organizations
 International-Lawyers.Org
 International Lesbian and Gay Association
 International Longevity Center Global
 Alliance, Ltd.
 International Movement against all Forms
 of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)
 International Movement for Fraternal Union
 among Races and Peoples
 International Muslim Women's Union
 International NGO Forum on Indonesian
 Development
 International Organization for the Elimination
 of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
 International Organization for the Right to
 Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)
 International Peace and Development Organization
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Service for Human Rights
 International Solidarity for Africa
 International Volunteerism Organization
 for Women, Education and Development – VIDES
 International Work Group for Indigenous
 Affairs
 International Youth and Student Movement
 for the United Nations
 Iranian Elite Research Center
 Iraqi Development Organization
 Islamic Human Rights Commission
 Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice
 delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
 Iuventum e.v.
 Jssor Youth Organization
 Jubilee Campaign
 Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims
 of Torture
 Korea Center for United Nations Human
 Rights Policy
 La Brique
 Lawyers for Lawyers
 Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
 Liberal International (World Liberal Union)
 Liberation
 L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de
 l'Homme et de la Démocratie
 Lutheran World Federation
 Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development
 Make Mothers Matter International
 Mbororo Social and Cultural Development
 Association
 Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Inc.
 Education Fund
 Minority Rights Group
 Native American Rights Fund
 Nonviolence International

Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational
 and Transparty
 Nord-Sud XXI
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 ODHIKAR – Coalition for Human Rights
 ONG Hope International
 Organisation Marocaine des Droits
 Humains
 Organisation pour la communication en
 Afrique et de promotion de la
 coopération économique internationale
 OCAPROCE Internationale
 Organization for Defending Victims of
 Violence
 Organization for Research and Community
 Development
 Orphan Charity Foundation
 Oyoum Center Foundation for Studying and
 Developing
 Human Rights and Democracy
 Palestinian Return Centre
 Pan African Union for Science and
 Technology
 Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
 Pax Christi International
 Peace Brigades International Switzerland
 Plan International, Inc.
 Planetary Association for Clean Energy,
 Inc.
 Prahar
 Presse Emblème Campagne
 Prevention Association of Social Harms
 (PASH)
 Promotion du Développement Economique
 et Social -
 PDES
 Rainforest Foundation International
 Rencontre africain pour la défense des
 droits de l'homme
 Reporters Sans Frontiers International –
 Reporters without Borders International
 Réseau International des Droits Humains
 (RIDH)
 Réseau Unité pour le Développement de
 Mauritanie
 Russian Peace Foundation
 Saami Council
 Sanad Charity Foundation
 Save the Children International
 Servas International
 Shivi Development Society
 Sikh Human Rights Group
 Social Service Agency of the Protestant
 Church in Germany
 Society for Threatened Peoples
 Society of Iranian Women Advocating
 Sustainable Development of Environment
 Society Studies Centre (MADA ssc)
 Soka Gakkai International
 Solidarité pour un Monde Meilleur
 Stichting Rutgers WPF
 Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Sudanese Women General Union
 Sudanese Women Parliamentarians Caucus
 Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
 Tchad – Agir pour l'Environnement
 Terre des Hommes Fédération Internationale
 Tour Opération et Initiatives
 Tourner la Page
 Track Impunity Always - TRIAL / Association suisse
 contre l'impunité
 Transparency International
 Union of Arab Jurists
 United Nations Watch
 United Schools International
 UPR Info
 Universal Peace Federation
 Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitic
 Victorious Youths Movement
 Villages Unis (United Villages)
 Women Organization for Development
 and Capacity Building
 Women's Federation for World Peace International
 Women's Human Rights International Association
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's World Summit Foundation
 World Association for the School as an
 Instrument of Peace
 World Barua Organization
 World Council of Arameans (Syriacs)
 World Environment and Resources Council (WERC)
 World Evangelical Alliance
 World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
 World Jewish Congress
 World Medical Association
 World Muslim Congress
 World Network of Users and Survivors of
 Psychiatry WNUSP
 World Organization against Torture
 World Young Women's Christian Association

Annex II

Agenda

- Item 1. Organizational and procedural matters.
- 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]

Documents issued for the thirty-third session*Documents issued in the general series*

<i>Symbol</i>		<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/33/1	1	Agenda and annotations for the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/33/1/Corr.1	1	Corrigendum
A/HRC/33/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its 33rd session
A/HRC/33/3	1	Election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee: Note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/33/3/Add.1	1	Addendum
A/HRC/33/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Suriname
A/HRC/33/4/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
A/HRC/33/5/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/6	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Samoa
A/HRC/33/6/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Greece
A/HRC/33/7/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/8	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Sudan
A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Hungary
A/HRC/33/9/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Papua New Guinea
A/HRC/33/10/Add.1	6	Addendum

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/33/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Tajikistan
A/HRC/33/11/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the United Republic of Tanzania
A/HRC/33/12/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/13	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Antigua and Barbuda
A/HRC/33/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Swaziland
A/HRC/33/14/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Trinidad and Tobago
A/HRC/33/15/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Thailand
A/HRC/33/16/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/17	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Ireland
A/HRC/33/17/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/33/18	2	Composition of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/33/19	2, 5	Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights: Report of the Secretary General
A/HRC/33/20	2, 3	Question of the death penalty: Report of the Secretary-General
A/HRC/33/21	2, 3	Summary report on the panel discussion on the promotion and protection of the right to development as part of the celebrations of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/33/22	2, 3	Strengthening policies and programmes for universal birth registration and vital statistics development: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/33/23	2, 3	Implementation of the technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/33/24	2, 3	Follow-up report on how technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce preventable maternal mortality and morbidity has been applied to States and other relevant actors: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/33/25	2, 3	Summary report on the expert workshop to discuss existing guidance on the implementation of the right to participate in public affairs: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/33/26	2, 3	Summary report on the high-level panel discussion on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Human Rights Council: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/33/27	2, 3	Human rights and indigenous peoples: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/33/28	2, 3	Summary report on the panel discussion on human rights and preventing and countering violent extremism: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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A/HRC/33/G/2	4	Letter dated 10 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
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A/HRC/33/G/4	4	Letter dated 20 July 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/33/G/5	3, 4 and 9	Note verbale dated 30 September 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/33/NGO/5	3	Written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/23	3	Written statement submitted by the Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/24	3	Written statement submitted by Liberal International (World Liberal Union), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/25	6	Written statement submitted by the Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/26	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women, Make Mothers Matter (MMM), ONG HOPE International, Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Al-Hakim Foundation, Association Points-Cœur, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23), Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Foundation for GAIA, Global Eco-Village Network (the), International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Jewish Women, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDE), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development– VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco – IIMA, Mothers Legacy Project, Planetary

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A/HRC/33/NGO/29	3, 8	Joint written statement submitted by the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the National Congress of American Indians, the Native American Rights Fund, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the Indian Law Resource Centre, non-governmental organization on the roster
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A/HRC/33/NGO/32	4	Written statement submitted by Alsalam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/34	3	Written statement submitted by the Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/48	3	Written statement submitted by the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/67	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/74	4	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/75	3	Written statement submitted by the Women Organization for Development and Capacity Building, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/76	7	Written statement submitted by Amuta for NGO Responsibility, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/79	4	Idem
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A/HRC/33/NGO/84	4	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/86	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/87	3	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/88	10	Written statement submitted by the International Catholic Child Bureau, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/33/NGO/94	7	Joint written statement submitted by the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/95	3	Written statement submitted by the Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/96	3	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/97	3	Written statement submitted by the Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/98	3	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/99	6	Joint written statement submitted by the International Humanist and Ethical Union, the European Humanist Federation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/100	3	Joint written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Alliance Creative Community Project, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/101	4	Joint written statement submitted by the Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, non-governmental

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		organization in general consultative status, the Women's Human Rights International Association, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peup
A/HRC/33/NGO/102	4	Joint written statement submitted by the Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Alliance Creative Community Project, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association des Jeunes pour l'Agriculture du Mali, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), Society for Development and Community Empowerment, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/103	7	Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/104	3	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/105	4	Written statement submitted by Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfi, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/106	2	Joint written statement submitted by World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), non-governmental organization in general consultative status, American Association of Jurists, Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International-Lawyers.Org, World Barua Organization (WBO), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., Liberation, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/107	4	Joint written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel

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<i>Symbol</i>		<i>Agenda item</i>
		Franco-Tamoul, Alliance Creative Community Project, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Association mauritanienne pour la promotion des droits de l'homme, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/108	4	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/109	4	Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, nongovernmental organization in general consultative status, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/110	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/111	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/112	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		Movement "Tupaj Amaru", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/30/NGO/113	7	Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/114	7	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/115	3	Joint written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, Arab Organization for Human Rights, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/116	4	Joint written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/117	3	Written statement submitted by the Shia Rights Watch Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/118	3	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/119	4	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/120	3	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/121	7	Written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/122	3	Written statement submitted by the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/123	8	Written statement submitted by Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/124	8	Exposición escrita presentada por la Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/33/NGO/125	3	Written statement submitted by the Hawa Society for Women, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/126	3	Joint written statement submitted by AARP, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status, HelpAge International, Association Camerounaise pour la Prise en Charge de la Personne Agée (ACAMAGE), Association Nationale pour l'Evaluation Environnementale (DRC), International Association for Homes and Services for the Ageing, International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, National Association of Community Legal Centres Inc, Sir William Beveridge Foundation, Abiodun Adebayo Welfare Foundation, Nigeria, International Longevity Center Global Alliance, Regional Public Foundation Assistance for the Elderly "Dobroe Delo", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Gray Panthers, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/127	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/33/NGO/128	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social,

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/33/NGO/129	2	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/130	4	Written statement submitted by the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status - Rights of the Child in Global Crises
A/HRC/33/NGO/131	7	Written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/132	3	Written statement submitted by the CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/133	3	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/134	4	Written statement submitted by the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/135	3	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/136	7	Written statement submitted by the ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/137	3	Written statement submitted by the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/138	4	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/139	5	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/140	8	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/141	9	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/142	10	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/143	3	Written statement submitted by Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, a non-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
		governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/144	9	Written statement submitted by Servas International, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/145	10	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/146	2	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/147	8	Written statement submitted by the Indian Council of South America (CISA), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/33/NGO/148	2	Written statement submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/149	4	Written statement submitted by the Agence pour les droits de l'homme, non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/150	2	Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/151	4	Written statement submitted by the Orphan Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/152	3	Written statement submitted by the Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/153	2	Written statement submitted by the International Career Support Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/154	4	Written statement submitted by Femmes Solidaires, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/155	3	Written statement submitted by the Orphan Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/156	4	Written statement submitted by the Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/33/NGO/157	4	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/158	4	Written statement submitted by the Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/159	10	Written statement submitted by the Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/33/NGO/160	10	Idem
A/HRC/33/NGO/161	2	Exposé écrit présenté par Tchad agir pour l'environnement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/33/NI/1	3	Written submission by the Azerbaijan Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman): Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/33/NI/2	2	Idem

Annex IV**Advisory Committee members elected by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session and duration of terms of membership**

<i>Member</i>	<i>Term expires in</i>
Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria)	30 September 2019
Karla Hananía De Varela (El Salvador)	30 September 2019
Mikhail Aleksandrovich Lebedev (Russian Federation)	30 September 2019
Xinsheng Liu (China)	30 September 2019
Kaoru Obata (Japan)	30 September 2019
Mona Omar (Egypt)	30 September 2019
Jean Ziegler (Switzerland)	30 September 2019

Annex V

Special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

Cecilia Jimenez-Damary (Philippines)

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Nils Melzer (Switzerland)

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (member from Eastern European States)

Elina Steinerte (Latvia)

Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

Vitit Muntarbhorn (Thailand)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Asma Jilani Jahangir (Pakistan)
