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Agenda item 1
Organizational and procedural matters

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

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Mr. Juan Eduardo Eguiguren (Chile)

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Part One

Resolutions and decision adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
38/1	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls	5 July 2018
38/2	Human rights and international solidarity	5 July 2018
38/3	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	5 July 2018
38/4	Human rights and climate change	5 July 2018
38/5	Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in digital contexts	5 July 2018
38/6	Elimination of female genital mutilation	5 July 2018
38/7	The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet	5 July 2018
38/8	Human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS	5 July 2018
38/9	The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4	5 July 2018
38/10	Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms	5 July 2018
38/11	The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests	6 July 2018
38/12	Civil society space: engagement with international and regional organizations	6 July 2018
38/13	Business and human rights: improving accountability and access to remedy	6 July 2018
38/14	Situation of human rights in Belarus	6 July 2018
38/15	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	6 July 2018
38/16	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	6 July 2018
38/17	The Social Forum	6 July 2018
38/18	The contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations	6 July 2018
38/19	The incompatibility between democracy and racism	6 July 2018

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
38/20	Technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and accountability concerning the events in the Kasai region	6 July 2018

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
38/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: France	28 June 2018
38/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Tonga	28 June 2018
38/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Romania	28 June 2018
38/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Mali	28 June 2018
38/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Botswana	28 June 2018
38/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bahamas	28 June 2018
38/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Burundi	28 June 2018
38/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Luxembourg	29 June 2018
38/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Barbados	29 June 2018
38/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Montenegro	29 June 2018
38/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: United Arab Emirates	29 June 2018
38/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Israel	29 June 2018
38/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Liechtenstein	29 June 2018
38/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Serbia	29 June 2018

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-eighth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 18 June to 6 July 2018. 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-eighth session was held on 4 June 2018.
3. The thirty-eighth session consisted of 40 meetings over 15 days (see paragraph 15 below).

B. Attendance

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

C. Agenda and programme of work

5. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the thirty-eighth session.

D. Membership

6. At the 8th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the President of the Council announced that the United States of America had withdrawn its membership from the Human Rights Council effective 17:00 Eastern Daylight Time, on 19 June 2018.¹
7. At the same meeting, Australia, Bulgaria (on behalf of the European Union) and China made statements in connection with the announcement.

¹ Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations in New York, 19 June 2018

E. Organization of work

8. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2018, the President referred to the online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for all general debates and all interactive dialogues. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription, which was launched on Wednesday, 13 June 2018.

9. 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.

10. Also at the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time modalities applied during the thirty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council, which will also be applied during the thirty-eighth session. The speaking time for interactive dialogues with special procedures mandate holders under agenda item 3 would be two minutes for States Members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

11. At the 4th meeting, on 19 June 2018, the President outlined the speaking time for the general debates, which would be 2 minutes and 30 seconds for States Members of the Council and 1 minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers.

12. At the 11th meeting, on 21 June 2018, the President outlined the modalities for panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

13. At the 16th meeting, on 25 June 2018, the President outlined the modalities for individual interactive dialogues with special procedures mandate holders on item 4, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Council, observer States and other observers.

14. At the 23rd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the President outlined the modalities for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State concerned to present its views; where appropriate, 2 minutes for the national human rights institution with “A” status of the State concerned; up to 20 minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review, with varying speaking times according to the number of speakers in accordance with the modalities set out in the Appendix to resolution 16/21; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders with speaking time of 2 minutes for all to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

F. Meetings and documentation

15. The Human Rights Council held 40 fully serviced meetings during its thirty-eighth session.²

16. The list of the resolutions and decision adopted by the Council is contained in part one of the present report.

² The proceedings of the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived Webcasts of the Council sessions (<http://webtv.un.org>).

G. Visits

17. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Boris Johnson, MP, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

18. At the same meeting, the Secretary General of the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy of Qatar, Hassan Al Thawadi, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

19. At the 7th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the Attorney General of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Mohammad Farid Hamidi, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

20. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the President of Slovenia, Borut Pahor, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the 13th meeting, on 22 June 2018, the Minister, Private Secretary for National Policy of Nicaragua, Paul Oquist, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

22. At the 17th meeting, on 26 June 2018, the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria, Karin Kneissl, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

H. Decision on the reports of the Advisory Committee

23. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the Human Rights Council decided to endorse the request of the Advisory Committee to extend the deadline for submission of the reports of the Committee, respectively, on the negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin on the enjoyment of human rights, mandated by resolution 34/11, and on the negative effect of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights, mandated by Council resolution 34/8, until the forty-second session of the Council.

I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

24. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the Council appointed five special procedures mandate holders in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex IV).

J. Adoption of the report on the session

25. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representatives of Djibouti, France, India and the Russian Federation made statements as observer States with regard to adopted resolutions.

26. 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-eighth session.

27. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/38/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

28. At the same meeting, the following made statements in connection with the session:

(a) Representatives of State Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Pakistan;

(b) Representative of an observer State: Canada (also on behalf of Iceland, Liechtenstein and New Zealand);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Europe - Third World Centre (CETIM) (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)); International Society for Human Rights (ISHR) (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association for Progressive Communications; Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights House Foundation; International Commission of Jurists and International Lesbian and Gay Association).

29. Also 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

30. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of his Office.

31. During the ensuing general debate, at the 4th and 5th meetings, on 19 June 2018, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Argentina³ (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria⁴ (on behalf of the European Union), Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland⁵ (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Morocco⁶ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates), Nepal, Netherlands⁷ (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), New Zealand⁸ (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the

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.

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

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

Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay⁹ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli; Action of Human Movement (AHM); Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Dunenyoy; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative; Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience; France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists; Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH and International Fellowship of Reconciliation); Franciscans International (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Service for Human Rights and World Organisation Against Torture); Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations); Global Welfare Association; Human Rights Watch; Il Cenacolo; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Federation of Journalists; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; 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 Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; Iraqi Development Organization; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA); Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme; Tourner La Page; United Nations Watch; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; Villages Unis (United Villages); Women's Human Rights International

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

Association; World Muslim Congress; World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues).

32. At the 6th meeting, on 19 June 2018, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Bahrain, Cambodia, China, Egypt, Gabon, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

33. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of India and Pakistan.

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

34. At the 15th meeting, on 25 June 2018, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2, 3, 5, and 6.

35. At the 15th and 16th meetings, on 25 June 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3 presented by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter III, section C).

36. At the 21st meeting, on 27 June 2018, and at the 22nd meeting on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, and at the 27th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, including on thematic reports under agenda items 2, 5, and 6 presented by United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter V, section B, and chapter VI, section C).

37. At the 31st and 32nd meetings, on 3 July 2018, and at the 34th meeting, on 4 July 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented reports of the Office of the High Commissioner submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

38. At the 34th meeting, on 4 July 2018, and at the 35th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, including on reports under agenda items 2 and 10 presented by the High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter X, section G).

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and follow-up to the report of the team of international experts on the Kasai region

39. As notified to the secretariat, draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.22, 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, was withdrawn by its sponsors on 5 July 2018, 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. Panels

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

40. An annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women was held on 21 June and on 22 June 2018, in accordance with the Human Rights Council resolution 6/30. The meeting was divided into two panel discussions.

41. At the 11th meeting, on 21 June 2018, the Council held the first panel discussion on the theme “The impact of violence against women human rights defenders and women’s organizations in digital spaces”.

42. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonović, moderated the discussion for the panel.

43. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Founder and Director of Glitch!UK, Seyi Akiwowo; the Executive Director of the Digital Rights Foundation, Nighat Dad; and the Director of Digital Safety and Privacy of Tactical Technology Collective, Matt Mitchell.

44. 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: Australia, Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), China, Liechtenstein¹⁰ (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), Spain, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the League of Arab States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Ireland;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association for Progressive Communications; Association for Women’s Rights in Development; Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of

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

Human Rights Defenders and World Organisation Against Torture); Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Defence for Children International; Foundation ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes) and Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale).

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

46. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the first panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Germany, Iraq, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Denmark, France, Greece, Lesotho, Netherlands, Serbia, Sudan;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain, Northern Ireland Human Rights (also on behalf of Commission and the Scottish Human Rights Commission) (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR)); Espace Afrique International.

47. At the same meeting, the panellists of the first panel answered questions and made concluding remarks.

48. At the 12th meeting, on 22 June 2018, the Council held the second panel discussion on the theme “Advancing women’s rights in the economic sphere through access and participation in information and communication technologies (ICTs)”.

49. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Minister for Fisheries and Equal Opportunities and Minister for Nordic Cooperation of Denmark, Eva Kjer Hansen, gave a keynote address. The Programme Officer and Partnerships Manager at the International Trade Centre – SheTrades initiative, Anna Mori, moderated the discussion for the panel.

50. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Researcher and Communications and Evaluations Manager at Research ICT Africa, Chennai Chair; the Coordinator for Asia at the Alliance for Affordable Internet, World Wide Web Foundation, Basheerhamad Shadrach; and the Head of Digital Ecosystem Relations at Sonatel, Rokhaya Solange Ndir.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Australia (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, the Cook Islands and Niue), Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Central African Republic¹¹ (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay),

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

Kuwait¹² (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Slovenia (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Denmark, Estonia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man; Association for Progressive Communications; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco.

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

53. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the second panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Pakistan, Qatar, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bulgaria, Czechia, Italy, Madagascar, Malaysia, Romania, Russian Federation, Thailand, Viet Nam;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Plan International, Inc.

54. At the same meeting, the panellists of the second panel answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Panel discussion on the human rights of internally displaced persons in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

55. At the 18th meeting, on 26 June 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 35/101, the Council held a panel discussion on the human rights of internally displaced persons in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

56. The Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Volker Türk, made opening statements. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, moderated the discussion.

57. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Member of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights and Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, Maya Sahli Fadel; the Under-Secretary for Human Rights of Honduras, Alba Marcela Castañeda; and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Nazhat Shameem Khan.

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

58. 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: China, Ecuador, Iraq, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the League of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Colombia, Denmark, Russian Federation, Serbia;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Aid; Franciscans International.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Austria, Botswana, Ireland, Kuwait, Lesotho, Norway, Syrian Arab Republic;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights); Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

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

B. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

61. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, presented his reports (A/HRC/38/43 and Add.1).

62. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement as the State concerned.

63. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Mexico, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway

and Sweden), France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Thailand;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Allied Rainbow Communities International; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; British Humanist Association; Human Rights Law Centre; International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil); International Service for Human Rights; Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (also on behalf of International Planned Parenthood Federation); Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL.

64. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

65. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, presented his report (A/HRC/38/34).

66. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st and 2nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Iraq, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Armenia, Botswana, Czechia, France, Ireland, Israel, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort; Human Rights House Foundation; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association).

67. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

68. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

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

69. At the 2nd meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Dainius Pūras, presented his reports (A/HRC/38/36 and Add.1–2).

70. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Indonesia made statements as the States concerned.

71. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and the 3rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Djibouti, France, Haiti, India, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Association of World Citizens; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII; Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The; Defence for Children International; European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation; Franciscans International (also on behalf of Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale; Minority Rights Group and VIVAT International); International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Catholic Child Bureau; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Minority Rights Group; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

72. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members

73. At the 2nd meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, Alice Cruz, presented her report (A/HRC/38/42).

74. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and the 3rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Djibouti, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Malaysia, Morocco, Portugal, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago;

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

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

(e) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII.

75. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

76. At the 3rd meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Obiora C. Okafor, presented his reports (A/HRC/38/40 and Add.1).

77. At the 5th meeting, on 19 June 2018, the representative of Cuba made a statement as the State concerned.

78. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 5th and 6th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Djibouti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Russian Federation, Sudan, Sweden;

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

(d) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEI); Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; New Humanity; Passionists International and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations).

79. At the 6th meeting, on the same day, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

80. At the 3rd meeting, on 18 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Koumbou Boly Barry, presented her reports (A/HRC/38/32 and Add.1).

81. At the 5th meeting, on 19 June 2018, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Slovakia, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Denmark, Djibouti, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Russian Federation, Sudan, Holy See;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Catholic International Education Office; Center for Organisation Research and Education; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; 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; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Liberation; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Prahar; World Barua Organization (WBO).

83. At the 6th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

84. At the 6th meeting, on 19 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Agnès Callamard, presented her reports (A/HRC/38/44 and Add.1–2).

85. At the 7th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the representatives of El Salvador and Iraq made statements as the States concerned.

86. At the same meeting, on the same day, the national human rights institution, Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos of El Salvador, made a statement (by video message).

87. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th and 8th meetings, on 20 June 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, France, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Latvia (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Montenegro, Russian Federation, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez; Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (also on behalf of Amnesty International; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues); International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Women's Human Rights International Association; World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development).

88. At the 7th and 8th meetings, on 20 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

89. At the 6th meeting, on 19 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, David Kaye, presented his reports (A/HRC/38/35 and Add.1).

90. At the 7th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the representative of Mexico made a statement as the State concerned.

91. At the same meeting, on the same day, the national human rights institution, Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos de México, made a statement (by video message).

92. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th and 8th meetings, on 20 June 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Liechtenstein and Mexico), Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay), Philippines, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), South Africa, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, France, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Latvia, Latvia (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Maldives, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Russian Federation, Sudan, Uruguay;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; British Humanist Association; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation of Journalists; Lutheran World Federation (also on behalf of ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together); Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

93. At the 7th and 8th meetings, on 20 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on violence against women

94. At the 8th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Dubravka Šimonović, presented her reports (A/HRC/38/47 and Add.1–2).

95. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Australia and the Bahamas made statements as the States concerned.

96. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Australian Human Rights Commission, made a statement.

97. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Djibouti, El Salvador, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Association for Progressive Communications; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; Espace Afrique International; Human Rights Law Centre; International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland); United Nations Watch.

98. At the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

100. At the 8th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, presented his reports (A/HRC/38/41 and Add.1).

101. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of Nepal made a statement as the State concerned.

102. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, National Human Rights Commission of Nepal, made a statement (by video message).

103. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Mexico, Mexico (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Peru and Uruguay), Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Djibouti, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Viet Nam, Holy See;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);

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

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

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur; Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd; Foundation for GAIA; International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent

de Paul; International Movement ATD Fourth World; Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants; New Humanity; Passionists International and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations); Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Franciscans International); Foundation ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Make Mothers Matter; Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale (also on behalf of Save the Children International).

104. At the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

105. At the 9th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, Ivana Radačić, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/38/46 and Add.1–2).

106. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Chad and Samoa made statements as the States concerned.

107. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 21 June 2018, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand¹³ (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland and Mexico), Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Djibouti, France, Greece, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia and Sweden), Paraguay, Poland, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);

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

(e) Observer for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development; Al-khoei Foundation; Alulbayt Foundation; Association for Women's Rights in Development; Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of Association for Women's Rights in Development; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Planned Parenthood Federation and Plan International, Inc.);

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

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil; Espace Afrique International; European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland and International Lesbian and Gay Association); Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM); Make Mothers Matter; Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR).

108. At the 10th and 11th meetings, on the same day, the Chairperson of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

109. At the 9th meeting, on 20 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, presented her reports (A/HRC/38/45 and Add.1).

110. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of Cuba made a statement as the State concerned.

111. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 21 June 2018, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belarus¹⁴ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Belgium, Brazil, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Slovakia, South Africa, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Djibouti, France, Greece, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, Holy See;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities); Foundation ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes); VIVAT International (also on behalf of Franciscans International).

112. At the 10th and 11th meetings, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

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

113. At the 12th meeting, on 22 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Philip Alston, presented his reports (A/HRC/38/33 and Add.1-2).

114. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of Ghana made a statement as the State concerned.

115. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th and 13th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Egypt, France¹⁵ (also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, Romania and Senegal), Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Colombia, France, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Paraguay, Russian Federation;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union; Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (also on behalf of Franciscans International); Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

116. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

117. At the 12th meeting, on 22 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, presented her reports (A/HRC/38/39 and Add.1-3).

118. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representatives of El Salvador, Libya and Niger made statements as the States concerned.

119. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos of El Salvador, made a statement (by video message).

120. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th and 13th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, China, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria (also on behalf of Honduras and Uganda), Azerbaijan, Estonia, France, Honduras, Malaysia, Netherlands,

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

Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation; Association of World Citizens; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation.

121. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

122. At the same meeting, on the same day, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representative of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Brazil.

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

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

124. At the 14th meeting, on 25 June 2018, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Anita Ramasastry, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/38/48 and Add.1-2).

125. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Canada and Peru made statements as the States concerned.

126. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Kenya, Pakistan, Spain, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, France, India, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Thailand, Russian Federation, Holy See, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos; Human Rights Law Centre; Human Rights Now; International Service for Human Rights; Sikh Human Rights Group.

127. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

128. At the 14th meeting, on 25 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Diego García-Sayán, presented his reports (A/HRC/38/38 and Add.1).

129. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of Poland made a statement as the State concerned.

130. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Commissioner for Human Rights of Poland, made a statement.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Estonia, France, Greece, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil; European Centre for Law and Justice, The; Human Rights House Foundation; International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers; Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada; The Law Society and Union Internationale des Avocats - International Union of Lawyers); International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities; Iraqi Development Organization; Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty.

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

C. General debate on agenda item 3

133. At its 15th and 16th meetings, on 25 June 2018, 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: Australia (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Australia (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Malta, Mexico, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Austria¹⁶ (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Tunisia), Belgium, Brazil (also on behalf of France, Indonesia, Norway, Senegal and South Africa), Bulgaria¹⁷ (on behalf of the European Union), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic,

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.

Chad, China, Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El-Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Cuba, Georgia, Japan, Kuwait¹⁸ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal¹⁹ (also on behalf of Brazil, Mozambique, Paraguay and Thailand), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation²⁰ (also on behalf of Belarus, Brazil, China, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Turkmenistan²¹ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cambodia, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mali, Monaco, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, San-Marino, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Libya, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania, Holy See;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Inter-Parliamentary Union;

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

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.

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) (also on behalf of national human rights institutions of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, India, Ireland, Morocco and the Philippines);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement (AHM); African Development Association; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée; Association Duneny; Association for Progressive Communications; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Association Thendral; Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd; International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations); Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL); Centre d'action pour le développement rural; Centre Europe - tiers monde; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS); Christian Solidarity Worldwide; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience; Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P.-C.E.N.S); European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme; FIAN International e.V.; France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Franciscans International (also on behalf of VIVAT International); Global Welfare Association; Graduate Women International (GWI); Human Rights Law Centre; Human Security Initiative Organization; Il Cenacolo; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; International Career Support Association; International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of CIDSE and Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers); International Educational Development, Inc.; International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; 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; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Make Mothers Matter; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA"; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Save the Children International; Sikh Human Rights Group; Society for Threatened Peoples; Solidarité Suisse-Guinée; Stichting International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research & Service; Tamil Uzhagam; Tourner La Page; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; Villages Unis (United Villages); World Barua Organization (WBO); World Evangelical Alliance; World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

134. At the 16th meeting, on 25 June 2018, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, India, Japan, Pakistan, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

135. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of India and Pakistan.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls

136. At the 36th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Colombia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1, sponsored by Colombia and Mexico and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Serbia and Slovakia joined the sponsors.

137. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 had been orally revised.

138. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/38/L.23, A/HRC/38/L.25 and A/HRC/38/L.34 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 as orally revised had been withdrawn by their sponsors.

139. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/38/L.24 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 as orally revised.

140. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced amendment A/HRC/38/L.35 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 as orally revised.

141. Amendments A/HRC/38/L.23 and A/HRC/38/L.25 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.24 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Indonesia joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.34 was sponsored by Egypt, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.35 was sponsored by Egypt, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Indonesia joined the sponsors.

142. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 as orally revised.

143. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

144. At the same meeting, the Council took action on amendments A/HRC/38/L.24 and A/HRC/38/L.35 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 as orally revised.

145. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.24.

146. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Australia, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.24. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Senegal, Togo

147. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.24 was rejected by 12 votes to 24, with 7 abstentions.²²

148. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.35. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Egypt, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Angola, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Togo

149. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.35 was rejected by 11 votes to 24, with 7 abstentions.²³

150. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar and Saudi Arabia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.1/Rev.1 as orally revised. In their statements, the representatives of Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar and Saudi Arabia disassociated the delegations from the consensus on preambular paragraph 19 and operative paragraph 4 (d) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the delegation from the consensus on operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraphs 12, 15 and 21 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the

²² The delegations of Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

²³ The delegations of Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

representative of Qatar disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraphs 12, 15 and 21 and on operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Iraq disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraphs 6, 12, 15, 16 and 19 and on operative paragraphs 4, 6 (a) and 7 of the draft resolution.

151. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/1).

152. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Senegal and Slovakia made statements in explanation of vote after the vote and general comments in relation to all draft proposals adopted under agenda item 3. In her statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the delegation from the consensus on preambular paragraph 19 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

Human rights and international solidarity

153. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.3, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

154. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.3.

155. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.3. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Mexico

156. The draft resolution was adopted by 31 votes to 14, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/2).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

157. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, also on behalf of the States Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, States members of the Group of Arab States, China and the Russian Federation,

introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.4, sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Subsequently, China, El Salvador, Paraguay and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

158. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a general comment in relation to the draft resolution.

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

160. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan, Mexico, Peru and Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

161. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Australia, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.4. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Burundi, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Brazil, Mexico

162. The draft resolution was adopted by 28 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions (resolution 38/3).²⁴

Human rights and climate change

163. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representatives of Viet Nam, the Philippines and Bangladesh introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.5, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Fiji, Maldives, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, San Marino, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Zambia. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Malawi, Mauritius, Nepal, Panama, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

164. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.5 had been orally revised.

²⁴ The delegation of Panama did not cast a vote.

165. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, and South Africa made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

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 as orally revised.

167. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/4).

Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in digital contexts

168. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.6, sponsored by Canada and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia joined the sponsors.

169. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendment A/HRC/38/L.33 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.6 had been withdrawn by its sponsor.

170. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/38/L.32 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.6.

171. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.32 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Indonesia joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.33 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

172. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, Chile, Georgia, Japan and Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.6, as well as on the proposed amendment.

173. Also at the same meeting, the Council took action on amendment A/HRC/38/L.32 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.6.

174. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.32.

175. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Georgia, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.32. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Burundi, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Togo

176. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.32 was rejected by 13 votes to 25, with 6 abstentions.²⁵

177. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and South Africa made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.6. In their statements, the representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar and Saudi Arabia disassociated the delegations from the consensus on operative paragraph 10 (f) of the draft resolution. In their statements, the representatives of Iraq, Qatar and Saudi Arabia disassociated the delegations from the consensus on operative paragraphs 5 and 11 (d) of the draft resolution.

178. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/5).

Elimination of female genital mutilation

179. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representative of Togo, on behalf of States members of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.9, sponsored by Togo, on behalf of States members of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Honduras, Japan, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of States members of the Group of Arab States) and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

180. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.9 had been orally revised.

181. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Belgium and Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

182. 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.

183. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/6).

²⁵ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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

184. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representatives of Sweden, on behalf of Brazil, Nigeria and Tunisia, and Brazil introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.10/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil, Nigeria, Sweden and Tunisia and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, the Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Maldives, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

185. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Egypt, Iraq, Peru, also on behalf of Chile and Panama, Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, South Africa and Tunisia made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

186. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/7).

Human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS

187. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Colombia, Mozambique, Portugal and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.12, sponsored by Brazil, Colombia, Mozambique, Portugal and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Uruguay. Subsequently, Honduras withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Czechia, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malawi, New Zealand, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

188. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Mexico and Qatar, also on behalf of Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan and the Sudan, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Qatar disassociated the delegations from the consensus on preambular paragraph 22 and operative paragraphs 4, 16 and 22 of the draft resolution.

189. 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.

190. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/8).

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

191. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.13, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Panama, Qatar, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

192. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/9).

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

193. At the 37th meeting, on 5 July 2018, the representatives of Ecuador and Peru introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.14, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru and co-sponsored by Australia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cyprus, Cuba, Greece, Honduras, Liechtenstein, Paraguay, the Philippines, Switzerland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Honduras withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Brazil, the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, Ireland, Jamaica, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Thailand and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

194. 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.

195. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/10).

The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

196. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representative of Switzerland, also on behalf of Costa Rica, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.16, sponsored by Costa Rica and Switzerland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

197. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.16 had been orally revised.

198. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/38/L.26 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.16 as orally revised.

199. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.26 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, Indonesia joined the sponsors.

200. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland made a statement in relation to the proposed amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.16 as orally revised.

201. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium, China, Egypt, Pakistan, Panama and Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendment. In his statement, the representative of China disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

203. At the same meeting, the Council took action on amendment A/HRC/38/L.26 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.16 as orally revised.

204. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Georgia and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.26.

205. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.26. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal

206. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.26 was rejected by 14 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions.²⁶

207. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/11).

Civil society space: engagement with international and regional organizations

208. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representatives of Ireland, also on behalf of Chile, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, and Tunisia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.17/Rev.1, sponsored by Chile, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia,

²⁶ The delegation of Mongolia did not cast a vote.

Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Argentina, Colombia, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

209. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.17/Rev.1 had been orally revised.

210. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China, also on behalf of Cuba, Pakistan and the Russian Federation, introduced amendments A/HRC/38/L.36, A/HRC/38/L.37 and A/HRC/38/L.38 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.17/Rev.1 as orally revised. The representative of China, also on behalf of Cuba and the Russian Federation, introduced amendment A/HRC/38/L.39 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.17/Rev.1 as orally revised.

211. At the same meeting, China withdrew amendment A/HRC/38/L.36 to draft resolution A/HRC/L.17/Rev.1 as orally revised.

212. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.36 was sponsored by China and co-sponsored by Pakistan and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Cuba joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/38/L.37 and A/HRC/38/L.38 were sponsored by China and co-sponsored by Pakistan and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Cuba, Indonesia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.39 was sponsored by China and co-sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

213. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/38/17/Rev.1 as orally revised.

214. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan, Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, and Switzerland made general comments in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

215. 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.

216. At the same meeting, the Council took action on amendments A/HRC/38/L.37, A/HRC/38/L.38 and A/HRC/38/L.39 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/17/Rev.1 as orally revised.

217. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Peru made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.37.

218. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.37. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

219. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.37 was rejected by 14 votes to 22, with 10 abstentions.
220. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Chile made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.38.
221. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.38. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Mongolia, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

222. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.38 was rejected by 15 votes to 21, with 10 abstentions.
223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Tunisia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.39.
224. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.39. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa

225. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.39 was rejected by 12 votes to 24, with 10 abstentions.
226. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Egypt, Iraq, Panama and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of

vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.17/Rev.1 as orally revised.

227. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/12).

Business and human rights: improving accountability and access to remedy

228. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.18, sponsored by Argentina, Ghana, Norway and the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Turkey. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

229. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador, Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

230. 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.

231. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/13).

232. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Senegal and Slovakia made statements in explanation of vote after the vote and general comments in relation to all draft proposals adopted under agenda item 3.

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

233. At the 17th meeting, on 26 June 2018, the Chairperson of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, provided an oral update, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 31/17 and 37/29.

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

235. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 17th and 18th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the members of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Estonia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Christian Solidarity Worldwide; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development); World Council of Arameans (Syriacs).

236. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made final remarks as the State concerned.

237. At the 17th and 18th meetings, on the same day, the Chairperson and members of the Commission of Inquiry, Karen Koning Abuzayad and Hanny Megally, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

238. At the 19th meeting, on 27 June 2018, the Chairperson of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Doudou Diène, provided an oral briefing, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/19.

239. At the same meeting, members of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Françoise Hampson and Lucy Asuagbor, made statements.

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

241. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson and the members of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Georgia, Germany, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Denmark, Eritrea, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Espace Afrique International; Human Rights Watch; International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (also on behalf of Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; and World Organisation Against Torture); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Tourner La Page.

242. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Chairperson of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

243. At the 16th meeting, on 25 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Miklós Haraszti, presented his report (A/HRC/38/51), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 35/27.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, Slovakia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Human Rights House Foundation; Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; United Nations Watch.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

247. At the 17th meeting, on 26 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Sheila Keetharuth, presented her report (A/HRC/38/50), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 35/35.

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belarus, Djibouti, France, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit; Center for Global Nonkilling; Christian Solidarity Worldwide; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Human Rights Watch; International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

251. At the 19th meeting, on 27 June 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Yanghee Lee, presented an oral progress report, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/32.

252. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned.

253. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 19th and 20th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, China, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh, Belarus, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom; Amnesty International; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Christian Solidarity Worldwide; Human Rights Now; Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International-Lawyers.Org; Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada.

254. At the 20th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. General debate on agenda item 4

255. At its 20th and 21st meetings, on 27 June 2018, 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: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria²⁷ (on behalf of the European Union), China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Sudan and Zimbabwe);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Maldives, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos of Nicaragua;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli; Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; Africa Culture Internationale; African Development Association; Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of Committee to Protect Journalists, Inc.; Freedom House and International PEN); Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association culturelle des Tamouls en France; Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association Dunenyó; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Thendral; Baha'i International Community; B'nai B'rith; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Center for Inquiry; Center for Organisation Research and Education; Centre d'action pour le développement rural; Centre Europe - tiers monde; Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy; China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS); Christian Solidarity Worldwide; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Coup de Pousse Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort; European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme; European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation; France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health; Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights; Human Rights Law Centre; Human Rights Now; Human Rights Watch; Human Security Initiative Organization; Indian Council of South America

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

(CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement; International Career Support Association; International Commission of Jurists; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM); International Humanist and Ethical Union (also on behalf of Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort and Freedom Now); International Lesbian and Gay Association; 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; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Jssor Youth Organization; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Le Pont; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Minority Rights Group; Nouveaux droits de l'homme (NDH); Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Presse Embleme Campagne; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH); Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Solidarité Suisse-Guinée; Tamil Uzhagam; United Nations Watch; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; Villages Unis (United Villages); VIVAT International (also on behalf of Franciscans International); World Barua Organization (WBO); World Environment and Resources Council (WERC); World Evangelical Alliance; World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

256. At the 21st meeting, on 27 June 2018, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Brazil, Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Sudan, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

257. 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 and Pakistan.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Belarus

258. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representative of Austria, on behalf of States members of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.7, 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 Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Subsequently, Switzerland joined the sponsors.

259. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Switzerland, also on behalf of Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand and Norway, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

260. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.

261. 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.

262. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Egypt, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

263. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of China, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.7. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

264. The draft resolution was adopted by 19 votes to 6, with 21 abstentions (resolution 38/7).

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

265. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representatives of Djibouti and Somalia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.15/Rev.1, sponsored by Djibouti and Somalia. Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

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

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

268. 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.

269. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution. In their statements, the representatives of China and Egypt disassociated their delegations from the consensus on the draft resolution.

270. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/15).

271. At the 39th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representatives of Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote after the vote and general comments in relation to all draft proposals adopted under agenda item 4. In his

statement, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela disassociated the delegation from the consensus on the draft resolution.

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

272. At the 39th meeting, on 6 July 2018, 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 and Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.20, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Botswana, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

273. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/38/L.28, A/HRC/38/L.29, A/HRC/38/L.30 and A/HRC/38/L.31 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.20.

274. Amendments A/HRC/38/L.28, A/HRC/38/L.29, A/HRC/38/L.30 and A/HRC/38/L.31 were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China. Subsequently, the Bolivarian republic of Venezuela joined the sponsors.

275. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in relation to the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.20.

276. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.20, as well as on the proposed amendments.

277. At the same meeting, the Council took action on amendments A/HRC/38/L.28, A/HRC/38/L.29, A/HRC/38/L.30 and A/HRC/38/L.31 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.20.

278. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.28.

279. 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 amendment A/HRC/38/L.28. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Brazil, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

280. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.28 was rejected by 10 votes to 21, with 15 abstentions.

281. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.29.

282. 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 amendment A/HRC/38/L.29. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa

283. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.29 was rejected by 7 votes to 22, with 16 abstentions.²⁸

284. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Qatar made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.30.

285. 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 amendment A/HRC/38/L.30. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Brazil, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

²⁸ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

286. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.30 was rejected by 10 votes to 21, with 15 abstentions.

287. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.31.

288. 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 amendment A/HRC/38/L.31. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Brazil, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Iraq, Pakistan, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo

289. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.31 was rejected by 9 votes to 21, with 16 abstentions.

290. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Mexico and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.20.

291. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of China and Cuba, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.20. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Iraq, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia

292. The draft resolution was adopted by 26 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions (resolution 38/16).

293. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote after the vote and general comments in relation to all draft proposals adopted under agenda item 4.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

294. At the 21st meeting, on 27 June 2018, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Anita Ramasastry, presented the report of the Forum on Business and Human Rights on its sixth session, held from 27 to 29 November 2017 (A/HRC/38/49).

B. General debate on agenda item 5

295. At its 21st meeting, on 27 June 2018, and at its 22nd meeting, on 28 June 2018, 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: Azerbaijan²⁹ (also on behalf of Georgia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)), Belgium, Brazil (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay), Bulgaria³⁰ (on behalf of the European Union), Chile, China, Ecuador, France³¹ (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Luxembourg³² (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Morocco³³ (also on behalf of Ecuador, Italy, Maldives, the Philippines, Romania and Spain), Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the League of Arab States), Uruguay³⁴ (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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.

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.

- (b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Botswana, Colombia, Fiji, India, Ireland, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Sudan;
- (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf;
- (d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;
- (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France; Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Center for Organisation Research and Education; Centre Europe - tiers monde; Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme; Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; FIAN International e.V.; Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Institute for NGO Research; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM); 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; Le Pont; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Nouveaux droits de l'homme (NDH); Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Solidarité Suisse-Guinée; Tamil Uzhagam; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Villages Unis (United Villages); World Barua Organization (WBO); World Muslim Congress.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

296. At the 39th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.2, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

297. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

298. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/17).

The contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations

299. At the 39th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representatives of Norway, also on behalf of Colombia, Sierra Leone and Switzerland, and Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1, sponsored by Colombia, Norway, Sierra Leone and Switzerland and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Czechia, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia. Subsequently, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Argentina, Canada, the Congo, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mozambique, New Zealand, Panama, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

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

301. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendment A/HRC/38/L.40 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1 as orally revised had been withdrawn by its sponsors.

302. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/38/L.27 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1 as orally revised.

303. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.27 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by China and Egypt. Subsequently, Cuba, Indonesia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.40 was sponsored by Egypt and South Africa. Subsequently, Cuba joined the sponsors.

304. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland made a statement in relation to the proposed amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1 as orally revised.

305. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Georgia, Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates, also on behalf of Bahrain, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1 as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendment.

306. At the same meeting, the Council took action on amendment A/HRC/38/L.27 to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1 as orally revised.

307. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Croatia and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/38/L.27.

308. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Switzerland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/38/L.27. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia,

Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Angola, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Tunisia,

309. Amendment A/HRC/38/L.27 was rejected by 13 votes to 19, with 14 abstentions.

310. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Egypt, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1 as orally revised.

311. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines

312. The draft resolution was adopted by 28 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions (resolution 38/18).³⁵

³⁵ The delegation of Ukraine did not cast a vote.

VI. Universal periodic review

313. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Human Rights 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-ninth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 15 to 26 January 2018.

314. In accordance with resolution 5/1, the President outlined that all recommendations must be part of the final document of the universal periodic review 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 universal periodic review outcomes

315. In accordance with paragraph 4.3 of President's statement PRST/8/1, the section below 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 stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

France

316. The review of France was held on 15 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by France in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/3).

317. At its 22nd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of France (see section C below).

318. The outcome of the review of France comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/4), the views of France concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/4/Add.1).

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

319. The head of the delegation of France stated that France carefully examined the 297 recommendations made at its review on 15 January 2018. The decision to accept or not to accept, or only partially accept the recommendations, was the subject of extensive interdepartmental consultations, and saw the welcomed involvement of the National Consultative Commission for Human Rights. For the sake of clarity, France drafted an annex to the official document that set out positions of France on each recommendation.

320. France ultimately accepted 238 recommendations, 80 per cent of those that were formulated, and partially accepted 34 recommendations because it cannot implement them in full, or because of legal or constitutional obstacles hindering their full implementation. Only 25 recommendations were rated “noted” as France felt unable to implement them, either for legal or constitutional reasons, or because France did not endorse them on their merits.

321. France, determined to continue and strengthen its fight against discrimination, racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and intolerance, accepted 60 of the 70 or so recommendations it had received on these subjects. In order to deepen the previous national plan of action to combat racism and anti-Semitism, in accordance with the recommendations addressed to France at the third universal periodic review cycle, the Prime Minister presented on 19 March 2018 the main measures of the third national plan to combat racism and anti-Semitism for the period 2018-2020.

322. France accepted the recommendations concerning the fight against “ethnic profiling” by the police and the gendarmerie. In fact, any measure of ethnic profiling was contrary to the Republican principle of equality, which was included in the code of ethics of the police and the national gendarmerie. Any control deviating from these rules would be sanctioned by the hierarchy and by justice.

323. Equality between women and men was considered as a major national matter by the 5-year Presidential period and French authorities: measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, nested in a five-year strategy, were oriented around education, support for the victims, and reinforcement of the repressive arsenal.

324. In 2018, the Government sought to strengthen legislation to combat sexual and gender-based violence. Street harassment, mass sexual harassment on the internet and sexist harassment in all its forms was penalized. The prescription period was extended from 20 to 30 years for sexual and violent crimes, while the legal arsenal to punish rape and sexual assault against minors under 15 years of age was strengthened.

325. The fight for equal wage remained at the heart of public policy action and a plan to reduce the pay gap between women and men was announced in January 2018. Of course, France also accepted the recommendations on discrimination against LGBTI people. A 1.5 million euro anti-LGBT mobilization plan was adopted in January 2017.

326. The rights of persons with disabilities were the subject of several recommendations that France accepted. In October 2017, France hosted the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for an official visit. Her remarks, which were in line with the public policy of the Government, contributed to the development of several plans, particularly on access to apprenticeship, work, and education.

327. Commitment of France to fighting terrorism in accordance with the rule of law and rights and freedoms was emphasized by acceptance by France of more than twenty recommendations on that matter. Facing a durable terrorist threat, France strengthened ordinary law on criminal procedure, intelligence and administrative police. The measures provided for by the law of 30 October 2017 were exclusively related to the purpose of preventing and combating terrorism. By welcoming, in May 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights in the context of the fight against terrorism, the French authorities have shown transparency in addressing this subject.

328. France was also determined to ensure respect for human rights by the security forces and therefore accepted the recommendations in this regard. Indeed, France had institutions and procedures capable of ensuring the right to effective recourse to persons allegedly victims of police violence, who can lodge a complaint, take legal action and turn to the Defender of Rights.

329. Regarding the protection of human rights in places of imprisonment, a number of states called on France to improve conditions of detention. Since 2013, France has changed its penal policy by encouraging the use of alternative sentences to the deprivation of liberty, and by developing different forms of penalties and sentences. The Government launched a vast reform project through the 2018-2022 reform bill. In the same spirit, the President of the Republic, in October 2017, reaffirmed before the European Court of Human Rights his wish to develop the use of community services. The improvement of the material conditions of detention was the main objective of the construction program.

330. Several States recommended that France strengthen its policy against trafficking in human beings. In fact, since 2012, France has put in place a public policy dedicated to the fight against human trafficking in all its forms, which resulted in the strengthening of legislation, the creation of the Inter-ministerial Mission for the Protection of Women against Violence and the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings, and the adoption of a first plan for national action against trafficking in 2014. Following a broad consultation process, the second action plan should be finalized by the end of 2018.

331. Several recommendations related to the fight against poverty, particularly in terms of housing. In addition to the general emergency shelters, a priority of the Government, 80,000 places were dedicated to asylum seekers. This amount was reinforced with 4,000 additional places in 2018. Ten thousands emergency temporary accommodation places for migrants were available in Ile-de-France. The Government was also committed to improving housing conditions for disadvantaged people: the Housing First Plan 2018-2022 set out a structural reform to significantly reduce the number of homeless people over five years, and develop sustainable solutions to return to housing.

332. As regards shantytowns, the action of the public authorities mainly focused on the dismantling of those camps, following a court decision or administrative police. Long-term solutions were found. An instruction, signed by 8 ministers, to give a new impetus to the elimination of shantytowns and illegal encampments was published in January 2018, with a goal of slum upgrading.

333. Children rights were the subject of several recommendations. France was developing a comprehensive policy aimed at the complete development of the child, with the protection of childhood, support for parenthood and family policy. France was also determined to continue its fight against poverty and the exclusion of children, families and young people between the ages of 18 and 25. Moreover, France had a body of criminal legislation severely repressing any form of violence, including psychological violence, committed against minors.

334. The presence in 2017 of 15,000 persons declared unaccompanied minors motivated several recommendations that France obviously accepted. France put in place a system for the protection of unaccompanied minors present on its territory regardless of nationality and legal status. An isolated foreign minor may apply for asylum and, under French law, an unaccompanied foreign minor child cannot in any way be removed and cannot be detained. Furthermore, the French Republic educated all the children present on its territory, without distinction of any kind.

335. France accepted 16 recommendations on the rights of migrants and refugees. Asylum was, in accordance with French tradition and international and European commitments of France, an imprescriptible right guaranteed by the Constitution. The French authorities intended to build a balanced and controlled migration policy through the reinforcement of the human resources of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons and the National Asylum Court, and legislative provisions currently being debated by Parliament. Improving reception conditions and orientation guidance for asylum seekers will involve the creation of 7,500 places in 2018.

336. France was unable to accept the recommendations concerning the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families because of the non-distinction between legal migrant workers and migrant workers in an irregular situation, which is problematic under French law.

337. Nor can France accept the recommendations concerning the ratification of the Kampala amendments to the Statute of the International Criminal Court, relating to the crime of aggression because of its vague definition creating an unfortunate legal uncertainty. Moreover, the conditions for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court could lead to divergent positions between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations Security Council, or the International Court of Justice, on the characterization of an act of aggression.

338. France did not accept certain recommendations which implied the recognition of the concepts of minority and indigenous peoples. Indeed, French law was based on two essential principles enshrined in Article 1 of the Constitution: the equal rights of citizens, “without distinction as to origin, race or religion”, and unity and indivisibility of the nation. Thus, France did not recognize collective rights to groups that would be defined by a community of origin, culture, language or belief. Consequently, the production of statistics disaggregated by racial or ethnic origin, mentioned by certain recommendations, was not practiced in France. And it was by virtue of that same constitutional tradition that France cannot guarantee collective cultural rights to particular groups on an identity basis. Similarly, France cannot recognize the concept of indigenous peoples and that is why it did not envisage ratifying International Labor Organization Convention No. 169.

339. Furthermore, France did not accept recommendations that might call into question the implementation of the principle of secularism [laïcité]. France did not plan to review the law of 15 March 2004 governing the wearing of religious signs or outfits in public schools, colleges and high schools. Similarly, France did not plan to revisit the law of 11 October 2010 prohibiting any clothing intended to hide its face in the public space.

340. France held the obligation of neutrality of public service requiring that the behavior of public officials and those who carry out a public service mission, acts or decisions, were dictated solely by the interest of the public service. This obligation of neutrality applied only to the public service. The Labor Code prohibited religious discrimination at any stage of working life.

341. Freedom of religion or belief was enshrined by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen of 1789, and it was within those principles of constitutional value that the French Republic guaranteed the free exercise of religion without distinction.

342. Although Islam phobia, mentioned in some recommendations, was not recognized as a particular legal category in French law, all forms of discrimination based on origin or religion were condemned and fought vigorously. France published each year a statistical summary of the penal response to racist offenses, including all those motivated by xenophobia or rejection of any religion.

343. France will submit a mid-term report on the effective implementation of the recommendations, made in January 2018. All relevant independent authorities, including the National Consultative Commission for Human Rights, will be involved in this monitoring exercise. France also undertook to share its experience in the universal periodic review with other States and to promote this unique mechanism which strengthened the indivisibility and universality of human rights.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

344. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of France, 14 delegations made statements.³⁶

345. Egypt appreciated efforts in combating racism and discrimination, countering poverty and terrorism, pursuing social solidarity, and providing redress and justice for victims of police violence. It urged to respect human rights in the counter-terrorism context, and to assist and protect migrants and asylum seekers. It also urged to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

346. Haiti appreciated the acceptance of recommendations referred to increasing aid to development by France, implementing the Real Equality Overseas Act, and guaranteeing freedom of expression on the Internet.

347. Honduras appreciated efforts in combating discrimination and human trafficking, and guaranteeing education, regardless of the children's migration status. It encouraged ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

348. The Islamic Republic of Iran raised concerns about Roma people, practices impeding justice for racist offences, detainees' living conditions, human trafficking, migrants' discrimination, including Muslim women, and allegations of French involvement in the genocide against the Tutsis in Rwanda.

349. Iraq wished for continued progress in the human rights promotion and protection.

350. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the promotion of gender equality and the fight against gender based violence.

351. Libya welcomed the ratification of the 2014 Protocol related to the ILO Convention No. 29 (Forced Labour Convention).

352. Madagascar noted measures to address prisons' overcrowding and combat discrimination in the field of education. It encouraged further efforts to promote and protect human rights.

353. Pakistan commended efforts to combat discrimination in the education sphere.

354. The Philippines commended legislation ensuring accountability for human rights violations committed abroad by French enterprises. It urged to adopt policies aimed at implementing recommendations on the rights of women, children and migrants. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations on human rights and counter-terrorism, and on considering the ratification of ILO Convention No. 189.

355. Rwanda regretted that some recommendations about the 1994 Genocide against Tutsis were partially accepted and hoped that France will address its shortcomings regarding its response to the Genocide.

³⁶ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

356. Senegal saluted measures adopted for vulnerable groups, migrants and refugees, and to combat racism, sexism, intolerance and discrimination.

357. Sri Lanka noted measures on women rights, particularly on gender equality. It encouraged continuing the combat against racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

358. The Sudan noted the growing xenophobia, intolerance and racism towards migrants. It urged to fight discrimination and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, fight human trafficking and withdraw the ban on using religious clothing in public.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

359. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of France, 10 other stakeholders made statements.³⁷

360. Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights) expressed appreciation to the Government for having involved the Commission in all stages of the review. The adoption of the first plan of action on business and human rights as well as progress accomplished on LGBT rights were welcomed developments. The Commission was concerned at the lack of an independent mechanism for the monitoring of anti-terrorist measures, and at restrictions related to migrant policies and the right to asylum.

361. The World Evangelical Alliance noted that respect for the freedom of conscience of mayors, caregivers or pupils and parents in the National Education system, as well as the protection of the freedom of religion of asylum seekers, remained issues of concern. It invited France to extend the mandate entrusted to the Inter-ministerial Delegation to the Fight against Racism, Anti-Semitism and Anti-LGBT Hate in order to also include the fight against hatred against people by virtue of their opinion, beliefs or religion in general.

362. The Open Society Institute supported the creation of an independent body to supervise security forces activities in the fight against terrorism as it felt that the present parliamentary control on the protection of human rights in the fight against terrorism was not sufficient. The Institute suggested that this role could be played by the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights. The Institute also indicated that the Muslim community in France was the main target of racial profiling and that Muslims were very frequently subjected to allegations of being Islamists.

363. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom urged France to implement universal periodic review recommendation 145.31 and to stop arms transfers to countries where there is a substantial risk that they will be used to violate international human rights law and/or international humanitarian law. France should also take into account the recommendations in the report of the OHCHR on the "Impact of arms transfers on the enjoyment of human rights" as well as by other United Nations human rights bodies, to ensure transparent and gender-sensitive human rights impact assessment of arms exports.

364. Caritas Internationalis drew attention on the need to establish a national reference mechanism for the identification and support of victims of human trafficking and to provide them with compensations and equal access to their rights. France should apply the principle

³⁷ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

of non-prosecution of victims who have committed an offense in the course of their exploitation. France should set up, at the crossing of its borders, an information system on the right of asylum and identification of families, minors and adults, and a dignified welcome prohibiting any form of deprivation of liberty outside the legal framework.

365. Amnesty International stated that asylum seekers suffered significant waiting times before being able to lodge an asylum application and benefit from related rights including access to temporary accommodation. The legal registration period of three days was rarely respected, exposing asylum seekers to removal. It was also concerned about the number of people returned without a thorough and individual examination of the risks of torture in their country of origin. It called on France to ensure that the rights of migrants and refugees were respected, especially regarding unaccompanied minors. It expected the Government to fully implement the accepted recommendations.

366. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues remained concerned about: the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the law of 30 October 2017 and the circular of 31 October 2017, introducing new anti-terrorism measures; and about the new legislation on asylum and immigration which was being finalized in Parliament, in the absence of any in-depth reflection to improve the conditions for asylum applications on a long-term basis. It also asked France to make the texts in force on equality between women and men fully effective.

367. Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII suggested measures to provide a better fulfilment of the human rights of persons with disabilities in France: make a greater effort for training, sensitization and education on the culture of diversity and disability; proceed very fast in including in ordinary schools the too many disabled children that were still excluded; guarantee in every social or medical residential structure the valorisation and development of the autonomy and self-determination of persons with disabilities; put at the centre of business policies the dignity of the person with disabilities.

368. CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation was concerned by the recent introduction of a new national security and counter terrorism law which effectively made permanent extraordinary powers given to the French security forces since the November 2015 state of emergency. It also noted with concern the use of disproportionate force against protestors by the police; and risks eroding the right to freedom of expression in France, including the use of legal proceedings to compel media to release their sources.

369. Africa Culture Internationale encouraged France to give priority to the development of the principle of equality between women and men in practice, to advance the protection of migrants' rights and in particular stateless children, and to progress in the fight against racism targeting refugees and asylum seekers and guarantee their right to movement.

370. Human Rights Watch and the International Service for Human Rights urged France to ensure that police stops were based on individualized reasonable suspicion and to introduce "stop forms", a simple yet effective way to measure and monitor stops, promote accountability and improve relations between security forces and citizens. They also stated that France should hold police accountable for harassment and attacks against migrants and those assisting them, and cease the judicial harassment of individuals and organizations providing assistance to people on the move.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

371. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 297 recommendations received, 238 enjoy the support of France, additional clarification was provided on another 34 recommendations, and 25 are noted.

Tonga

372. The review of Tonga was held on 15 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Tonga in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/TON/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/TON/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/TON/3).

373. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Tonga (see section C below).

374. The outcome of the review of Tonga comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/5), the views of Tonga concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/5/Add.1).

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

375. The delegate of Tonga extended the appreciation of the Government of Tonga to the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review Working Group and the Troika composed of Angola, Slovakia and the United Arab Emirates, in considering third universal periodic review report of Tonga, as well as to Member and observer States and non-government organizations for their participation and their constructive and cooperative engagement at third universal periodic review of Tonga on 15 January 2018.

376. She stated that, out of the 110 recommendations received, 52 were supported in January and 58 recommendations required further consideration.

377. The delegate of Tonga emphasized that, as with many small island developing states, Tonga continued to grapple with the ever-increasing threats of climate change that have recently brought an onslaught of more severe and more frequent natural disasters.

378. She noted that following its third universal periodic review in January, Tonga was hit by a severe Category 4 Tropical Cyclone Gita, the strongest in its history. The cyclone destroyed almost 2,000 homes, damaged 85 per cent of schools, caused the evacuation of over 4,500 people and left more than 80 per cent of homes in Tonga without power.

379. The devastation caused by Tropical Cyclone Gita meant that the immediate priority of the Government, and already limited resources, were redirected towards the recovery and rebuilding of the country, which is anticipated to take years. This presented a challenge for the Government of Tonga in domestic engagement processes in addressing the recommendations from the third cycle universal periodic review of Tonga.

380. The delegate of Tonga stated that Tonga noted all the 58 recommendations deferred from January 2018.

381. Regarding recommendations related to the ratification of international treaties, the delegate of Tonga stated that Tonga was committed to ensuring that it ratifies all core international human rights conventions to protect and promote the rights of its citizens. Tonga would consider acceding to the conventions in accordance with its domestic processes. Notwithstanding the fact that Tonga is not yet a member of these conventions,

many of the underlying human rights principles enshrined in core human rights conventions, already formed the basis for many Tongan laws. In relation to recommendation 94.3, she highlighted that Tonga acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 6 November 1995.

382. The delegate of Tonga also highlighted that, in June 2017, His Majesty's Cabinet established a Committee comprised of relevant ministries, department and agencies to consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and to review relevant legislation. The Office of Attorney General and the Ministry of Police continued to take the lead in the assessment of accession by Tonga.

383. With respect to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the delegate of Tonga emphasized that, although Tonga had not yet ratified the Convention, it was not in a position to reconsider all potential reservations at this time. Careful consideration needed to be taken into account following targeted and strategic consultations through revisiting its domestic treaty examination processes.

384. She went on to state that Tonga was considering ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182. The Cabinet appointed Tonga National Tripartite Consultation Committee, or the TNCCC, which had been mandated with undertaking necessary measures towards the ratification of two ILO Conventions in 2018, one of which is ILO Convention No. 182. These efforts reflected commitment of Tonga to protecting children, including from the worst forms of labour, also in line with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

385. She further noted that since becoming a member of the ILO in 2016, the TNCCC, together with the Ministry of Commerce, Consumer, Trade, Innovation and Labour, had prioritized the domestic treaty examination process for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 182. This included the completion of a legal review by the Office of Attorney General and the engagement of a consultant to translate the Conventions. Stakeholder consultation on the ratification of ILO Convention No.182 was scheduled to take place within the coming weeks before undertaking the constitutional process of ratification under clause 39 of the Constitution of Tonga.

386. Moreover, she emphasized that, due to limited capacity, ratification by Tonga of all other ILO conventions was delayed. Before ratification, Tonga wishes to ensure that it will have the capacity to implement the core ILO conventions effectively, so they become meaningful tools for development. Tonga will also need significant technical assistance in order to do so.

387. With respect to the recommendations related to the national human rights institution, the delegate of Tonga stated that Tonga did not have the necessary resources at this point to facilitate a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. The establishment of a national human rights institution continued to be a challenge for Tonga given its limited financial and human resources.

388. She further stated that the functions of the Office of the Ombudsman operated within the standards of the Paris Principles providing an important, impartial and effective complaints resolution mechanism. It also worked to promote best practices in public administration providing guidance and advice in order to ensure people are treated fairly. The Office of the Ombudsman continued to actively conduct outreach programmes to all of major island groups of Tonga to raise public awareness.

389. Regarding the recommendations related to sexual equality and discrimination, the delegate of Tonga noted that the main recommendations under this theme were to: eliminate all discriminatory treatment related to sexual orientation or gender identity, and

the decriminalizing of same-sex consensual sex. She highlighted that Tonga had no national policies or regulations, which condone discrimination against sexual orientation and gender identity.

390. She stated that the Government continued to support the work of the “Tonga Leiti Association”, or TLA, which advocates for the rights of people with different sexual orientation or gender identity and celebrates their contribution to Tongan society in entertainment, sport and business. Through government grants, the TLA had received assistance for the refurbishment of their office space and the provision of a vehicle to help improve their public awareness and advocacy outreach.

391. She also noted that the decriminalisation of consensual sex between same sex adults was an issue that Tonga still wished to consider further. It required thorough, robust and comprehensive dialogue against the backdrop of cultural sensitivities and conservative Christian values of the Tongan society.

392. With respect to the recommendation on capital punishment, the delegate of Tonga stated that Tonga reiterated its position taken during its second cycle in that Tonga will continue to retain the death penalty as the ultimate criminal sanction under its criminal justice system for the crimes of murder and treason. The Tongan Courts had already set the guiding policy that the death penalty will only be used, in the context of murder, “in the rarest of rare cases when the alternative option is unquestionably foreclosed”.

393. She further stated that Tonga might be seen as a de facto abolitionist of the death penalty, however, in reality, it reserved its position on the utilization of the death penalty only to be used in the “rarest of rare cases”, where violence has been at its most abhorrent, the victim at its most vulnerable, the impact universally and emotionally devastating and the alternative sentences do not qualify as appropriate or acceptable alternatives.

394. On the recommendations related to legislative frameworks, the delegate of Tonga stated that in accordance with its domestic laws and processes and available resources, Tonga would work towards ensuring that human rights are featured in its legislative frameworks. With regards to recommendation 94.58 to prioritize work to eliminate violence against women, improve gender equality and including in relation to property and employment, the Family Protection Act Coordinator had been established to focus on the successful implementation of the Act. The “Families Free of Violence” programme further focussed on responses to violence in supporting the implementation of the Family Protection Act 2013.

395. She also stated that, in close collaboration with its external partners, the Government of Tonga supported initiatives such as “The UN Women’ programmes on the prevention of violence against women”. The programme of Australian Government “Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development” had provided specific resources to assist with the implementation of the Family Protection Act 2013, as well as the Revised National Policy on Gender and Development (RNPGAD) 2014-2018. The current review of RNPGAD was scheduled for September 2018.

396. She also highlighted that the Government of Tonga further committed, in the Revised National Policy on Gender and Development, under “Outcome 2: Equitable access to economic assets and employment”, to enabling women to: achieve increased access to income generating business and employment opportunities; have access to resources, markets and jobs; and access to increased incomes, assets and life choices. The Government of Tonga was also committed to increasing women’s participation in labour mobility schemes through the development of a Women’s Strategy for Labour Mobility.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

397. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tonga, five delegations made statements.

398. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understood the difficulties faced by Tonga in ratifying core human rights conventions. It welcomed intention of the Government of Tonga to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It was also encouraged by the consideration of Tonga of ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also welcomed the progress made by Tonga in ensuring gender balance and awareness in schools, and the significant drop in child marriages following the “Let Girls be Girls” campaign. It continued to encourage Tonga to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It further welcomed the decision of Tonga to establish a national human rights institution while appreciating the fact that lack of resource makes it difficult to ensure that it complies with the Paris Principles. In this regard, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged Tonga to look at measures to be done to strengthen the institution to meet compliance in the course of the next universal periodic review cycle.

399. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the efforts made by Tonga to implement the supported recommendations of the second cycle universal periodic review. It noted the continued commitments of Tonga at international, regional and national levels to increase the participation of women in public life. It was also pleased with the progress in the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It also congratulated Tonga for becoming a member of ILO in 2016 and encouraged Tonga to continue consolidating its social policies, especially in the area of economic, social and cultural rights in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population. It reiterated its call for the international community to provide the cooperation and assistance that Tonga requires to finance and implement these social policies, to implement the accepted recommendations and other commitments in the field of human rights.

400. Angola commended Tonga for the measures and policies undertaken to promote and protect human rights, as well as for the engagement of Tonga with international human rights mechanisms. It also commended Tonga for the efforts made in the implementation of the previous universal periodic review cycle recommendations encouraging Tonga to continue with the same commitment to implementing the third cycle recommendations.

401. China commended Tonga for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review and appreciated the acceptance by Tonga of recommendations by China. China also expressed the hope that Tonga continues with socio-economic development and further creation of jobs in order to raise the living standards. It also expressed the hope that Tonga continues to take legislative and administrative measures to advance gender equality and to further protect the rights of the vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities. It also welcomed the renewed commitment of Tonga to the protection and promotion of human rights.

402. Honduras appreciated the acceptance by Tonga of the recommendations made by Honduras regarding “Adopt legislative measures and political measures to combat discrimination against women and guarantee gender equality in the public and private spheres” and “Criminalize all forms of violence against women, including domestic sexual violence”. Honduras also expressed its hope that Tonga would have the opportunity to: ratify the main human rights instruments, to which it is not yet a party, as well as the fundamental ILO Conventions; decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of

the same sex; abolish the death penalty; eliminate, from its legal system, gender discriminatory provisions; and redouble its efforts to combat any discriminatory practice against women, in particular their right to property.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

403. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tonga, no other stakeholders made statements.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

404. The Vice President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 110 recommendations received, 52 enjoy the support of Tonga, and 58 are noted.

405. The delegate of Tonga stated that Tonga was fully committed to the work of the Human Rights Council. Tonga viewed the universal periodic review as a valuable opportunity for Tonga to reflect and review its human rights obligations.

406. She also stated that Tonga appreciated the support from the Voluntary Trust Fund on SIDs/LDCs, which enabled Tonga to participate in the 38th session of the Human Rights Council, and to provide its formal responses to the recommendations received during the 3rd cycle universal periodic review.

407. She also emphasized that Tonga continued to be constrained by limited financial and human resources. As witnessed by the national devastation caused by Tropical Cyclone, the strongest in the history of Tonga, climate change exacerbated these challenges. In this regard, Tonga continued to look for international partners for their continued support in addressing Tonga's capacity constraints through technical assistance and training. The capacities if strengthened would accelerate efforts of Tonga to achieve and advance the human rights obligations of Tonga.

Romania

408. The review of Romania was held on 16 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Romania in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ROU/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ROU/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ROU/3).

409. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Romania (see section C below).

410. The outcome of the review of Romania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/6), the views of Romania concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/6/Add.1).

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

411. The delegation of Romania noted with appreciation the participation of the United Nations member states in the interactive dialogue of the universal periodic review of Romania that was held in a spirit of cooperation in January 2018 as well as welcomed the recommendations put forward during the interactive dialogue.

412. The delegation has informed the Human Rights Council that the Government has supported 163 recommendations out of total 203 recommendations, and noted 37 recommendations. It also partially noted 3 recommendations by indicating which parts of the recommendations it has noted and which parts it has supported.

413. The delegation presented some clarifications regarding the position of the Government on some of the recommendations that were noted. With regard to recommendation no. 114.101, the Government was of a view that the legislation concerning the enforcement of sentences and detention measures had provided for sufficient safeguards to ensure the respect for human dignity, to prevent torture and inhuman treatment and to punish such offenses.

414. Regarding recommendations nos. 114.174, 114.175 and 177-181 related to national minorities, the delegation stated that Romania had managed to develop, with the substantial contribution of the members of the 20 national minorities, a system of the protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of members of minority groups. The legal and institutional system designed to guarantee the respect for and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities had proven to be efficient in protecting and promoting their cultural, linguistic and religious identity.

415. In particular, Romania had ensured the right of persons belonging to a national minority to use their mother tongue when dealing with public authorities and judiciary, to be taught in their mother tongue at all levels of education, to have religious service and access to media in their mother tongue, to be involved in public life and public decision making concerning the entire society, including but not limited to issues of interest for the minority groups they belong to. Moreover, Romania had promoted cultural activities for minority communities to develop their identity, by making substantial financial allocations through representative organizations of the national minorities.

416. In respect of recommendation no. 114.177, Romania had a specific law regulating property restitution to ethnic minorities and religious denominations. Regarding recommendation no. 114.179, the delegation stated that the right of peaceful assembly had been ensured to all individuals with no exception within the requirements of the law. Furthermore, Romania supported recommendations nos. 114.176 and 114.199 and it would continue to implement legislation and policies in order to protect and promote the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

417. The delegation explained that some of the recommendations were noted as the Government considered that they had been already complied with. For example, recommendations nos. 114.55, 114.157, 114.188 and 114.194 on inclusion of the Roma and their equal access to education, health care, housing and employment fell under this category. The legislation provided for equal rights and unhindered access to services of all citizens and prohibited and sanctioned all forms of discrimination, including on the ground of ethnicity. Furthermore, the authorities had been taken positive measures and implemented targeted programmes to ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to inter alia quality education, housing, health and employment for all citizens and particularly for members of the Roma community.

418. Romania supported recommendations nos. 114.53, 114.54 and 114.56 - 114.59 on combatting discrimination against the Roma. The National Contact Point for Roma has been carrying out assessment of implementation of legal provisions and policies on non-discrimination and equal opportunities, sustainable development, non-segregation, access to housing and education. The Government has also supported recommendations nos. 114.182 – 114.187, 114.189-114.193, 114.195 and 114.197 and it would continue to implement the Romanian Government Strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to Roma minority 2015-2020. An annual report would be submitted to the European Commission and the Strategy would be further improved based on evaluation carried out.

419. Regarding recommendation no. 114.200 to adopt a national strategy to promote gender equality, the delegation mentioned that three strategic documents had been adopted and implemented since 2006. A new national strategy on gender equality for 2018-2021 has been in the process of adoption. The Parliament had adopted two laws aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence in June 2018. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Romania to promote gender equality.

420. Romania partially noted three recommendations. Romania noted a part of recommendation no. 114.21 to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and supported the rest of the recommendation. The part of recommendation no. 114.66 calling for measures to prevent discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons was noted as the Government Ordinance no. 137/2000 on preventing and sanctioning all acts of discrimination had already contained an open list of grounds of discrimination. Other part of the recommendation to legalize same-sex marriages and partnership was supported even though the Government was of view that there was no legal obligation to legalize same-sex marriage. Two draft laws on legally recognized partnership, including for same-sex couples have been pending for adoption.

421. Having in mind the above-mentioned, Romania also partially noted recommendation no. 114. 67. It supported a part of the recommendation to introduce a civil legal partnership between same-sex couples. However, it noted a part of the recommendation calling for refraining from a referendum on constitutional changes prohibiting same-sex couples to marry. The delegation noted that constitutional referendum fell under the sovereign right of Parliament. Additionally, such a referendum would not have a negative impact on the legal partnership of same-sex couples due to the recent broad interpretation of the Constitutional Court on the right to family.

422. Romania considered that some of the supported recommendations had been already implemented. For example, recommendations nos. 114.71 and 114.74 calling for applying the law prohibiting incitement to hatred to all political figures using racist, homophobic and xenophobic rhetoric, the delegation noted that the respective law was applicable to all persons with no exception. The codes of conduct for the members of the Government and of Parliament were adopted in 2017.

423. The Government considered that recommendation no. 114.100 on access to justice of vulnerable groups had been partially implemented. The Strategy for the development of the judiciary for the period 2015-2020 aimed at making the judiciary more efficient and accessible.

424. The delegation provided additional information on those recommendations that it has supported. In April 2018, Dr. Ioan Gânfălean was appointed Ombudsman for Children for a 5-year term. The annual budget of the new Ombudsman had been approved along with the allocation of 18 positions in its central and territorial structures.

425. Regarding recommendations nos. 114.36 and 114.97- 114.99, the delegation reassured that amendments to the Justice Laws and Criminal Codes would ensure the

respect of human rights and European democratic values, including standards of Venice Commission of the Council of Europe. Regarding recommendations nos. 114.82, 114.83 and 114.96 on the independence of the judiciary, the delegation stated that the National Anticorruption Strategy for the period 2016-2020 included a specific objective of enhancing integrity, reducing vulnerabilities and corruption risks in the judiciary.

426. Regarding recommendation no. 114.68, the delegation stated that, under the Criminal Procedure Code, victims of hate crimes and discrimination were entitled to special protection measures under the law. The Romanian Police investigated cases of hate crimes and hate speech and applied fines or launched a criminal process.

427. In respect of recommendations nos 114.137 – 114.140, the delegation stated that an increase of state funding for education remained a priority and the national strategies on education had targeted specific issues such as early school learning and lifelong education.

428. Concerning recommendations nos. 114.133 – 114.135, the delegation stated that the National Health Strategy for 2014-2020 had a separate chapter related to HIV/AIDS by focusing on policies, legislation, prevention measures, monitoring and treatment. The National HIV Programme has been implemented nationwide since 2001.

429. Being fully aware of the challenges that persons with disabilities had been facing in various areas, the Government had adopted a series of normative acts to improve the respect of the rights of persons with disabilities. The National Strategy for the period 2016-2020 entitled “A Society without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities” aimed at ensuring the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and embraced the vision of the European Strategy for persons with disabilities for 2010-2020 “A renewed commitment to a barrier-free Europe”. The Strategy underlined an institutional commitment of the authorities towards effectively improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities and thus, allowing the full and effective exercise, by persons with disabilities, of their rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

430. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Romania, 10 delegations made statements.

431. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with appreciation the commitment of Romania to human rights which has been demonstrated by the cooperation of Romania with the universal periodic review mechanism. It noted the efforts of Romania to implement recommendations received during its second review. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Romania for its efforts to prevent and punish all forms of discrimination and to improve its legal system in order to effectively combat trafficking in human beings and prevent domestic violence.

432. Afghanistan commended Romania for supporting a large number of recommendations from the universal periodic review. It regretted, however, that Romania did not support the recommendations put forward by Afghanistan to create favourable conditions for national minorities to express and develop their culture and tradition in their own language and to take additional measures in the field of education for various minority groups. Therefore, Afghanistan urged Romania to consider again the above mentioned recommendation.

433. Azerbaijan commended Romania for its constructive participation in its third universal periodic review. It noted with appreciation that Romania has accepted the majority of recommendations, including those put forward by Azerbaijan. The delegation

reiterated its appreciation the consistent policy pursued by Romania aimed at increasing quality, efficiency and accountability in public and private institutions.

434. Chad noted with satisfaction that Romania has supported a large number of recommendations in order to ensure the well-being of its population.

435. China noted with appreciation the constructive engagement of Romania in the universal periodic review. It thanked Romania for supporting recommendations put forward by China, and hoped that Romania would continue its efforts to promote socio-economic development, increase employment level, further improve living standards of its population and to effectively combat trafficking in human beings.

436. Egypt noted the continuous efforts of Romania to promote human rights. It encouraged Romania to pursue its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and child abuse. It also encouraged Romania to take the necessary measures to protect the family as a vital part of society. Egypt called on Romania to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

437. Iraq noted with appreciation the positive engagement of Romania during the universal periodic review and acceptance by Romania of many recommendations, including those recommendations that were put forward by Iraq.

438. The Republic of Moldova noted with appreciation the commitment of Romania to the protection of human rights and the measures taken to implement the outcome of the universal periodic review. It welcomed particularly the measures taken to ensure the functioning of the Ombudsman for Children and the adoption of the law on domestic violence. The Republic of Moldova commended Romania for its active engagement with the universal periodic review, which was reflected in the acceptance of the majority of recommendations from the review, including those put forward by the Republic of Moldova.

439. Honduras noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Romania of several recommendations put forward by Honduras during the review, including those concerning the anti-discrimination legislation and efforts to combat trafficking in human beings. At the same time, Honduras encouraged Romania to reconsider its position on those recommendations that called for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, a comprehensive review of the national human rights system in order to correct existing duplications and combat discrimination against Roma and guarantee their access to health, education, housing, and employment.

440. Albania commended Romania for undertaking measures and adopting new strategies aimed at protecting the rights of and providing access to health care and education of members of the Roma community and developing measures designed to improve their inclusion in the society. Albania noted with appreciation that Romania accepted the majority of recommendations during its third review, including three recommendations put forward by Albania.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

441. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Romania, three other stakeholders made statements.

442. Centrul de Resurse Juridice noted a high rate of teenage pregnancies and stated that the Government rejected to introduce mandatory sexual and reproductive health education in the school curricula. It noted that Romania did not support recommendations on the inclusion of Roma in society by considering that those recommendations had been complied with. It noted, however, the persisting socio-economic gaps between Roma and

non- Roma population and a decrease in enrolment of Roma children in early childhood education. It also indicated a high percentage of Roma living in households without tap water and the social exclusion and racism against Roma.

443. In a joint statement, the European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation and International Lesbian and Gay Association commended Romania for supporting 13 recommendations made on sexual orientation and gender identity issues, but regretted that it partially noted two recommendations on same-sex civil partnership and marriage. They noted the widespread intolerance towards lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. In the joint statement, they highlighted a need for the authorities to ensure that awareness raising campaigns on equality and non-discrimination, as well as educational and continuous learning programmes were available and implemented in schools and training centres for civil servants and other professionals. Romania needed to update legal gender recognition procedures in order to respect human rights standards.

444. The Association of World Citizens noted that the justice system of Romania had been under attack since the beginning of 2017 and that Parliament adopted laws to increase political influence on the administration of justice. It noted that the new Penal Code made it difficult for judges and prosecutors to bring the perpetrators of corruption cases to justice. It hoped that the acceptance by Romania of the recommendations on anti-corruption measures would lead to ending those developments.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

445. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 203 recommendations received, 163 enjoyed the support of Romania and 37 recommendations were noted. Additional clarifications were provided on three recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations were supported and which parts were noted.

446. In conclusion, the delegation of Romania thanked the United Nations Member States and non-governmental organisations that participated in the review process. It reassured the Human Rights Council that all comments, observations and concerns expressed would be given due consideration in the follow up process and that Romania would continue to make every effort to implement the highest standards in human rights and fully comply with its international and European commitments. The delegation expressed full determination of the Government of Romania to make best use of the universal periodic review process in order to further strengthen its national system of human rights.

Mali

447. The review of Mali was held on 16 January 2018 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 Mali in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MLI/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MLI/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MLI/3).

448. At its 23rd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Mali (see section C below).

449. The outcome of the review of Mali comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/7), the views of Mali concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/7/Add.1).

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

450. The delegation recalled that 78 speakers acknowledged progress made by Mali in promoting and protecting human rights and the major challenges that Mali faces since 2012, including insecurity and subsequent violations of human rights. Mali is going through difficult times related to terrorism.

421. 194 recommendations were addressed to Mali, 133 of which were accepted, 54 postponed for decision and seven noted. At the end, Mali accepted 175 recommendations and noted 19.

452. Taking a position on the recommendations received resulted from a participatory approach. In this regard, the Ministry of Human Rights initiated an interactive dialogue on the third universal periodic review cycle of Mali, including the organization of a round table, which brought together different ministerial departments, national institutions and representatives of civil society, as well as international partners, including the Human Rights and Protection Division of The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

453. Mali has accepted the recommendations that it believes can be implemented until the next universal periodic review cycle. It also accepted the recommendations concerning measures already in place. In some cases, by accepting a recommendation, Mali has committed to continuing efforts or continue with the measures already in place.

454. In terms of peace and security, the implementation of the peace and reconciliation agreement resulting from the Algiers process was being pursued through stabilization and security efforts in the center and the north of the country, as well as through deploying administrative and judicial services in the localities where they were absent due to the insecurity situation. In this respect, convincing results have already been obtained in the Segou and Mopti regions through the implementation of the Integrated Safety Plan. With regard to security sector reform, the National Security Council has been established and the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is ongoing.

455. In the area of the fight against impunity, the Government has taken steps to investigate and prosecute members of the armed and security forces involved in cases of human rights abuses and international humanitarian law. In addition, the delegation referred to the creation of an International Inquiry Commission to investigate war crimes, crimes against humanity, sexual crimes and other serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

456. With regard to women's and children's rights, two bills were being drafted: the first one concerns gender-based violence; and the second one to the protection of the child. The adoption of these two draft texts will make it possible to eliminate existing discriminatory provisions in the Code of Persons and the Family, and to criminalize all forms of violence based on gender. In addition, a ministerial decree prohibited the practice of female genital mutilation in health facilities and sanctions were provided for this purpose.

457. With respect to recommendations on the use of child soldiers, according to the delegation, the State did not use militias. National security was provided by a republican army that did not use child soldiers. As a result, Mali has noted these recommendations.

458. Moreover, as previously mentioned, Mali was making enormous efforts in the area of traditional and harmful practices. However, Mali noted recommendation 116.5 because

of the reference to polygamy that is inscribed in the Individuals and Family Code and remained an option for spouses and not an obligation.

459. The third cycle of the universal periodic review provided Mali with a framework for dialogue on human rights. Despite the difficult context of conflict-related human rights abuses and violations, the delegation stated that Mali will make a point of taking ownership of the task force report and making all the necessary arrangements to implement the accepted recommendations.

460. Finally, Mali was ready to cooperate fully with all the special procedures mandate holders and reiterate its commitment to examine expeditiously any request for a visit by the latter.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

461. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mali, 12 delegations made statements.³⁸

462. Chad welcomed the updated information provided by Mali in its report, which reflects the importance that Mali attached to the universal periodic review. It noted with satisfaction that Mali had accepted most of the recommendations and called upon bilateral and international partners to support Mali in the implementation of those recommendations.

463. China thanked Mali for accepting its recommendations and hoped that Mali will continue to promote the peace and reconciliation process to achieve stability and security, and to continue to promote social and economic development, and raise the standard of living of the population so as to lay a solid foundation for the human rights. China welcomed reiteration by Mali of its commitment towards human rights.

464. The Congo welcomed Mali's support to most of the recommendations received, and strongly appreciated its efforts to build on the promotion and protection of human rights and its cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms, despite a difficult context. The Congo wished Mali success in the implementation of the recommendations.

465. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Mali for its interest in the recommendations received, which will contribute to improve the human rights situation in the country. It appreciated the efforts of Mali to strengthen the rule of law, and encouraged Mali to continue full cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

466. Egypt thanked Mali for the explanations to its recommendations and paid tribute to Mali for having established a Ministry of Human Rights and for the provisions in the Constitution of human rights. Egypt encouraged Mali to pursue cooperation with the Human Rights Council and invited the Council to provide Mali with technical cooperation.

467. Ethiopia commended Mali for accepting many recommendations and welcomed the adoption of the national policy on human rights and the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights. Ethiopia reiterated its call to the international community to strengthen support to Mali for the capacities of State and non-State actors working in the human rights field, and encouraged Mali to take all necessary measures to implement the recommendations.

³⁸ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

468. Honduras congratulated Mali for having accepted its recommendations. In order to improve enjoyment of the rights of women and girls, and eliminate discrimination and gender violence, it hoped that Mali will reconsider its position regarding its recommendation to redouble its efforts to put an end to traditional and harmful practices, such as child and forced marriage, polygamy, humiliating and degrading practices and forced feeding.

469. The Lao People's Democratic Republic appreciated that Mali has accepted a large number of recommendations, including two made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic. It welcomed the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable development which is to promote inclusive and sustainable development in order to reduce poverty and inequality in a unified and peaceful Mali on the basis of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

470. Lesotho noted that, despite a very difficult security situation, Mali has taken steps to inculcate respect for human rights and rule of law in the country. It noted progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation and legislative measures taken. It commended Mali for the establishment of the Ministry for Human Rights and for its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. According to Lesotho, Mali requires support from the international community in order to consolidate peace and reconciliation.

471. Senegal thanked Mali for pertinent additional information provided. It paid tribute to the inclusive process to produce the national report and measures taken to enhance the security situation in the country. In view of the commitment of the Malian authorities to continue promoting human rights, Senegal invited the Council to adopt the report of Mali.

472. South Africa appreciated the acceptance by Mali of its recommendations on implementing the agreement for peace and reconciliation; continuing efforts to provide state assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS, and strengthening measures to protect women's rights and ensuring equal pay for equal work. It encouraged Mali to continue addressing the challenges of insecurity, terrorism and transnational organised crime. It reiterated its support for the transitional justice programme of Mali, and its commitment to economic recovery and sustainable development.

473. The Sudan commended the efforts of Mali during the period under review particularly, its commitment with the universal periodic review process in order to protect human rights. It also welcomed the country acceptance of the majority of the recommendations and the fact that Mali has taken a number of measures based on those recommendations. The Sudan was pleased to note that Mali accepted the recommendation to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and to continue implementing the National Development Programme.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

474. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mali, nine other stakeholders made statements.³⁹

475. Amnesty International was concerned about the gross violations of human rights by all parties, including extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, acts of torture and

³⁹ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

arbitrary arrests. It stated that the critical security situation in the crisis-affected regions has had a negative impact on the right to education. More than 200,000 students were out of school in the central and northern parts of the country because of threats from armed groups. More than 400 schools were closed. It was pleased that Mali accepted the recommendations to guarantee the right to education, including in conflict situations. However, it regretted the rejection of the recommendation from 12 states calling for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the abolition of the death penalty.

476. The International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) welcomed the recent adoption of a specific human rights defenders protection law and encouraged the Government to further the work done during a workshop organised jointly by civil society and the national human rights commission and to adopt the implementation decree. It called on Mali to: investigate and prosecute all attacks and false accusations against journalists; develop and support a two years strategic plan for the National Human Rights Commission aiming to build its institutional capacity and independence so it is fully compliant with the Paris Principles; and provide the National Human Rights Commission with the necessary resources for it to be fully functional and able to fulfil its mandate as a defender protection mechanism.

477. Human Rights Watch urged the Government to swiftly and fully implement the recommendations aimed at addressing ongoing concerns about weak rule of law and the dramatic increase in reports of human rights abuses both within the context of counterterrorism operations and combatting communal violence. It remained concerned about persistent inter-communal conflicts in central and northern Mali, exacerbated by ethnic tension over banditry and access to land and water, that had left several hundred people dead and thousands displaced. The conflicts around Menaka and in the Mopti region had dramatically worsened in 2018, resulting in dozens of deaths. It urged the Government to take all necessary measures to protect the population at risk from communal violence.

478. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) stated that the human rights situation in the country was worsening and that the authorities in the Central part of the country were losing effective control of the territory. RADDHO indicated that the climate of insecurity reigned in the country and that there was a multiplication of attacks in the north. According to RADDHO, the coming presidential elections may raise concerns about the heightened potential for the escalation of violence and deterioration of the already deplorable human rights in the country. RADDHO urged Mali to ensure holding of peaceful presidential elections.

479. The International Catholic Child Bureau stated that a Plan of Action for the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations should be adopted together with the participation of civil society. It called upon Mali to give priority to alternative measures to deprivation of liberty; network public and private vocational training centres to provide re-education and professional reintegration of children; strengthen the practice of penal mediation by training the actors of justice in the effective implementation of the decree of 13 April 2006 on penal mediation; and remove all obstacles to the use of mediation, including the settlement of financial matters related to mediation, the formality of acceptance in writing, and the specialized training of criminal officials or mediators.

480. The Association of World Citizens stated that women in Mali had been following peace education with the objective of continuing their studies to become active members of the society. It urged Mali to provide women in the country with the First Aid – a possibility to provide trainings on health issues in remote villages.

481. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination commended Mali for moratorium on the death penalty and encouraged Mali to combat impunity and end the worst form of the child labour, including child soldiers. It congratulated endorsement by Mali of the Security Council resolution 1325 and commitment to protect human rights defenders. It was concerned about inter-communal violence that resulted in deaths and casualties. It urged Mali to commit to peaceful resolutions of conflicts.

482. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that, despite the presence of Mali security forces, according to their investigations, non-state actors remain the main perpetrators of human rights violations in the country. Terrorist attacks targeted civilian population, religious minorities and foreign troops. The persistence of security situation in Mali had paralyzed local economy, social services and access to education, justice and health care. More than 700 schools had been forced to be closed, leaving 190,000 pupils without education.

483. Fondation d'Auteil welcomed the acceptance of a recommendation to promote the socio-economic reintegration of children in street situations. It stated that civil society organizations accompanied children in street situations in their reintegration journey. It invited Mali to collaborate closely with the decentralized services of the State, so they will be able to offer proposals to help the children identify and implement solutions adapted to each of these children. It indicated that efforts would also have to be made in terms of prevention and awareness-raising of the communities, especially regarding the quality of learning in Koranic schools from which many children and young people in street situations come, as well as for the care of these children and young people.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

484. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 194 recommendations received, 175 enjoy the support of Mali, and 19 are noted.

485. The delegation stated that recommendations from the third cycle will be given priority attention by the Government. These will be presented to the various institutions of the Republic and will then be translated into an action plan. A mechanism to monitor the implementation of this action plan will be put in place. The consultation of all the actors involved in the implementation of the recommendations will continue under the aegis of the Government. A mid-term report will be submitted to the Human Rights Council.

486. Mali was also consolidating progress on human rights. In order to address persistent challenges, Mali will seek support from international cooperation, and affirmed that the political will to implement all human rights was unshakeable.

487. In conclusion, Mali reiterated its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism and expressed its deep gratitude to the Human Rights Council.

Botswana

488. The review of Botswana was held on 17 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Botswana in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BWA/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BWA/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BWA/3).

489. At its 24th meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Botswana (see section C below).

490. The outcome of the review of Botswana comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/8), the views of Botswana concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/8/Add.1).

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

491. The delegation of Botswana, headed by Her Excellency, D. Athaliah Lesiba Molokomme, recalled that, during its universal periodic review, Botswana received 207 recommendations of which 76 recommendations were deferred for further consideration. All 76 recommendations were assessed and responded to within the stipulated timeframe.

492. The delegation stated 93 of the 207 recommendations Botswana had received were supported. The remaining recommendations could not be supported for various reasons. Most of the unsupported recommendations related to ratification of various human rights instruments and the abolition of the death penalty and the issuance of a moratorium on executions.

493. Botswana supported all the recommendations that called for the extending of a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council. Support for those recommendations affirmed and renewed the commitment of Botswana to the work of all special procedures mandate holders. The delegation stated that Botswana had never declined a request for a country visit by any special procedures mandate holder. Requests for visits from the Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities were currently being processed with the visits expected to take place in 2018. Three other visits were expected in 2019.

494. With regard to recommendations on the ratification of the Convention on Genocide, internal consultations have begun with a view to ratifying the Convention within this reporting period.

495. Although Botswana had noted recommendations on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the delegation stated that the Government had taken a decision to ratify the Convention. The Convention should be ratified by December 2018.

496. While it was of paramount importance to ratify international instruments, including all human rights treaties, the rationale for such ratification should always be accompanied by a firm commitment and readiness to domesticate and implement the treaties. It is for this reason that Botswana had supported the recommendations relating to the ratification of only two treaties. However, despite capacity constraints, Botswana would continue to strive towards ensuring that mechanisms were in place to support ratification, as well as the implementation of the remaining treaties.

497. Recommendations calling for a moratorium on, or abolition of, the death penalty had not been supported. Position of Botswana on the death penalty remained unchanged. The Government respected the different views on the issue, but remained convinced that the death penalty is a criminal justice matter, defined by sovereign States in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The delegation reiterated that the death penalty was a competent sentence in the laws and Constitution of Botswana that was

only applied after a fair trial, and due process of law administered by an independent judicial system.

498. Botswana had supported almost all of the recommendations relating to women and children who were most vulnerable and therefore deserved special consideration. Botswana will appear before the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in February 2019, and will constructively engage with the Committee, with a view to addressing all challenges faced by Botswana women and implement the recommendations stemming from that review.

499. With a view to addressing the high rate of sexual abuse of children, as exposed in “the Violence against Children Survey”, a response plan will be finalized and disseminated by September 2018.

500. Internal consultations have commenced with a view to lifting the reservation on Article 1 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child and Article 2 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In the interim, several laws that have a bearing on the definition of the child, including the Penal Code and Adoption of Children Act, continue to be reviewed.

501. Botswana was preparing to embark on the Fifth Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS V) which was expected to be rolled out in September 2018. Its aim is to update the existing HIV and AIDS data, and will be combined with a first ever TB prevalence survey.

502. The Anti-Human Trafficking Act commenced on 1st January 2015, and since then, Botswana has made great strides in preventing, suppressing and combating the crime. The Anti-Human Trafficking National Action Plan was expected to be launched and operational before the end of 2018.

503. The delegation conveyed the gratitude and appreciation of the Government to all the States that have participated in the review. The delegation also thanked civil society organizations for their contribution.

504. Botswana remained committed to the universal periodic review process and will through its national Inter-Ministerial Committee on Treaties, Conventions and Protocols and other relevant structures, ensure the implementation of recommendations, as well as prepare and submit a comprehensive mid-term report

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

505. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Botswana, 13 delegations made statements.⁴⁰

506. Senegal welcomed the adoption of the 11th National Development Plan in December 2016 to ensure that the economic development in Botswana is consistent with the objectives of “Vision 2036”. It congratulated Botswana for supporting some recommendations from the review, including those made by Senegal.

507. South Africa congratulated Botswana on notable milestones, including the launching of Vision 2036 and its National Development Plan. Progress had also been made in

⁴⁰ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

improving the lives of members of communities located in remote areas under the Affirmative Action Framework for Remote Area Communities.

508. The Sudan welcomed the resolute commitment of Botswana to adhere to the principles of the universal periodic review and to bolster the protection of human rights in the country. It welcomed the efforts of the Government to find solutions to the concerns that had been expressed.

509. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) regretted that Botswana was not ready to accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, or to provide nationality if a child would otherwise remain stateless. It also regretted that Botswana was not ready to ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education. It stood ready to provide technical assistance to Botswana with regard to amending the Children's Act to include a definition of child trafficking and to criminalize the worst forms of child labour. It noted the reluctance to take appropriate measures to provide quality education, including mother tongue instruction.

510. The United Nation's Development Programme noted the absence of legal aid for indigent people involved in most criminal cases and welcomed the commitment of the Government to extend legal aid for serious cases. It was concerned by the limited progress Botswana had made in establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

511. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed its recognition for the efforts made by Botswana to follow-up on its human rights commitments. It noted the importance of the poverty reduction initiatives that had been undertaken including the development programme for remote areas to guarantee access to social programmes. It was pleased by the efforts to improve the quality of education for children. It urged Botswana to continue to promote its social plans and programmes.

512. Zambia applauded Botswana for the dedication and commitment exhibited in its work in the Human Rights Council, the universal periodic review and other mechanisms promoting and protecting human rights. It congratulated Botswana for a successful review.

513. Zimbabwe stated that Botswana had taken its human rights obligation seriously, as evident by its open and constructive engagement. It noted that Botswana had continued to implement initiatives aimed at improving the lives of all its citizens. It also noted that Botswana had continued to cooperate with Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies.

514. Afghanistan urged Botswana to consider full incorporation of the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, into its national legislation.

515. Algeria noted with satisfaction the commendable progress made by Botswana in implementing the development policy and poverty reduction programmes. It noted the initiatives taken in the areas of conservation and development, which recognised the rights of the local population to manage and utilize natural resources.

516. Angola encouraged Botswana to continue to implement necessary and effective measures to reduce the HIV prevalence, which undermined the socio-economic development of the country. It wished Botswana success in implementing the supported recommendations.

517. Belgium noted the commitment of Botswana to the universal periodic review. It appreciated the efforts made by Botswana to implement recommendations from the previous review, as well as leadership in the promotion of human rights in the region. It

noted that the recommendation made by Belgium to address gender based violence was supported by Botswana and asked about the impact of implementing the recommendation. Two other recommendation relating to issuing a moratorium on executions and aligning the law on nationality with the Convention on the Rights of the Child had not been supported. Belgium invited Botswana to reconsider its position on those recommendations. It hope that a national debate could be held to lay down the foundation for abolition of the death penalty.

518. Chad noted the acceptance of recommendations by Botswana and requested that international community provide assistance in their implementation.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

519. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Botswana, five other stakeholders made statements.

520. Center for Global Nonkilling stated that, in the two previous reviews, Botswana accepted recommendations to hold a public debate on the death penalty. It stated that the Government must show to its people that it values life more than killing and the people will learn from the guiding authority of the Government.

521. Amnesty International welcomed acceptance by Botswana of a range of recommendations but regretted that Botswana rejected the majority of the recommendations. It also regretted that Botswana had rejected recommendations relating to the rights of journalists to freedom of expression. Journalists have continues to be intimidated and harassed by the authorities. Amnesty International also regretted rejection by Botswana of recommendations to ratify certain conventions and to establish an official moratorium on the death penalty.

522. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland and the International Lesbian and Gay Association regretted that Botswana had rejected 13 of the 15 SOGIESC recommendations. It commended the Government for upholding court rulings on the registration of lesbians, gays, and bisexuals of Botswana (LEGABIBO) and legal gender recognition. It urged Botswana to accept all recommendations and continue the law reform process, including by revising the Penal Code to decriminalize consensual same sex conduct.

523. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the issuance of a standing invitation to the special procedures, but remained concerned by the unwillingness to put in place guarantees for civil society participation and space. It called on Botswana to accept the recommendations to adopt legislation to protect victims of violence and other human rights violations, and to incorporate in domestic law the international conventions ratified by Botswana.

524. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) congratulated Botswana for its positive progress to the improvement of their human rights situation and acknowledged the work done in the areas of economic development to achieve socioeconomic progress. It noted the importance of intensifying efforts to prevent gender-based violence. It called for the strengthening of the rights of women and girls, prevent and investigate the trafficking of women and girls and increase efforts in the implementation of policies on the eradication of poverty and ensure gender equality.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

525. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, of 207 recommendations received, 93 enjoy the support of Botswana, and 114 are noted.

526. In addressing some the issues that were raised, the delegation expressed its appreciation to UNICEF for its continued work with Botswana in relation to children's rights. Government consultations were ongoing on the sensitive issues relating to nationality and statelessness.

527. The Legal Aid Programme was relatively new and it commenced modestly by only offering legal aid services for cases involving capital crimes. However, with the passage of time and inspired by the principle that lead to the establishment of the Legal Aid Programme, it was hoped that legal aid will be extended to indigent accused in all cases.

528. The delegation stated that Botswana was committed to establishing a national human rights institution and that the establishment of such an institution was in progress.

529. The process of incorporating international conventions into the national law varied from one country to another. In Botswana, this process was quite involved and it was not for the lack of will that some ratified conventions had not been incorporated into national law. Botswana has ratified conventions with the serious intention of implementing them. Incorporating those Conventions into national law can sometimes take a while for the institutions to be put place to ensure the implementation of the Conventions.

530. With regard to the impact of the recent training of police officers, the delegation stated that it took a while to assess the impact of any intervention. However, there were promising signs.

531. With regard to the allegations of harassment of journalists, the delegation stated that Botswana was open to the work of journalists and had no intention of harassing them. However, all journalists must respect the law.

532. Botswana was fully committed to implementing all supported recommendations. The implementation process would be informed by the same multi-stakeholder and participatory approach that informed the preparation of the National Report.

The Bahamas

533. The review of the Bahamas was held on 17 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Bahamas in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BHS/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BHS/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BHS/3).

534. At its 24th meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Bahamas (see section C below).

535. The outcome of the review of the Bahamas comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/9), the views of the Bahamas concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/9/Add.1).

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

536. The delegation of the Bahamas recognized that the attainment of human rights was a progressive and continuous effort, and highlighted it will continue to be fully engaged with this body and the international community in this journey.

537. Addressing issues that, due to time constraints, it had not reported before, the Bahamas addressed the issues of correction facility, statelessness and trafficking in persons. On correctional facility, it emphasized that the Bahamas Department of Correctional Services, formerly Her Majesty's Prison, was renamed to divert from a penal approach to a correctional approach, and to provide for the modernization of the law governing the custody and rehabilitation of inmates, in line with international standards.

538. On the issue of Statelessness, the Migration Working Group was presently reviewing the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and was engaging in a benchmarking exercise on a Standard Operational Determination for Statelessness.

539. The Government introduced an Independent Review Committee, chaired by a retired Chief Justice, to review all pending applications for citizenship in an effort to clear the existing backlog. The Committee will make recommendations in all cases to the Immigration Board and the Minister. These recommendations will ordinarily be followed unless there are compelling reasons, usually of public safety or national security, to refuse to follow the recommendation.

540. In November 2014, the Government implemented a policy providing for all children up to eighteen years of age to obtain a Belonger's permit, intended to give some form of status/documentation to children who were born in the Bahamas to immigrant parents. The Government is giving consideration to extending the age limit to apply for a Belonger's permit. The plan is to extend the time so that the permit will subsist pending the outcome of an application for citizenship pursuant to the Constitution.

541. The delegation explained that the Bahamas was a destination and transit country for men, women, and children from other Caribbean countries, South and Central America, and Asia seeking a better life or subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour. Vulnerable populations included migrant workers who arrived voluntarily to work as domestic employees and labourers, but may be recruited or deceived by traffickers. Despite this challenge, the Bahamas had maintained a Tier 1 ranking for the third year in the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report released by the United States Secretary of State on 27 June, 2017.

542. The Government enacted amendments on 31 March 2017 to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Trafficking in Persons Act to allow prosecutors the option to prosecute trafficking cases directly before the Supreme Court without the necessity of going first to a lower Magistrate's Court and created a new offense that criminalizes the organizing, engagement in, or directing another to engage in trafficking in persons.

543. Regarding the 141 universal periodic review recommendations received by the Bahamas, the Government was pleased to report that it was able to accept nearly 70 per cent of these recommendations. This affirmed its commitment to implementing international norms to give effect to human rights in an effective and sustainable manner.

544. In addition to a general commitment to strengthening human rights by acceding to additional conventions and improving domestic processes for implementation and monitoring, among the accepted positions were those thematic recommendations dealing with gender equality, domestic violence, children, detention conditions, national human

rights institute, freedom of information, access to justice, access to education, persons with disabilities, trafficking in persons and migrants.

545. With respect to the accession to human rights instruments, the Bahamas was pleased to report that it had ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in May of 2018.

546. On gender discrimination, the delegation underscored that eradication of discrimination was a slow process and that public awareness and education was one of the fundamental building blocks for assuring meaningful attitudinal changes toward gender discrimination. After further consultation, an amendment to the Sexual Offences Act which provided for the offence of “aggravated spousal sexual abuse” was re-drafted to a “spousal sexual abuse Bill”, based on replies from civil society and social partners. The Bill will be taken to Cabinet for approval in July. Although the proposed offence is not labelled “marital rape” it still has all of the elements of the offence of rape.

547. The Bahamas is in the process of drafting an amendment to the Bahamas Nationality Act to provide for all minor children of Bahamian males or females, born anywhere in the world, regardless of their parent’s marital status, to be granted Bahamian nationality upon application to the extent that the same does not derogate from the existing Constitution provisions, which do not confer an automatic right to citizenship without the need for application.

548. With respect to domestic violence, the Government continued its efforts to promote awareness of the avenues to seek redress and the protection available to victims of domestic violence under the relevant legislation.

549. The National Strategic Plan for the Management, Prevention and Elimination of Family Violence will be implemented within the next year.

550. The Bahamas had tabled the Ombudsman Bill, 2017. The Office of Ombudsman was designed to provide a direct source of relief wherever people had legitimate grievances due to the actions or inactions of the Government or any agency thereof. Since the review in January 2018, the Government has committed to review the Bill to determine if it can incorporate the Paris Principle.

551. The Government also mentioned that the Bahamas’ Freedom of Information Bill Act was enacted in 2017.

552. Regarding noted recommendations, the Government asserted it was unable to support several of the recommendations which fell generally under the following heads: the death penalty, corporal punishment, ratification of some of the conventions and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

553. The Government of the Bahamas was aware of the longstanding recommendation for the establishment of a moratorium on executions and/or the abolition of the death penalty in the Bahamas. It underscored, *inter alia*, that: the imposition of the death penalty on a discretionary basis continued to be recognized as lawful, subject to the principles laid down by the highest court of the country (Judicial Committee of the Privy Council), as a punishment for the crimes of murder and treason; there was no international consensus on the abolition of the death penalty; even in the absence of a formal moratorium, the last execution in the Bahamas took place twelve years ago; and every State had an inalienable right to choose its political, legal, economic, social and cultural systems, and had prescriptive jurisdiction to make and enforce laws which were not in violation of peremptory norms of international law.

554. In the Bahamas, it was legal for a parent to physically discipline a child and for corporal punishment to be administered in schools in certain clearly defined and limited

circumstances. Strict procedures were in place, however, to ensure that the application of corporal punishment, particularly within the schooling system, was used only as a last resort to positively modify behaviour. Physical abuse of a child was punishable under the laws of the Bahamas.

555. Since the review in January 2018, the Attorney-General met with various alternative lifestyle groups that represent gays, lesbians, transgenders, and men having sex with men to listen to their concerns and to remind them of their rights and the relief and remedies available in case of violations.

556. Because of its limited resources and its vulnerability to illegal migration, the Bahamas was not in a position to accede to and give effect to all of the subject matter conventions dealing with migrants or statelessness. It continued to work very closely with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assess and evaluate persons who claimed refugee status and to respect the principle of *non-refoulement*.

557. The delegation stated it will continue to put great effort in the role of its National Reporting Cooperation Mechanism to ensure that its reports are submitted on time and that the recommendations that have been accepted are implemented.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

558. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bahamas, seven delegations made statements.

559. Afghanistan commended the Bahamas' continued commitment to the universal periodic review and appreciated it for accepting Afghanistan's recommendation to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

560. Belgium welcomed efforts on the implementation of recommendations of previous cycles and the acceptance of the recommendation on the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment delivered by Belgium. It took note that its recommendation on the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was not accepted, inviting the Bahamas' authorities to re-examine its position. Belgium hoped that a national debate on the subject be carried out in order to lay the groundwork for a complete abolition of the death penalty following the moratorium on executions that has already been in place for 17 years. It encouraged the authorities to promptly finalize the consultation process on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

561. China thanked the Bahamas for accepting its recommendations and expressed hope that the Government will take further positive measures to continue promoting sustainable economic and social development, improve people's living standard, further strengthen the public health system, and protect the right to health for the people. China welcomed reiteration by the Bahamas of its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights.

562. Cuba recognized the wide consultations taken place and the careful evaluation of each recommendation in order to take position about them. It expressed satisfaction about the acceptance of the recommendation delivered by Cuba to continue working to implement and present the reports regarding the conventions and treaties to which the Bahamas is State party.

563. Haiti welcomed the acceptance by the Bahamas of recommendation 105.33 in order to ensure follow-up to the recommendations by the United Nations human rights mechanisms, recommendation 105.49 on climate change and recommendation 105.35 to put in place a simplified naturalisation procedure for children with foreign parents born in the Bahamas. It regretted that recommendations 105.18 and 105.25 on the ratification of certain international human rights covenants, particularly the Statelessness conventions were not accepted.

564. Honduras welcomed the support by the Bahamas to, inter alia, recommendations on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on the establishment of a national plan of action with a human rights-based approach. It encouraged the Bahamas to reconsider its position regarding: the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the modification of the law on persons with disabilities to incorporate a rights-based and integrated approach to education of these persons, recognizing their right to education; and the revision of national legislation in order to apply alternative measures to deprivation of liberty in managing migration.

565. Chile highlighted the commitment of the Bahamas to the universal human rights system and its efforts to implement universal periodic review second cycle recommendations. It underscored, as a step forward, the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, a strong message in the region to eradicate torture. It invited the Bahamas to continue working regarding this Convention with the objective of implementing it.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

566. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bahamas, four other stakeholders made statements.

567. United Villages (Villages Unis) appreciated the change in administration on 7 May 2017 by a national general election carried out in accordance with the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, underscoring the strength of the democratic process. It considered commendable that the Bahamas participated in various international and regional institutions such as the United Nations, CARICOM and the Organization of American States to contribute to the development of international standards on human rights. It highlighted that the Bahamas had worked hard to formulate a comprehensive approach to address asylum and refugee issues.

568. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative remained deeply concerned about inhumane prison conditions in the Bahamas, which had reportedly led to a series of inmate deaths. It urged the Government to address overcrowding, unhealthy conditions, poor availability of resources and high rates of crime in prisons. Reportedly over 700 irregular migrants and asylum seekers were being held in inhumane conditions at the Carmichael Detention Centre. It called on the Bahamas to address mistreatment of undocumented migrants and to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

569. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that it was alarmed by the discriminatory use of new Bahamian laws on migration. Since 1 November, with the application of new provisions by the Bahamas, the State had increased arrests and incarceration in bad conditions for migrants. The new provisions of the Migration Department of the Bahamas and its new policy meant that thousands of children live in fear of detention or arbitrary expulsion. The Bahamas should comply with its obligation of protecting children, regardless of their status or their ethnic origin. It condemned the

increase of arrests and detentions in bad conditions of Haitian migrants in the Bahamas. It called on the international community to take urgent and practical measures to end the discriminatory use of these new measures.

570. Africa Culture Internationale welcomed progress in the development of infrastructures to improve the situation of economic, social and cultural rights. It also highlighted the implementation of capacity-building measures and institutional conferences on the judiciary system. It underscored progress stemming from the 2014 Bill on penitentiary services and that the norms on the imposition of corporal punishment to inmates as disciplinary measure had been repealed. It underscored finally the regulations relating to the management of early childhood, particularly regarding freedom of expression and assembly and the measures taken to improve the situation of children.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

571. The Vice President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 141 recommendations received, 78 enjoy the support of the Bahamas, additional clarification was provided on another six recommendations, and 57 are noted.

572. In its final statement, the delegation thanked Member States, other stakeholders and members of the Troika. It reaffirmed the commitment of the Government to the universal periodic review and to working with other States and civil society organizations towards the application of human rights for all.

Burundi

573. The review of Burundi was held on 18 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Burundi in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BDI/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BDI/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BDI/3).

574. At its 24th meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Burundi (see section C below).

575. The outcome of the review of Burundi comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/10), the views of Burundi concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/10/Add.1).

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

576. Burundi stressed that it attached great importance to the mechanism of the universal periodic review, as a unique process, allowing for equal treatment for all countries, a constructive dialogue between States and a sharing of best practices between States and other stakeholders for the sole purpose of improving the situation of human rights in the world.

577. Burundi stated that since 7 June 2018, Burundi had a new Fundamental Law better adapted to the current socio-political context, with the ultimate goal of establishing and sustaining institutional stability and social cohesion in the spirit of the Arusha Agreement, signed on 20 August 2000.

578. Burundi asserted that its citizens were committed to reconciliation and sustainable development. The voluntary participation by all sections of the population to the 2020 elections showed the will of the people bruised by the effects of colonization and dependency to take control of their own destiny.

579. Burundi added that the universal periodic review of 18 January 2018 had been an opportunity to listen, with great attention, to relevant recommendations to strengthen the respect of human rights but also to capture the concerns of some members of the Human Rights Council.

580. During the universal periodic review, the Government was represented by a large delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Nivyabandi Martin, Minister of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender showing the importance that Burundi granted to this mechanism.

581. On that occasion, Burundi had provided some replies and a promise had been made to follow-up on the many recommendations; 242 in total, made by 96 delegations. A multi sectorial team had been set up to analyse them and the Government accepted a set of recommendations that were not in contradiction with the laws of the country, the international instruments which Burundi had ratified, the social and cultural values of Burundi culture as well as its economic development.

582. Of the 242 recommendations received, 125 were accepted while the remaining 117 were noted. The details of the recommendations accepted and those noted are contained in the Addendum transmitted by the Government of Burundi.

583. As it was the case for the recommendations issued during the second cycle of the universal periodic review of Burundi, the Government had undertaken to implement the accepted recommendations and requested the cooperation of everyone in this context.

584. As for the recommendations that had been noted, the Government would not hesitate to implement them if the conditions were met.

585. Burundi praised the hard work of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group, the Secretariat, the Troika and all the other persons who worked tirelessly in this process. It thanked all the different teams who had dedicated their time to prepare the report of the universal periodic review, to make it available for adoption. The relevant advice and expertise they had provided was the pride of the Human Rights Council and Burundi in particular.

586. Notwithstanding the fact that the universal periodic review allowed for a constructive dialogue between States with a view to improving human rights in countries, it was regrettable to note that some United Nations experts in some countries, redoubled their efforts to tarnish the image of Burundi by an apocalyptic presentation of the facts.

587. Burundi referred to the alleged expulsion of United Nations experts by the Government of Burundi in the context of the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 36/2 adopted by the Human Rights Council during its September 2017 session. Burundi regretted that some delegations, relying on false information, accused Burundi of refusing to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

588. The delegation of Burundi informed that people whose visas had been revoked at that time were experts who came for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Human Rights had asked Burundi to grant them entry visas as international civil servants, who came for a short stay duration as United Nations experts without any other detail. Burundi had authorized their entry into its territory in this capacity. The letters for their visas request had no reference to the Human Rights Council resolution 36/2.

589. Upon their arrival in Burundi, the mission for which the visas had been granted to them had changed, and therefore, their visas had been cancelled. Moreover, on 21 March 2018, during the general debate on country reports, including the situation in Burundi, the Government had publicly lamented the fact that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had not contacted them regarding the implementation of the Human Rights Council resolution 36/2. Burundi wished to reiterate its full support to this resolution 36/2.

590. In conclusion, Burundi asked the Human Rights Council to adopt by consensus the final report on its universal periodic review. Burundi reiterated its readiness to make the adopted report a road map for the preparation of the fourth universal periodic review cycle on Burundi and reaffirmed its determination to spare no effort to better promote and protect human rights for all.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

591. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Burundi, 13 delegations made statements.⁴¹

592. Egypt welcomed the legislative reforms in the field of human rights and the establishment of the national council for reconciliation and for the improvement of detention facilities and for joining the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It called upon Burundi to further cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to combat violence against women

593. Ethiopia commended Burundi for accepting many recommendations including theirs aimed at continuing ensuring girls' education by abolishing school fees in basic education and to continue its efforts in reintegrating disaster victims by putting in place the national reintegration strategy. Ethiopia encouraged Burundi to take all necessary measures in advance for the full implementation of the accepted recommendations.

594. Haiti thanked the delegation of Burundi for taking into account the recommendations on the implementation of a strategy to reduce the length of custody, the constitutional referendum that took place in May 2018 and the significant reduction in the rate of chronic malnutrition throughout the country. Haiti encouraged the government and the people of Burundi to continue fighting for peace, justice and reconciliation.

595. Honduras thanked Burundi for having accepted their recommendations related to the ratification of Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the International Convention on the

⁴¹ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families and all its efforts to combat violence against women. However, Honduras urged Burundi to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to renew its cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and continue to work with the International Criminal Court.

596. Pakistan welcomed the steps taken by the Government of Burundi to empower women. In this regard, Pakistan appreciated the political commitment of the Government to end gender-based violence.

597. Senegal commended commitment of Burundi to the promotion of human rights, which had been materialized by the ratification of several international instruments, and congratulated the Burundian authorities for the acceptance of most of the recommendations submitted to them.

598. South Africa appreciated the acceptance by Burundi of its recommendations. South Africa commended Burundi for its legislation to prevent trafficking in persons and gender-based violence. It further welcomed the setting up of gender units in various ministries, as well as the new centers at various hospitals to counter gender-based violence. South Africa acknowledged the efforts of Burundi to step up the training of judges and police officers to prevent torture. It highlighted the setting-up of a National Commission for Dialogue among Burundians; the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and the strengthening of the National Independent Human Rights Commission.

599. Sri Lanka congratulated the acceptance of 125 out of 242 recommendations received from Member and observer States of the Council, including the two recommendations made by Sri Lanka. It took note of the efforts made by Burundi to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Sri Lanka appreciated the efforts made by Burundi to eliminate discrimination on girls' education through identifying school dropouts and girls who had never been to school and enrolling them to State Schools and also extending free primary education to nine years to keep girls in school for a longer period. Finally, Sri Lanka expressed its hope that the Government of Burundi would continue with the implementation of the National Gender Policy Action Plan 2012-2016 and improvement of access to health through the national health policy 2016-2025.

600. The Sudan welcomed the acceptance by the State of Burundi of the recommendations made during the period of the previous universal periodic review cycle, which consisted in guaranteeing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission the exercise of its functions and also to continue the ongoing training of judges and law enforcement officials to ensure the strengthening of justice while urging the international community to provide financial and technical support.

601. The United Republic of Tanzania applauded the progress made since the last universal periodic review and called upon all political groups and parties in Burundi to spare no effort in support of the peace process in their country. It commended the commitment of the Government of Burundi in facilitating a planned repatriation, and settlement of Burundian refugees from refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania in a voluntary manner, and under the supervision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It encouraged Burundi to expedite and finalize the repatriation. It finally called upon partners and stakeholders to honor their commitment in this endeavor.

602. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with satisfaction the cooperation of Burundi with the universal periodic review mechanism and applauded the ratification of the the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It commended the efforts of Burundi to fight against gender violence with the entry into force of the Law on prevention and protection of victims and the establishment of specialized centers.

603. Afghanistan appreciated the acceptance of most of the recommendations by Burundi, including both of the recommendations made by Afghanistan and wished every success to Burundi in the process of implementation of its recommendations.

604. Angola encouraged Burundi to strengthen its policies and measures in the field of protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedom.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

605. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Burundi, nine other stakeholders made statements.⁴²

606. Amnesty International welcomed the acceptance by Burundi of 125 recommendations, but regretted that the Government rejected almost as many. It also regretted that while Burundi had agreed to implement a number of recommendations on important points of principle, such as the need for accountability, Burundi had not accepted recommendations on the practical steps needed to ensure that these principles were realized. Burundi needed to guarantee the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association, ensure a safe environment conducive to the work of human right defenders and civil society organizations and undertake immediate and independent investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions, excessive use of force by security forces, forced disappearance and arbitrary detention. Burundi had accepted to establish a national preventive mechanism in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment but rejected effective investigations into allegations of acts of torture in detention centers. It urged Burundi to reconsider its position on these recommendations including its cooperation with the Commission of Inquiry to improve the human rights situation for everybody in Burundi.

607. The International Lesbian and Gay Association noted with disappointment that, despite the recently revised Article 567 of the Penal Code which contained criminal provisions against those who engaged in “same sex sexual intercourse”, the new Penal Code upheld the same disposition under Article 590. It urged Burundi to respect its human rights obligations to protect the human rights of all individuals regardless of their sexual orientation and gender identity. Burundi has made progress in ending sexual and gender based violence. However, despite the existence of its international obligations that are part of the Constitution of Burundi, gender and sexual minorities continue to be victims of human rights violations such as arbitrary arrests and illegal detention. In addition, Burundi did not guarantee the freedom of association and assembly for sexual minority groups based on the Penal Code provisions. It called upon Burundi to leverage its efforts in ending HIV amongst the most-at -risk populations, including sexual minorities, by ensuring discrimination-free access to health care and to ensure that human rights are for all, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans persons.

⁴² The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

608. Article 19 – International Centre against Censorship deeply regretted that gross violations of the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association continue unabated, and in near total impunity. It noted that since the peaceful protests after the president decision to seek a third term, human rights defenders, journalists, and political opponents have been repressed and risk arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance, extra judicial execution, torture and inhuman treatment and sexual violence simply for speaking out. Legal attacks also continue against journalists and human rights defenders. Article 19 urged the Government of Burundi to reconsider its approach to recommendations on the rights of freedom of expression, assembly and association and to seek the support of the international community to ensure their prompt and full implementation.

609. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project took note of the replies of Burundi to the recommendations received. It regretted the lack of willingness of the Government to ratify key international instruments such as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, from which the Government withdrew to evade its responsibilities for international crimes committed. It highlighted the need for cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Commission of Inquiry. It finally condemned reprisals against human rights defenders cooperating with the United Nations.

610. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues noted that extrajudicial executions, torture, abductions, arbitrary arrests and detentions were continuing in Burundi with impunity and the authorities have not accepted the recommendations urging them to put an immediate end to them and to open without delay independent, effective investigations and impartial. It also noted that harassment and attacks against civil society and defenders continue. Lastly, they it stated that it doubted the political will of the Burundian authorities despite the commitment they have made to implement the recommendations.

611. International Service for Human Rights stressed that, despite violations of human rights perpetrated in Burundi, during its universal periodic review of 18 January 2018, the Government rejected allegations that it had persecuted human rights defenders. It claimed that defenders were prosecuted under the country's legal framework and were not targeted for legitimate human rights activities. It urged the Burundian Government to repeal all laws restricting the activities of human rights defenders and to investigate the abuses committed against them. It called on Burundi to further allow civil society organizations and individual defenders to interact with Special Rapporteurs without fear of reprisal and to refrain from stigmatizing defenders, condemn and prosecute all acts of intimidation and reprisals against defenders. It invited Burundi to work with the civil society to implement the universal periodic review recommendations.

612. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation stated that Burundi had not fully implemented any of the recommendations it accepted since its last review. Since April 2015, the Burundian authorities have used violence against peaceful protesters and were responsible for the human rights violations largely carried out by security forces, intelligence services and the armed wing of the ruling party including crimes amounting to crimes against humanity with utmost impunity. It noted that the adopted legal restrictions increased government control of the activities and funding for national and international non-governmental organizations and allowed the ban of some civil society organizations. In addition, the violence against representatives of civil society had forced many human rights organizations to close down and operate from abroad.

613. United Nations Watch highlighted that Burundi continued to commit grave violations of human rights against its own people including summary executions, disappearances, arbitrary arrests, and torture. Women and children in Burundi were victims of sexual abuse on a daily basis and women were vastly underrepresented at all levels of government decision making. It further declared that the recent referendum campaign was marred by violence and intimidation, committed by forces loyal to the government, with people abducted or executed for supporting the opposition, or for refusing to join the ruling party. It objected to the adoption of the report of Burundi.

614. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) stressed that Burundi was unwilling to take meaningful efforts, including cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms, to improve the appalling human rights situation in the country. It called on the Burundi Government to put an end to the assassination of political opponents, journalists and human rights activists. RADDHO exhorted the Government to create a better atmosphere of inclusive dialogue for national reconciliation, and to strengthen cooperation with regional institutions and United Nations mechanisms.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

615. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 242 recommendations received, 125 enjoy the support of Burundi, and 117 are noted.

Luxembourg

616. The review of Luxembourg was held on 18 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Luxembourg in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/3).

617. At its 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Luxembourg (see section C below).

618. The outcome of the review of Luxembourg comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/11), the views of Luxembourg concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/11/Add.1).

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

619. The delegation of Luxembourg, headed by H.E. Mr. Pierre-Louis Lorenz, Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations in Geneva, thanked the Member States that spoke during the third universal periodic review of Luxembourg to put forward recommendations. It also thanked the delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechia, Portugal, Brazil and Spain for their advance questions.

620. Luxembourg had presented all recommendations to national stakeholders within the context of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights. During the consultations with

the representatives of various concerned ministries and administrations, it had observed an agreement to accept 135 out of the 149 recommendations addressed to Luxembourg.

621. The addendum to the Working Group report (A/HRC/38/11/Add.1) had allowed Luxembourg to respond to most of the accepted recommendations.

622. The head of delegation addressed the recommendations which had been noted by Luxembourg and offered some new elements concerning the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

623. Regarding recommendations 106.1, 106.2 and 106.10 of Mexico, Burkina Faso and Honduras, respectively, on the withdrawal of the reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the head of delegation stated that the reform of the legal framework was still under discussion in Parliament.

624. Regarding recommendations 106.3, 106.4, 106.6, 106.7, 106.8 and 106.9 of Indonesia, the Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Uruguay, Togo, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Honduras and El Salvador, respectively, on the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the head of delegation stated that Luxembourg was not legally able to ratify this Convention, like the other Member States of the European Union. He stated that the Convention did not create rights that migrants were not already enjoying under Luxembourg and European law, whether they were in a regular or irregular situation.

625. The head of delegation stated that, in light of recommendation 106.40 of the Philippines and 106.41 of Greece on the introduction of an aggravating circumstance for racially motivated crimes, Luxembourg law did not provide for such an aggravating factor, but prohibited and punished racial discrimination as a separate crime.

626. Regarding recommendation 106.42 of the Syrian Arab Republic, Luxembourg was implementing a policy of targeted sanctions in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and the European Union, in full compliance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. The measures were designed to minimize the negative consequences for those who were not responsible for the policies or actions that led to the adoption of sanctions.

627. Regarding recommendation 106.44 of Honduras, Luxembourg was not in a position to implement it now. The law of 7 November 2017 that reformed the Centre for Equal Treatment did not provide the additional means required to sue. The Consultative Commission on Human Rights was not responsible for investigating or settling complaints regarding specific cases of discrimination.

628. Regarding recommendation 106.52 of the Syrian Arab Republic, Luxembourg did not have the intention to date to amend the Constitution accordingly, in view also of the constitutional reforms in progress which should meet the concerns expressed through the recommendation.

629. With regard to new elements, the head of delegation confirmed that the draft law on the integration into domestic law of the provisions of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance would be examined by the Government soon and would subsequently be transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies with a view to the ratification of the Convention.

630. On the acceleration of preparation of reports to treaty bodies, Luxembourg was in contact with the Secretariats of the treaty bodies concerned, and was soon to strengthen the capacity in the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs.

631. Regarding recommendation 106.92 of the Netherlands to take additional measures for the protection of human rights defenders, the head of delegation informed that the

Minister for Foreign and European Affairs announced concrete support measures as well as the inclusion of the protection of human rights defenders in the voluntary commitments that Luxembourg will make in the context of its candidacy to the Human Rights Council for the 2022-2024 term.

632. Luxembourg had also approved, on 22 June 2018, its National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Action Plan was developed by a working group that included State and non-State entities, including human rights and development non-governmental organizations, trade unions and private sector organizations.

633. The head of delegation stated that Luxembourg saw the universal periodic review as an essential opportunity for accountability to the international community on its efforts to protect and promote the rights of all people. He welcomed the comments to be pronounced by the Luxembourg Consultative Committee on Human Rights.

634. Luxembourg, together with the Consultative Committee on Human Rights, civil society and state entities represented on the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights, would focus on the implementation of the accepted recommendations in light of its next universal periodic review. It was ready to submit once again to the mid-term review.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

635. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Luxembourg, 10 delegations made statements.

636. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that it was looking forward to the full implementation of the recommendations it put forward. It stated that there was a need for accurate definition of child pornography to ensure the criminalization of pictures of children that fall outside the definition of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also expressed concern about the access to the job market for persons with migration backgrounds with a low level of education.

637. Iraq thanked Luxembourg for the acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including those made by Iraq and wished it success in protecting and reinforcing human rights at the national level.

638. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted that Luxembourg accepted two of its recommendations and commended it for its efforts on the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. It welcomed the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking which focused on protection of victims, pursuit and prosecution of traffickers, and encouraged an active and effective anti-trafficking policy.

639. Madagascar took note with satisfaction of the recent ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the setting up of the National Action Plan on the fight against human trafficking.

640. Pakistan commended Luxembourg for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including those put forward by Pakistan, and commended Luxembourg for the efforts on the new multiannual National Action Plan for Integration 2018. Pakistan hoped that the Plan will strengthen the employability of non-Luxembourgers.

641. Senegal welcomed the measures taken by Luxembourg in ratifying several human rights instruments and its willingness to continue to promote human rights, in particular by combating hate speech and racism.

642. Armenia welcomed that Luxembourg accepted the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by Armenia. It praised Luxembourg for the progress made

in the area of the strengthening the equality between men and women, and the commitment of Luxembourg to continue the implementation of measures that will ensure participation of women in political and economic life. It welcomed also the commitment of Luxembourg in favour of the protection and promotion of human rights at the national and international levels.

643. Chad commended Luxembourg for accepting the majority of the recommendations made.

644. Egypt stated that it was important to combat hate speech, especially in the media, and facilitate the entrance of migrants into the labour market. It stated that it was important to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Egypt commended Luxembourg for the establishment of an inter-ministerial commission to implement universal periodic review recommendations.

645. Honduras welcomed the acceptance by Luxembourg of its recommendations. It invited Luxembourg to reconsider its position regarding; the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the withdrawal of the reservation concerning the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the guaranteeing that the Consultative Human Rights Commission and the Centre for Equality have a necessary judicial authority to process and to decide upon complaints regarding the multiple discrimination in the private sector.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

646. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Luxembourg, one other stakeholder made a statement.

647. Commission consultative des droits de l'homme du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CCDH)) welcomed the progress made since the last two cycles of the universal periodic review. However, CCDH was concerned that Luxembourg had still not ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention. CCDH regretted that no developments had been observed regarding the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

648. In terms of the institutional architecture of human rights, CCDH stressed the importance of providing the various national institutions with the necessary competences and resources so that they can carry out their respective mandates. These competences should also include the possibility of legal action.

649. CCDH stated that juvenile justice was a long-standing grievance. It welcomed the recent opening of the Juvenile Safety Unit and called on the Government to respect its previous commitment that no juveniles will be imprisoned in the prison for adults. It stated that a reform of the Youth Protection Act should be considered a priority.

650. With regard to the rights of persons with disabilities, CCDH invited the Government to reflect on the establishment of an independent and unique structure, which would bring together all the mandates concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

651. CCDH, as the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, insisted that the Government follow up on its recommendations for the collection of accurate and consistent statistical data. CCDH also called for a greater attention to be given to trafficking for labour exploitation purposes and trafficking in the context of immigration.

652. CCDH welcomed the development of a National Action Plan “Business and Human Rights” in cooperation with civil society. However, CCDH stated that this national plan did not provide for a deadline nor binding power for its implementation. CCDH stated that it would carefully monitor the impact of the Plan on corporate practices and policies.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

653. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 149 recommendations received, 135 enjoy the support of Luxembourg, and 14 are noted.

654. The head of delegation thanked the civil society organisations and CCDH for its cooperation for third universal periodic review of Luxembourg. He thanked Member States for their substantive comments and numerous encouragements, which it took note of for the implementation of accepted recommendations, and emphasized the importance of collaboration with all concerned national and international stakeholders. Finally, Luxembourg thanked the troika and OHCHR for their dedication during the review.

Barbados

655. The review of Barbados was held on 19 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Barbados in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BRB/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BRB/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/BRB/3).

656. At its 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Barbados (see section C below).

657. The outcome of the review of Barbados comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/12), the views of Barbados concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/12/Add.1).

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

658. The head of the delegation, His Excellency Ambassador Bentley Gibbs, Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations and other International Organizations at Geneva, thanked the Council for the opportunity to formally present the response of Barbados to 137 recommendations received on 19 January this year.

659. He noted that the delegation of Barbados, headed by the then Minister of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development, The Hon. Steven Blackett, was able to engage in a very constructive and interactive dialogue, with the 52 delegations that made statements and recommendations.

660. On that occasion, the delegation had reiterated the commitment of Barbados to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as respect for the dignity of all persons. These priorities were reflected in the level of investment that the

Government had made in the area of education, social services and social security which accounted for approximately two-thirds of the national budget.

661. Barbados noted that the country had a longstanding reputation of being a vibrant democracy, and of protecting and promoting its human rights in keeping with national law and international obligations. He noted that Barbados will continue to be a staunch supporter of the rule of law at home as much as the country is an advocate of a rules-based international system that seeks equity and justice for individuals as well as states.

662. Barbados, as a very small state, was committed to the work pursued by multilateral institutions like the United Nations. The country was particularly interested in the human rights mechanisms. It commended those small states that would contribute to the multilateral process as members of the Human Rights Council. Barbados firmly believed that the added voice of small states in the deliberations of the Council will promote a more inclusive approach to human rights as the concerns, development interests and priorities of this special group are more fully recognised.

663. The head of the delegation reminded of the importance that the human rights mechanisms hold for Barbados, as they promote the right to development and the universal ratification and implementation of the major human rights treaties.

664. Barbados supported the work of the treaty bodies and regarded them as essential to the broader human rights system. Indeed, it views the effective functioning of the treaty body system as essential to achieving improvements in the human rights situation throughout the world.

665. Barbados welcomed the positive changes that the universal periodic review process had promoted for the advancement of human cooperation among States. The country believed this mechanism to be an effective tool for ensuring that every State is called to account for its human rights performance. Each of the three assessments of Barbados had enabled the Government to take stock of where it is in its human rights journey. Barbados was now better able, due to the information obtained through research, consultation and the statements and recommendations received, chart a path for the future.

666. During its third universal periodic review in January 2018, Barbados had listened with interest to the views expressed during the session. Every effort was made to respond to the views presented and comments made then, along with those contained in the series of advanced questions.

667. Following the January session, the Government of Barbados reserved its position on the 137 recommendations it had received. This had enabled the careful review of the recommendations through consultation across the Government as spearheaded by the work of the National Human Rights Coordinating Committee. Consultation was also held with some non-governmental stakeholders to receive feedback on the recommendations. Considerable thought was given to each recommendation; and the concluding positions that were the result of the process of consultation were submitted for the consideration of the Cabinet. The decision of the Cabinet responding to the recommendations was transmitted to the Secretariat in March 2018.

668. Barbados had used the agreed upon terminology in responding to the recommendations. This, in summary, demonstrated the support of Barbados for 64 recommendations. This means that the Government of Barbados had fully implemented them or intends to do so. Barbados had noted 73 recommendations, which indicated that the Government of Barbados may have had partial implementation but was not fully implementing these at this time.

2. Views expressed by Member and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

669. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Barbados, seven delegations made statements.

670. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognised the positive steps taken by the previous Government of Barbados, including: ratification to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; establishment of the Employment Sexual Harassment Prevention Act 2017; and establishing the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act 2016. It hoped that the new Government of Barbados will accept its recommendation to develop a national action plan to combat human trafficking. It welcomed the confirmation of the previous Government that a national human rights institution will be established in the near future, as well as the introduction by Barbados of legislation to abolish the mandatory imposition of the death penalty for murder. It urged the new Government to amend the legislation to completely abolish the death penalty. It remained concerned that discrimination against LGBTI persons was still common, and hoped that Barbados will accept its recommendation to repeal all legal provisions which discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

671. Belgium noted positively the engagement of Barbados with the universal periodic review and its efforts oriented to implement the recommendations received in the previous universal periodic review cycles. Belgium appreciated that Barbados had accepted one recommendation made by Belgium regarding the draft law on juvenile justice, and Belgium would like to know the plan of Barbados aimed at the implementation of this recommendation. Belgium also observed that two other recommendations formulated by Belgium on the ratification of international human rights treaties were noted by Barbados, inviting Barbados to review its position in this regard. Belgium hoped that the death penalty can be completely abolished after a broad national debate in Barbados. Regarding the ratification of other international instruments, Belgium recognized the limited capacity of Barbados for reporting, but noted that it should not be an obstacle for the ratification of these international instruments.

672. Chile valued the advances made by Barbados in order to further promote and protect human rights. Chile recognized the compromise of Barbados with the universal human rights system and the efforts made by the country aimed at implementing the recommendations received during the second universal periodic review cycle. Chile acknowledged that there were multiples challenges, but it noted that Barbados had established priorities in order to be more equal, particularly in the areas of education, social service and social security. In this context, Chile understood the position of Barbados regarding the 137 recommendations received in the third universal periodic review cycle. Finally, Chile encouraged Barbados to maintain the same way and cooperate with the universal human rights mechanisms aimed to create further spaces of dialogue between the authorities and civil society.

673. China commended Barbados for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review process. It thanked Barbados for accepting the recommendations formulated by China. China hoped that Barbados will continue to further promote gender equality and to promote economic and social sustainable development to lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights by all people. China welcomed the commitment of Barbados to promote and protect all human rights and wished even more achievements in the area of human rights.

674. Cuba thanked the delegation of Barbados for the information provided on the position of the country in relation to the 137 recommendations received during its consideration in the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review. Cuba was satisfied

that the recommendation presented by Cuba on the maintenance of the commitment of the country to respect human rights, in particular through legislative measures, had been accepted by Barbados. Cuba noted that Barbados had demonstrated its commitment to the mechanism of the universal periodic review during its presentation before the Working Group. This was a sample of the high value that Barbados gave to the promotion and protection of human rights. Finally, Cuba wished Barbados every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

675. Haiti thanked the delegation of Barbados for the information provided on the position of the country in relation to the 137 recommendations received during its third universal periodic review cycle. Haiti also thanked that Barbados had accepted the recommendations 96.37 on the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, and 96.128 regarding the review of certain traditional social attitudes and in particular about corporal punishment, both recommendations formulated by Haiti. Haiti took the opportunity to congratulate to Her Excellency Ms. Mia Amor Mottley, first Prime Minister of Barbados, in charge of the country since May 2018, and thanked her for the decision to abolish the obligation of visa for Haitian citizens visiting Barbados.

676. Honduras expressed its satisfaction for the support of Barbados regarding the recommendations of Honduras on establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and regarding a legislation in order to prevent and combat sexual harassment in all settings. Honduras hoped that Barbados reconsider its position regarding the ratification of international human rights treaties, such as: the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, among others.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

677. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Barbados, one other stakeholder made statement.

678. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that the death penalty was the cruelest, inhuman and degrading punishment that violated the right to life, as recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It noted that, over the years and decades, one state after another had abolished the application of the death penalty, so that only a minority of States around the world still applied this sentence contrary to human rights. It noted that Barbados had continued to present the death penalty as a solution to crime without addressing the root causes of the increase in violent crime or reforming inadequate criminal justice system. It pointed out that 13 men, including one foreigner, had remained under sentence of death in Barbados; however the sentence was no longer applicable for six of them because they had been on death row for more than five years, a maximum period set by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council beyond which an execution would constitute an inhuman or degrading treatment. It opposed the death penalty in all circumstances and called on the authorities of Barbados to enforce the bills already submitted to Parliament aimed to abolish the systematic imposition of the death penalty for murder as well as to make mandatory the psychiatric examination of all persons accused of this crime.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

679. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 137 recommendations received, 64 enjoy the support of Barbados, and 73 are noted.

680. The head of the delegation stated that, on behalf of the Government and people of Barbados, he wanted to thank all of the Member States that participated in the review of Barbados by words of support and encouragement. The country was grateful for the recommendations received; they reflected the diversity of views presented in Barbados and the international community. Taken together, he believed the comments and recommendations highlighted the firm foundation of freedom, justice and respect for human rights.

681. He noted that Barbados is of the view that participation in the universal periodic review provided an opportunity to show how Barbados successfully secured its social safety net and the protection of human rights even during a period of economic downturn. The country recognized that clearly work remained to be done. Barbados will continue, in consultation with key stakeholders and the public in general, to develop, modify or create the public policies and legislative frameworks necessary for the full development of the individual and the public good.

682. He noted that it is the fervent belief of Barbados that the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms enable the country to enjoy its diversity of views, talents, and abilities, while at the same time recognising its common humanity.

683. Barbados was committed to ensuring that every Barbadian has a life of dignity and the opportunity to realise their potential. Every boy, every girl, every man and every woman must be provided with the requisite opportunities to excel - irrespective of their birth, class, race, gender or if differently abled.

684. The social policy of the country was predicated on ending poverty and building new national partnerships in which Barbadians work together to achieve the goals of national and personal prosperity. As Barbados reflects on the process of the third universal periodic review cycle and looks forward to implementing the accepted recommendations, it intended, in collaboration with willing member states and other likeminded partners, to build an even better future.

685. The Government of Barbados, as it strived to strengthen the observance of human rights, was committed to doing so in consultation with the will of the people. Barbados is cognisant that some issues may require broad-based and comprehensive consultation above, and beyond, what would have previously obtained. Whatever the form that such a dialogue will take must be characterised by patience by all participants and an overriding desire to provide an environment in which differences are acknowledged and respected while ensuring the inherent rights of the individual are observed as sacrosanct.

686. The head of the delegation stated that the intent, going forward, was to ensure that the social policy architecture is well integrated and the delivery of social services becomes even more caring, people-centred and efficient.

687. The social development strategy of Barbados, as demonstrated during the recent review, had addressed several challenges over the years. As the country sets out to surmount remaining obstacles, the social development strategy will be required to meet needs, solve problems and create opportunities for the advancement of Barbadians.

Montenegro

688. The review of Montenegro was held on 22 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Montenegro in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MNE/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MNE/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/MNE/3).

689. At its 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Montenegro (see section C below).

690. The outcome of the review of Montenegro comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/13), the views of Montenegro concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/13/Add.1).

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

691. The delegation of Montenegro, headed by Mr. Mehmed Zenka, Minister for Human and Minority Rights, was honoured to address the Human Rights Council on the adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review on Montenegro. It recalled that, during the interactive dialogue, Montenegro reaffirmed its unequivocal commitment to the values of democracy and the principles of human rights. Montenegro accepted 159 out of the 169 recommendations it had received and considered them as an additional incentive for the improvement of human rights in the country.

692. The delegation indicated that, in addition to ensuring the effective implementation of the existing institutional and normative framework, during the next period Montenegro would prioritise the full implementation of the strategies and actions plans aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination and the promotion of minority rights and freedoms. Montenegro would also continue its work to improve conditions in detention facilities and focus on ensuring greater protection of the rights of persons deprived of liberty in cases of possible abuse.

693. The delegation emphasized that the efficient implementation of the existing anti-corruption legislative and institutional framework was a strategic priority for Montenegro. In addition to the increased efficiency of the judiciary and the rule of law, Montenegro would pay particular attention to the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, primarily children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and LGBTI persons. Montenegro would also continue to work on improving the situation of national minorities, especially the Roma and Egyptian population, and to implement the existing strategic and legislative framework to provide a permanent solution for the issue of refugees, displaced and internally displaced persons in Montenegro.

694. Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, the delegation stated that Montenegro would implement priority strategic measures to improve the situation of disabled persons in all segments of life, including regarding accessibility, participation, employment, education, and social and health care.

695. Despite the results achieved in improving the system of protection and promotion of civil and political rights, Montenegro was aware of the existing challenges to the enjoyment of freedom of expression and freedom of the press in the country. Montenegro was working intensively on further improving the normative framework in this regard through amendments to the Law on the national public broadcaster and the Law on Electronic

Media. The delegation also noted that additional effort was required to overcome polarization of the media scene and emphasized the need to strengthen media self-regulation.

696. The delegation reaffirmed that Montenegro respected the principles of independence of the media, freedom of expression and objective information of the public and strongly condemned attacks on journalists and media property. In this regard, it indicated that the work of the competent State authorities to identify the perpetrators of acts of violence against journalists and prevent impunity had intensified and highlighted that the upcoming period would be marked by the introduction of a stricter sanctionary policy for perpetrators of acts of violence.

697. Regarding the fight against all forms of violence against women and girls, Montenegro was working on improving its multisectoral response, including by implementing further measures aimed at protecting victims and sanctioning perpetrators, such as the establishment of a single database and the improvement of victim support services. In order to fully realize the policy of equal opportunities, Montenegro would continue implementing the third Action Plan for Gender Equality, which included measures in the area of political and economic empowerment of women, health care, education, elimination of multiple discrimination, and protection against all forms of violence. The delegation indicated that activities had initiated to amend the electoral legislation in order to enable 40 per cent women's participation in the legislative power. Finally, the delegation acknowledged that the fight against trafficking in human beings was another area that required additional attention and the strong implementation of the existing national policy.

698. At the international level, the delegation stated that Montenegro would continue to fully support the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to cooperate intensively with the Human Rights Council, universal periodic review mechanism, special procedures and other mechanisms, with the aim to improve the overall human rights protection and promotion system in Montenegro.

699. To conclude, the delegation thanked all countries for their participation in the discussion and expressed particular appreciation for the engagement of non-governmental organizations and of the Institution of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro in the drafting of both the national report and the addendum.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

700. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Montenegro, nine delegations made statements.

701. Libya thanked Montenegro for its active participation in the universal periodic review and for its commitment to the protection of human rights. It expressed satisfaction regarding the adoption of a law prohibiting discrimination against persons with disabilities.

702. Nepal appreciated the spirit of constructive engagement shown by Montenegro and noted the high number of recommendations accepted, including the recommendations made by Nepal on combating discrimination against women and addressing domestic violence. It noted the measures taken by Montenegro to strengthen the independence and efficiency of the judiciary, as well as its efforts to fight corruption and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. It encouraged Montenegro to continue in its endeavours, including by strengthening the national human rights institution.

703. Pakistan thanked Montenegro for its presentation and commended it for accepting the majority of the recommendations it received during the Universal Periodic Review

Working Group session in January 2018 and for its ongoing efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary.

704. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the openness shown by Montenegro during its review process, the concrete answers given to the questions received and its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations. It also highlighted the new legal framework of Montenegro aimed at combating discrimination, including the criminalization of hate speech, and encouraged Montenegro to continue strengthening its social policies, with a particular emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors.

705. Albania thanked Montenegro for its presentation and noted with appreciation its continued efforts to promote and protect human rights. Albania was pleased that Montenegro had accepted a high number of recommendations, including the two made by Albania on minority rights and on tackling gender based violence through education. It commended the Montenegrin Government for establishing national plans to counter domestic violence and violence against women and to achieve gender equality in accordance with international norms.

706. China commended Montenegro for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review and thanked it for accepting the recommendations of China. It welcomed the commitment of Montenegro to the promotion and protection of human rights and hoped that it would continue to take measures to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities.

707. Egypt welcomed the amendments made by Montenegro to its national legislation in the area of discrimination, the adoption of a national strategy to combat human trafficking and the revision of laws to protect children from sexual exploitation. Egypt also noted the reform aimed at strengthening the independence of the judiciary and invited Montenegro to pursue its positive efforts with a view to combating the exclusion of persons with disabilities and to find a solution to the issue of stateless persons.

708. Honduras expressed its satisfaction for the support by Montenegro of its recommendations on protecting the rights of LGBTI persons and fighting against human trafficking. It hoped that Montenegro would reconsider its position regarding the ratification of both the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.

709. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the active participation of Montenegro in the universal periodic review mechanism and its progress in implementing the recommendations received in previous cycles. It urged Montenegro to boost its efforts to, inter alia, ensure the independence of the Judicial Council and develop a disciplinary framework for judges and prosecutors; seriously consider the situation of overcrowding in detention centres; minimize the negative stereotypes and prejudices against persons belonging to the Roma minority; and enhance supervisory mechanisms to monitor police behaviour.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

710. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Montenegro, two other stakeholders made statements.

711. Amnesty International welcomed the acceptance by Montenegro of recommendations on strengthening measures to bring perpetrators of war crimes to justice, including providing the Office of the State Prosecutor for war crimes with additional resources and training. However, Amnesty International was concerned about the persistent

impunity of those responsible for war crimes and the slow pace of domestic prosecution of such crimes. It also noted that the few judicial decisions reached so far demonstrated inconsistencies and an erroneous application of international humanitarian law and jurisprudence. In addition, It stated that over 20-25 cases of attacks against journalists and media outlets had been documented annually since last universal periodic review of Montenegro, including assaults, intimidation, threats and damage to property and noted that journalists who were critical of the government, as well as human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations, continued to be subjected to smear campaigns. It therefore welcomed the acceptance by Montenegro of recommendations to take effective action to safeguard freedom of expression and step up efforts to investigate all reported threats and attacks against journalists.

712. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation noted that corruption was a widespread practice in Montenegro despite the efforts made in establishing effective legal and policy frameworks to combat it. It stated that public procurement contracts in the sectors of construction, trade, agriculture and information technology were frequently considered as rigged and noted that the weakness of the mechanisms to combat corruption hampered efforts to improve transparency and strengthen the control of public procurement processes. It called on the international community, civil society and the private sector to implement special procedures of due diligence to counter the threat of corruption in the procurement process and to redouble efforts to establish a constructive, fair and impartial governance.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

713. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 169 recommendations received, 159 enjoy the support of Montenegro and 10 are noted.

714. The delegation of Montenegro recognised the importance of the universal periodic review process, which allowed each country to present national achievements and challenges in the field of human rights in a constructive and transparent manner. It concluded by emphasizing that Montenegro was the country that had progressed the most in the integration process with the European Union in the region and that it would continue to be a responsible partner in further promoting the European Union and United Nations values in Western Balkans.

The United Arab Emirates

715. The review of the United Arab Emirates was held on 22 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the United Arab Emirates in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ARE/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ARE/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ARE/3).

716. At its 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates (see section C below).

717. The outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/14), the views of the United Arab Emirates concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/14/Add.1).

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

718. The head of the delegation, H.E. Ahmad Abdulrahman Al-Jarman, Assistant Minister for Human Rights and International Law at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international cooperation, expressed his gratitude for the constructive comments made by the delegations of States during the review session. He stated that, on many occasions, his country has stressed the importance of the universal periodic review mechanism for human rights, which allows Member States to exchange experiences and best practices in the field of human rights.

719. He underlined that the United Arab Emirates is continuously working to strengthen its human rights record and contribute positively to the international practices in this regard. This national concern stems from the values and cultural heritage of the country, which promotes justice, tolerance, and equality. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is an essential element of the countries' principles, and the United Arab Emirates is proud of the progress made in this regard.

720. He stressed that the Standing Committee to follow up the Universal Periodic Review on Human Rights studied the recommendations carefully, taking into account the national legislation and international conventions to which the country is party. He also informed that a large number of these recommendations have already been implemented on the ground. As for the other recommendations, his country will implement them within four and a half years.

721. Many of the noted recommendations require further study and a need to prepare the national legal and legislative environment before adopting them and make sure that they are compatible with the international standards and conventions and in line with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and national legislation.

722. Most of the accepted recommendations are related to a wide range of thematic issues, fundamental rights and freedoms as well as the development of legislation. These recommendations include the establishment of the Independent National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. A draft law on the establishment of the Commission is currently under consideration, in line with the Paris Principles. Regarding cooperation with Treaty Bodies and other United Nations human rights mechanisms, the country has invited both the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on the right to education to visit the United Arab Emirates. The State will subsequently coordinate with the two rapporteurs on the dates of visits and programmes of action. The country has also submitted the first periodic report to the Committee against Torture.

723. Concerning the thematic recommendations, the country has continued its vigorous efforts to combat human trafficking crimes. In this context, the National Committee against Trafficking in Persons has launched its report in 2017, which included a rich article on the efforts exerted by the State to combat this serious crime, including awareness campaigns, strengthening the role of law enforcement agencies in preventing and investigating the crime and signing a number of bilateral agreements with countries.

724. Several recommendations have also been made in the area of labour rights. In this context, the country continues its efforts to promote the rights of the contracting workers in the country. The promulgation of the Federal Law No. 10 of 2017 guarantees workers full rights and provides them with decent working and living conditions.

725. The State also launched the annual report of the Labour Rights 2017-2018 in May 2018 in conjunction with the celebration of the International Day of Workers. The report included the package of policies and programmes adopted by the State in the framework of the promotion of labour rights and the best practices in this regard. The report is rich in figures and statistics that support the efforts of the State to protect workers' rights.

726. The United Arab Emirates has taken steady steps towards enhancing women's empowerment and gender equality. Women in the United Arab Emirates have the highest political, executive and legislative positions and are in the top leadership positions related to strategy and decision making in the armed forces, police, judiciary and the diplomatic corps. Women have also made strides in the economy, finance and business sectors and have become a key partner in leading sustainable development.

727. Concerning the implementation of the national policy to empower people with disabilities, which aims at building a society free of barriers and obstacles, the country has adopted a strategy with six axes, including health, education, vocational rehabilitation, employment, social protection, family empowerment, public life, culture, sport and access. The United Arab Emirates has continued its efforts to develop the capabilities of persons with disability to facilitate their integration into the society and to involve them in the process of building and developing the country and guaranteeing their future to live a decent life with full rights. The State has also launched a package of programmes and initiatives that serve persons with disabilities, including early intervention quality criteria and one centre to provide technical assistance and advanced means and technologies to enable them to connect with the world of technology and communications.

728. In March 2018, Abu Dhabi hosted the regional Games of the Special Olympics in its ninth edition with 1200 players from 32 countries and will host again in March 2019 the International Games for the Special Olympics. These efforts are part of the vision of the United Arab Emirates 2021, which supports the integration of the people with disability in the society.

729. The permanent commission will follow up on the universal periodic review report in cooperation with all governmental bodies and relevant civil society organizations to ensure the implementation of recommendations accepted by the State. The Committee will begin to prepare a national plan for the implementation of these recommendations and other recommendations of the treaty bodies. The Standing Committee will provide a central database containing the measures taken on the accepted recommendations.

730. The country looks forward to informing the Council of the progress made within the framework of the next periodic review of the United Arab Emirates and reaffirms the importance of the universal periodic review and its keenness to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

731. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates, 13 delegations made statements.⁴³

⁴³ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

732. Iraq commended the Government for accepting a large number of the recommendations, including recommendations made by the delegation of Iraq on improving legislation and practices in the media sector to promote the right to freedom of expression and to continue efforts to empower women in social, economic and cultural life.

733. Kuwait commended the measures adopted by the United Arab Emirates to implement universal periodic review recommendations and improve human rights in various sectors, which have resulted in concrete progress in many human rights fields.

734. Lebanon commended the United Arab Emirates for its promotion and protection of human rights especially in enhancing the role of women, countering trafficking and cooperating with mechanisms related to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner. Lebanon made a recommendation on enhancing freedom of expression, in line with international standards as well as combatting human rights trafficking.

735. Lesotho commended the progress that had been achieved in the promotion of women's rights leading to several women occupying numerous strategic positions. It applauded the initiatives advanced to protect workers' rights including migrant workers. It also recognized measures aimed at combatting trafficking including through, the amendment of the Federal Anti-Human Trafficking Act. It appreciated the efforts made by the United Arab Emirates in instilling values of tolerance, peace and coexistence in the country, thus making history by adopting the first tolerance charter in the world.

736. Libya commended the adoption of a law to fight all types of discrimination, including on grounds of religion, race and ethnicity. It commended the adoption of the law in 2017 that gives protection to domestic workers and improves the human rights situation in the country.

737. Pakistan commended the Government of the United Arab Emirates for accepting the majority of the recommendations, made during the Universal Periodic Review Working Group session in January 2018. It also welcomed steps taken by the Government in relation to the empowerment of women, in particular regarding their inclusion on the governing boards of all government bodies, institutions and companies.

738. The Philippines commended efforts that provide protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and its continued implementation of labour and migration policies responsive to the needs of foreign workers. It supported the United Arab Emirates in its commitment to continue working on the promotion and protection of the human rights of its people, in particular, on women and children.

739. Qatar expressed concern that the United Arab Emirates did not accept most recommendations made by Qatar, and encouraged the Government to take into account those recommendations, especially related to inhuman and degrading treatment of those detained for political issues. It called on the Government to end the practice of random and arbitrary detentions and enforced disappearances. It expressed concern about the refusal of the United Arab Emirates to implement two recommendations regarding ending arbitrary detention and solitary confinement.

740. The Russian Federation welcomed the activities of the Government to support and strengthen national human rights institutions and mechanisms and noted its efforts to reduce the gender gap and guarantee gender equality.

741. Singapore welcomed the positive response of the United Arab Emirates towards the recommendations received during the third cycle of its universal periodic review, including two recommendations from Singapore, to provide better services to persons with disabilities, as well as ensure the effective implementation of Wadeema's law and the National Strategy for Motherhood and Childhood.

742. Sri Lanka took note of the progressive efforts of the Government to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, in particular the establishment of the United Arab Emirates Gender Balance Council in 2015; the National Strategy for the Empowerment and Advancement of Emirati Women (2015-2021); and the launching of the Innovation in Labour Market Governance Programme in May 2016. It welcomed efforts to combat human trafficking, especially through partnerships with the private sector. It encouraged the United Arab Emirates to continue to improve measures to protect the rights of foreign migrant workers, and to combat human trafficking, including victim assistance.

743. The Sudan welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution and the creation of an information centre for workers in their countries of origin. It commended efforts taken to combat trafficking in persons, and commended the adoption of the law to end traffic in persons in 2015, as well as progress made to improve women's rights.

744. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the implementation of National Strategy for the Empowerment and Advancement of Emirati Women 2015-2021, and the creation of the Gender Balance Council.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

745. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates, 10 other stakeholders made statements.⁴⁴

746. Victorious Youths Movement commended the United Arab Emirates for its commitment to cooperate with the United Nations mechanisms for the promotion of human rights and to implement the commitments made during previous universal periodic review cycles. It encouraged the United Arab Emirates to continue its efforts, in particular to combat trafficking in human beings; to promote gender parity in the public and private sectors; to implement the Vision 2021 National Programme; to strengthen the rights of women and those of foreign and domestic workers; to outlaw all forms of discrimination based on religion, race or ethnic origin, as well as incitement to religious hatred.

747. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale welcomed the measures taken by the country, including the decision adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2014 to impose the participation of women at all levels of the council of administration, public institutions and enterprises, the adoption of a five-year national strategy for the empowerment of women and steps taken to combat human trafficking. However, it expressed concern about the juvenile justice system.

748. Africa Culture Internationale welcomed the remarkable progress in protecting human rights, including the freedom of expression of assembly and taking appropriate measures to improve the situation of women. It noted that the Department for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings monitors the labour market and monitors the reports of inspection visits and work-related complaints, looking for possible indications of cases of forced labour or trafficking.

749. Amnesty International noted that torture and other ill-treatment remain common in the United Arab Emirates, including through denial of medical care to detainees. It called

⁴⁴ The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

on the Government to prohibit and prevent all forms of torture and other ill-treatment, and ensure that all allegations of torture or other ill-treatment are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and those responsible held to account. The practice of secret detention must also be prohibited. It stated that the United Arab Emirates must urgently ensure that no one is arbitrarily arrested or detained, that individuals are held only on the basis of internationally recognizable offences and brought promptly before an independent court, and must have immediate access to their lawyer and family, and to adequate medical care when required. It is concerned that the United Arab Emirates resumed executions in 2017, the first executions since 2015 and called on the United Arab Emirates to immediately establish an official moratorium on executions, pending full abolition of the death penalty.

750. Villages Unis (United Villages) welcomed the measures taken by the United Arab Emirates to establish numerous units and committees concerning the protection and promotion of human rights, including the Juvenile Welfare Department, the Ministry of the Interior Centre for the Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities, the Office to Promote a Culture of Respect for the Law, the Federal Social Assistance Department, and the Ministry of the Interior Federal Centre for Child Protection.

751. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation stressed that, since its last review, the United Arab Emirates has not implemented any of the 17 recommendations relating to civic space and regretted that no recommendations pertaining to the full protection of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly were accepted by the Government. It expressed concern that the United Arab Emirates continues to use anti-terror laws to punish human rights defenders. The “UAE94” - a group of political activists, human rights defenders, lawyers, academics, teachers and students — are still serving heavy sentences handed down in 2013, on spurious charges of attempting to overthrow the government.

752. Human Rights Watch noted that the treatment by the United Arab Emirates of Ahmed Mansoor is a stark reminder that the United Arab Emirates remains more committed to repression than reform. Just a month ago, Ahmed Mansoor, an award winning Emirati rights defender, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for charges related to his activism. Others in the United Arab Emirates who speak out about human rights abuses remain at serious risk of arbitrary detention, imprisonment, and torture, and many are serving long prison terms or have felt compelled to leave the country.

753. Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme is deeply concerned by the numerous cases of human rights violations which continue to be carried out by the United Arab Emirates both nationally and internationally. The Saudi-led coalition war in Yemen has officially entered its fourth year and so far has been met by a deafening silence of the international community. In this environment of total impunity, the United Arab Emirates, as the main ally to this coalition, continues carrying out a devastating air bombardment campaign in Yemen, amounting to war crimes. Indiscriminate airstrike attacks against civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities and schools are a clear violation of the laws and customs of war.

754. International-Lawyers.Org welcomed the efforts made by the country to balance security concerns with its international human rights obligations. It called on the United Arab Emirates to establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards the complete abolition of this practice and to take concrete measures to protect the rights to freedom of expression and to develop specific operational policies to protect children from the risk of sexual harassment and abuse.

755. Association Dunenyo welcomed efforts seeking to boost the legal arsenal relating to children, women, persons with disabilities and migrant workers.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

756. The Vice-President stated that based on the information provided out of 232 recommendations received, 132 enjoyed the support of the United Arab Emirates and 100 are noted.

757. H.E. Ahmad Abdulrahman Al-Jarman reaffirmed the importance that the country attached to the universal periodic review and reiterated its attachment to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, particularly the human rights treaties at the United Nations. He denounced the false allegation regarding the role of the United Arab Emirates in Yemen and stressed that the country is rolling out a campaign to encourage the Houthi to accept the peace plan promoted by the Secretary-General.

Israel

758. The review of Israel was held on 23 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Israel in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ISR/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ISR/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ISR/3).

759. At its 26th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Israel (see section C below).

760. The outcome of the review of Israel comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/15), the views of Israel concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/15/Add.1).

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

761. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that Israel had informed him that it would not be present for the adoption of its universal periodic review outcome in the Human Rights Council. He noted, however, that Israel had presented its position on recommendations in the Addendum to the Working Group Report. In accordance with precedents, the Human Rights Council would therefore proceed with the consideration and adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Israel.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

762. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Israel, eight delegations made statements.

763. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that, as indicated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in various reports, the transfer of population by an occupying power into a territory it occupies is considered a war crime. It noted that based on the Institution Building text, the universal periodic review outcome should be implemented through the engagement of the concerned party. However, today, the Human

Rights Council had witnessed the repetition of a persistent lack of cooperation with its mechanisms. It indicated that the continuation of this trend would culminate in the weakening of the reliability, credibility and integrity of the whole universal periodic review process.

764. Libya stated that Israel, the occupying power in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, was violating the principles of international conventions. It indicated that Israel should seriously review the outcome of the previous session of the universal periodic review and its report, which related violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law against the Palestinian people. Libya reiterated its call to the Human Rights Council to put an end to the violations of human rights in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

765. Madagascar stated that, given the high number of recommendations accepted by Israel, it invited the Human Rights Council to adopt its Working Group report. It wished Israel success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

766. Singapore commended Israel for its constructive participation with the universal periodic review process. It welcomed positive response of Israel towards the recommendations it had made on the rights of persons with disabilities and on minority women. It supported the adoption of the Working Group report on Israel by the Human Rights Council. Singapore wished Israel success in implementing its accepted recommendations and in promoting and protecting the human rights of its people while surmounting its complex security, social and economic challenges.

767. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela regretted the absence of Israel from the adoption of its report, demonstrating its complete disregard for the universal periodic review mechanism and its reiterated non-compliance with United Nations resolutions. It also regretted that the country had not accepted many recommendations issued in strict compliance with international law. It urged Israel to accept these recommendations without delay, including those regarding: recognizing the right to self-determination of Palestine; putting an end to the illegal occupation; stopping illegal settlements; respecting the right of Palestinians to have access to their natural resources; ending the illegal detention of Palestinians; putting an end to the extrajudicial executions of Palestinians; and complying with its international obligations.

768. Botswana welcomed the support given by Israel to the recommendations it had made to make a commitment to cooperate with human rights mechanisms through the granting of access to mandate holders and human rights defenders; and to undertake judicial reforms to ensure equal protection and treatment before the law, and that children are not exposed to arbitrary arrest and detention. It supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Israel and wished Israel success in implementing accepted recommendations.

769. Honduras expressed satisfaction with the support given by Israel to the recommendation to withdraw its reservations to articles 16 and 7 (b) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Nonetheless it hoped that Israel would reconsider its position regarding recommendations relative to: ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as well as the seven optional protocols to the conventions to which it is a party; issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures; establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles; and incorporating explicitly the principle of equality and non-discrimination into its Basic Law.

770. Egypt expressed concern with racist practices at various levels, including social, judicial and institutional, affecting especially non-Jewish persons, particularly people of

African descent and Arab Israelis. It stressed the importance that the authorities adopt strict measures to ensure equal rights to all citizens in a manner that is consistent with the principles of citizenship and international human rights and humanitarian law; putting an end to settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and dismantling existing settlements and putting an end to all violations of Islamic and Christian holy sites, which are under the de facto control of the Israeli Government.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

771. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Israel, 10 other stakeholders made statements.⁴⁵

772. United Nations Watch welcomed examination of Israel under the universal periodic review as it examines every country equally, which is the opposite of what would occur under Item 7 of the agenda of the Human Rights Council. While welcoming improvements, it encouraged further progress to eliminate all forms of discrimination against Israelis of Ethiopian descent with the implementation of agreed upon measures and policies. It welcomed advances in the employment in the civil service of minorities but advocated increasing their numbers at senior and decision making levels, as well as further improvements in other areas such as education and infrastructure. It encouraged Israel to reduce gaps between the Arab population and Israeli society, especially for Arab women.

773. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights noted that, despite having accepted a recommendation to ensure that constraints to freedom of movement do not restrict people's basic rights, a man had died while waiting for permission to go to a hospital in the West Bank. They stated that the acceptance of a recommendation on excessive use of force should include full cooperation with the Commission of Inquiry established to investigate the recent use of deadly force against Palestinians participating in protests. They indicated that the absence of Israel at the adoption of its universal periodic review outcome and refusal to commit to a number of recommendations demonstrated a lack of political will to abide by its obligations under international.

774. The World Jewish Congress commended Israel for accepting in whole or in part 93 of the recommendations it had received. It stated that Israel shared in the commitment to combat hatred and anti-Semitism and encouraged it to continue its efforts to combat these scourges and protect the rights of all minorities. It indicated that the diversity of Israeli society also expressed itself in its flourishing LGBT community and commended Israel for adopting recommendations related to safeguarding LGBT rights and gender based equality. It praised the commitment of Israel to enabling access to holy places to members of all religions and encouraged it to continue building upon this commitment ensuring that the rights of all religions are protected equally.

775. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling stated that, in light of the impact of the Israeli occupation on Palestinian women, it was concerning that Israel had only noted a recommendation on the adoption of a strategy on the protection of women's rights in Gaza. They noted a number of concerns and recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in light of the gendered impacts of the Israeli occupation on

⁴⁵ The statements of the stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/38thSession/Pages/default.aspx>

Palestinian women. They stated that Israel, as the occupying Power, must implement the recommendations by the Committee and other human rights bodies relating to Occupied Palestinian Territory and to comply fully with its international obligations.

776. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation was deeply disturbed that yet again in the third cycle, Israel had received no recommendations on conscientious objection to military service, which was a grave human rights violation of Jewish citizens of Israel, particularly those who opposed the militarist policies of the Government. It stressed that Israel regularly imprisoned conscientious objectors for their refusal of military service and that there was no right to apply for alternative service on the ground of conscientious objection. The Israeli Defence Force had the discretion to grant exemptions on conscious grounds without any civilian oversight. It also indicated that the treatment of conscientious objectors amounted to coercion to change their religion or belief, and that refusal of military service led to a life-long stigma.

777. Al-Haq – Law in the Service of Man and BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights condemned refusal by Israel to attend to the adoption of its universal periodic review outcome and noted the systematic refusal to engage with United Nations human rights mechanisms. They were troubled by the fact that Israel did not support the recommendation to invite the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders as soon as possible. They indicated that, out of 240 recommendations received, nearly two-thirds had been noted, most of which relating to the human rights of Palestinians and the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory. They deplored that the engagement of Israel with the universal periodic review was, once again, disingenuous.

778. Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture stated that Israel had disregarded the majority of the recommendations of United Nations resolutions and issued numerous racist laws against Palestinians. It stated that a number of these included the forced feeding of prisoners on hunger strike, the destruction of Palestinian homes in breach of the recommendations made by the Committee against Torture; the siege of Gaza, lasting over 12 years, the killing by the army of Palestinians, and the bill to prohibit taking photographs of soldiers when they are attacking Palestinians. It called on the Human Rights Council to demand accountability from Israel for its obstruction and lack of cooperation in implementing resolutions of the United Nations and the Human Rights Council.

779. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation referred to the continuing human rights violations against Palestinians. It noted that in its report to the universal periodic review, it had recommended that the authorities stop using excessive and lethal force during protests. It highlighted recent events in the Gaza Strip and the high number of killings and injuries of Palestinians by Israeli forces. It also referred to the detention of Palestinian human rights defenders and the high numbers of political prisoners. It expressed concern over legislation enacted in 2017, enabling authorities to block web content and arrest individuals for social media posts. It urged the Council to call on Israel to respect its international obligations by ending the occupation and recognising Palestinian self-determination.

780. The Association of World Citizens stated that Israel, the occupying power, had a policy of racial discrimination. With regard to a recommendation, it wondered how to interpret the partial commitment of the country when Palestinian citizens were being expelled from their homes to induce them to leave their country. It added that Israel continued to impose a strict blockade on Gaza, a zone considered as one of the most densely populated regions in the world, which had resulted in the long-term siege of two million Palestinians. It also stated that Israel had not supported the majority of the recommendations relating to fundamental rights and freedoms and had only noted these.

781. Human Rights Watch indicated that since, its last review Israel had further cemented the institutionalized discrimination against Palestinians, which applied to virtually every aspect of life. It highlighted the systematic violations during the occupation by Israel of the West Bank and Gaza and inside its border, such as unlawful killings of Palestinian civilians, including children, illegal settlements in West Bank and East Jerusalem in contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention, forced displacement, restrictions on movement and abusive detention. It deplored the refusal of Israel to participate in the adoption of its universal periodic review report, which was the latest example of a history of non-cooperation and illustrated its unwillingness to undergo international scrutiny of its human rights record.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

782. The President stated that, based on the information provided, Israel fully supported 70 recommendation out of 240 recommendations received, and the rest are noted.

783. Having all statements been delivered, the President proposed that the Human Rights Council adopt the decision relating to the universal periodic review outcome document of Israel.

Liechtenstein

784. The review of Liechtenstein was held on 24 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Liechtenstein in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE/3).

785. At its 26th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein (see section C below).

786. The outcome of the review of Liechtenstein comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/16), the views of Liechtenstein concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/16/Add.1).

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

787. The head of delegation recalled what the Foreign Minister Aurelia Frick emphasised in Liechtenstein presentation during the Universal Periodic Review Working Group report in January 2018, that Liechtenstein highly valued the dialogue with international human rights bodies. For Liechtenstein, taking the recommendations issued by States and international committees seriously was the result of prioritising human rights protection both in international organizations and internally. It is therefore a pleasure for him to be in the Human Rights Council in order to present to it the response of the Government of Liechtenstein to the recommendations that it has received in January 2018.

788. 59 States participated in the discussion on the universal periodic review report of Liechtenstein, providing 126 recommendations concerning a variety of areas. In a

comprehensive process, the administration of Liechtenstein has carefully considered them in terms of political feasibility and desirability, and proposed how to react to them. As a result of this process, the Government decided on 22 May 2018 to accept 84 recommendations, meaning that Liechtenstein is planning to implement two thirds of the recommendations received in January 2018 in the course of the upcoming years. The head of delegation highlighted some important areas as well as the reasons for the decisions of the Government as follows.

789. As far as the ratification of international human rights instruments is concerned, Liechtenstein has not changed its position since the last universal periodic review cycle regarding ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as recommended by several countries. The same applies to accession to the International Labour Organization, which would represent a precondition for the ratification of specific Conventions within the framework of the ILO.

790. The Government indicated its intention to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which Liechtenstein signed in 2007. The revision of the Criminal Code that is currently in the decision-making process is expected to include provisions concerning this crime, thereby paving the way for ratification.

791. Regarding the most frequently mentioned convention in the recommendations, i.e. the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Government decided to accept the recommendations suggesting a detailed consideration of its ratification, while rejecting recommendations explicitly requiring its ratification. This differentiated approach is to be explained with the plans of the Government to start an open-ended process together with civil society in order to conduct an in-depth analysis of the expected benefits of the ratification. As Liechtenstein naturally shares the aim of the Convention to promote, protect and ensure full human rights protection of persons with disabilities, the Government intends to tackle this process favourably but without anticipating its result.

792. The head of delegation noted that several States that participated in the debate recommended that Liechtenstein should develop new action plans or strategies to combat domestic violence or racism, or to promote gender equality. Although the Government fully supported the general aims of these proposals, it has rejected the relevant recommendations in view of the limited resources of the national administration. Developing strategies represents a major challenge for small administrations. The Equal Opportunities Unit, which is in charge of elaborating such strategies, has recently started its work on a comprehensive integration strategy for migrants, as the Government identified the integration of foreigners as a priority for the upcoming years. In view of the limited resources referred to, this leaves no room for developing further strategies at this point.

793. He emphasised that a multitude of recommendations related to the equality of women and men in different areas of society, particularly in politics and the economy are pushing open doors, as the government is aware of the need for action to advance gender equality. The Government is fully committed to conduct an active policy on gender equality. This commitment is reflected in the national implementation strategy for the Sustainable Development Goals, which prioritises the promotion of gender equality (SDG 5). Measures have been implemented or are planned in order to promote the participation of women in decision-making, including a media campaign in the run-up to the municipal elections in 2019. Furthermore, governmental working groups are currently focussing on the future of family policy and financing child care. Additional measures in these areas are expected to have a positive impact on female participation both in politics and the economy. The priority for prevention of violence against women and domestic violence, on

the other hand, is underlined by the plans of the Government to ratify the Istanbul Convention before the end of this year, as was also recommended by some countries.

794. The head of delegation clarified that the Government has decided not to accept some recommendations concerning gender equality as they explicitly or implicitly call for a system of gender quotas in political or economic decision-making bodies. The Government has no plans to implement a system of gender quotas as this idea does not enjoy the necessary support either in parliament or the population.

795. The head of delegation informed of the action taken by the Government of Liechtenstein through issuing two mandates concerning the concrete follow-up of two recommendations. First, it mandated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Culture to organise a training event for members of the National Police, prosecutors, lawyers and judges. This training aims at informing about and discussing the consequences of revised article 283 of the Criminal Code concerning the prohibition of discrimination. Second, the Government mandated the Office for Foreign Affairs to prepare a proposal on how a permanent and efficient implementation procedure for coordinating and following up recommendations of international human rights bodies could be established. By considering the creation of such a permanent mechanism, the Government demonstrates its commitment to further improving the follow-up to recommendations concerning the further improvement of human rights in Liechtenstein.

796. Bearing in mind the development since the previous universal periodic review of Liechtenstein in 2013, it is clear that recommendations by the Human Rights Council have already had a considerable impact on internal policy and human rights protection. To give a prominent example, Liechtenstein established a National Human Rights Institution according to the Paris Principles since the last universal periodic review in 2013. As an important part of civil society engagement, the dialogue between the State and human rights non-governmental organizations has been strengthened continuously, resulting in a consideration of civil society positions in the most recent universal periodic review report.

797. The head of delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Liechtenstein to the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review. Liechtenstein wholeheartedly supports the aim of the Council to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms globally. The universal periodic review is an important part of this task, and it looked forward to continuing its dialogue with the Council.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

798. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein, two delegations made statements.

799. Afghanistan commended Liechtenstein for its response to the recommendations received in the last Universal Periodic Review Working Group. It was encouraged by the fact that most of the recommendations made by States have been accepted by the country. Afghanistan once again urged Liechtenstein to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and to ensure the implementation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

800. Honduras welcomed Liechtenstein for its last universal periodic review and for accepting Honduras recommendations related to ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and reviewing the procedures of asylum, taking into account a gender perspective in order to adopt specific measures to guarantee an effective answer to the specific protection needs of women and girls, who could be victims of trafficking. It encouraged Liechtenstein to reconsider its position about ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant

Workers and Members of Their Families, ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adopting legislative and political measures to establish a legal and institutional framework combating all forms of discrimination.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

801. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein, one other stakeholder made statement.

802. Villages Unis (United Villages) welcomed Liechtenstein for adopting the law on Association for human rights, which forms the legal base for National Human Rights Institutions, which came into force on 1 January 2017, and for the adoption by the Parliament of the financial contribution to the institution over the coming three years, amounting 360,000 US dollar per year. It also welcomed that the national human rights institution is being developed independently by civil society, without the government involvement. It stated that civil society adopted the statutes of the associations and elected the board of the association for the 2017-2020 term, composed of seven competent and well-known persons from Liechtenstein and abroad. The secretariat has been operational since July 2017. It commended Liechtenstein for being convinced that the new institution will generate added value and thus will strengthen the high standard of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Liechtenstein. It noted that the creation of the national human rights institution is surely a part of reform process and its goal is to bundle the competences and resources in the areas of integration and equal opportunity, which previously has been spread among numerous bodies, and to consolidate independent advisory and support tasks within the new human rights institutions. It felicitated the Government of Liechtenstein for adopting the law on Association for human rights which will surely help in protection and promotion of human rights in Liechtenstein.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

803. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 126 recommendations received, 84 enjoy the support of Liechtenstein and 42 are noted.

804. The head of delegation concluded by thanking all countries and non-governmental organizations who have participated in the discussion and demonstrated their interest for the human rights policy of Liechtenstein. He pledged to take the questions and suggestions back to the capital where they shall be carefully considered. On this occasion, he reaffirmed the full commitment of Liechtenstein to the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review as a crucial tool for furthering the implementation of human rights globally. He emphasized that, in Liechtenstein, it has proven to be a powerful tool which stimulates debate on human rights issues and the recommendations of past reviews have been integrated into existing political processes or have provided impetus for new processes.

Serbia

805. The review of Serbia was held on 24 January 2018 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Serbia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/SRB/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/SRB/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/SRB/3).

806. At its 26th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Serbia (see section C below).

807. The outcome of the review of Serbia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/38/17), the views of Serbia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and 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/38/17/Add.1).

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

808. The head of the delegation of Serbia stated that numerous participants produced a significant number of assessments and recommendations, and that its Government has decided to support 175 out of 190 recommendations, the vast majority. Concerning the recommendations that have not been supported, the Government stated that these have not been supported either because their implementation would have required changes to the legal framework that it deemed inadequate, or because the Government believes that they correspond to situations that are not real. The Government reiterated its commitment to democracy and the rule of law by shedding light on all measures taken to implement them on the ground. The Government stated that its dedication to human rights is further underscored by the establishment of a special operating department – the Human and Minority Rights Office.

809. The Government observed that its cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms is greatly beneficial to the promotion and protection of human rights in Serbia and that its participation in the third cycle universal periodic review was a result of a broad and comprehensive consultation process that included all relevant institutions at the national level - ministries, the Parliament, civil society organizations and other independent human rights organizations.

810. The delegation also stressed that the process of implementation of recommendations coming from the United Nations has been institutionalized, and that a special body has been established in this respect - the Council for Monitoring the Implementation of the Recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms – in order to improve the process of reporting to the United Nations bodies. The delegation stated that this body will be monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the universal periodic review.

811. The delegation indicated that the Council for Monitoring will continue to cooperate with all relevant institutions in the country within the process of implementation, as well as within the process of implementing the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals in the spheres interconnected with human rights.

812. The delegation commended what it defined as the excellent collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office in Belgrade and the mission of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in Serbia, which was beneficial in the preparation of the third cycle universal periodic review process.

813. Finally, the Government expressed its firm belief in the United Nations human rights mechanisms and their positive impact on the Serbian society, as well as their wider contribution to regional and global peace and stability.

2. Views expressed by Member States and observers of the Human Rights Council on the review outcome

814. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Serbia, 12 delegations made statements.

815. Egypt commended efforts made by Serbia to improve the conditions of human rights, as well as its determination in adhering to the tools that help to promote and protect human rights, as well as the adoption of a strategic plan to fight against war crimes, in addition to efforts to promote tolerance and dialogue between cultures, and respect and mutual understanding between persons, regardless of cultural, linguistic and religious identities. Egypt further commended the efforts of Serbia in promoting gender equality and advancing the status of women. Egypt encouraged Serbia to continue its efforts in promoting education and economic development for national minorities.

816. Honduras welcomed the acceptance by Serbia of the recommendations made by Honduras related to reinforcing measures to eradicate all forms of social stigmatization, discrimination and violence on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and HIV status, adopting specific measures to prevent and combat discrimination against women and girls with disabilities, redoubling efforts destined to promote tolerance towards minorities, reinforcing measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and approving a policy addressing internal displacement in Serbia. It encouraged Serbia to reconsider its position about ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

817. Iraq welcomed the delegation of Serbia and expressed gratitude for the acceptance by Serbia of the majority of recommendations presented in the last universal periodic review cycle, including recommendations submitted by Iraq relating to education domestic, violence and asylum procedures. Iraq recommended the Council to adopt the report on Serbia.

818. Libya welcomed the delegation of Serbia and thanked them for their commitment to promote and protect human rights and their acceptance of recommendations. Libya appreciated the commitments of Serbia to the implementation of the recommendations as well as its intent to ratify international instruments in fighting corruption. Libya considers this a reflection of the positive engagement of Serbia with the universal periodic review and its determination to improve human rights in the country. Libya recommended the Council to adopt the report on Serbia.

819. The Russian Federation noted the success achieved by the Government of Serbia in promoting and protecting human rights, as well as its readiness to cooperate with the universal mechanisms for international oversight in the human rights field. It noted with satisfaction that Serbia has adopted the overwhelming majority of recommendations addressed to the country, which clearly demonstrates the fact that the country has adopted substantive measures to ensure respect for fundamental rights and freedoms. It recommended that the Council adopt the report on Serbia.

820. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the efforts made by Serbia to implement the recommendations accepted in the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the creation of a new legal framework to combat all forms of discrimination, especially the modifications made in the law to punish the diffusion of hate speech and incitation of racial, religious or national hate. It stated that the Council should recognize the efforts made by Serbia to fulfil its human rights obligations, which was reflected in its third cycle of the universal periodic review.

821. Afghanistan commended the delegation of Serbia for their acceptance of the majority of recommendations during the last universal periodic review session. The

delegation of Afghanistan urged Serbia to finalize the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

822. Albania acknowledged the efforts made by Serbia with regards to democratization, strengthening of the rule of law and the fulfilment of its international obligations in the field of human rights. It also appreciated the continued commitment of the Serbian Government to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, in addition to the adoption of concrete national actions plans for the enhancement of gender equality. However, Albania regretted that Serbia has only noted the two recommendations it presented, relating to the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and that on identifying government officials suspected of partaking in war crimes.

823. Algeria noted that Serbia had ratified several international regional legal instruments and adapted its national law in accordance with the provisions of international human rights treaties. It welcomed the measures adopted by Serbia in 2016 as part of its National Human Rights Plan, as well as the establishment of the Follow-up Council for the Implementation of the Recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms. Finally, Algeria recognised that Serbia has accepted a large part of recommendations, including its own, on strengthening the training programmes for State agents in the field of minority rights, and granting the legal defender of citizens the financial resources necessary to fulfil its mandate.

824. Azerbaijan noted with appreciation that Serbia had accepted almost all of the recommendations, including those made by them. Azerbaijan reiterated its appreciation for the firm commitment of Serbia to cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

825. China commended the constructive participation of Serbia in the universal periodic review and thanked it for having accepted recommendations of China. China expressed hope that the Government of Serbia will continue its efforts to promote sustainable social and economic development so as to meet the requirements for a better life for its people. China hoped that Serbia will continue to take effective measures to promote gender equality and to better protect the rights of women. Finally, China welcomed the reaffirmation by Serbia of its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and endorsed the approval of the universal periodic review outcome of Serbia.

826. Cuba noted that Serbia accepted most of the recommendations made by States during the previous universal periodic review. It stated that implementing the Strategy for Prevention and Protection in the matter of discrimination, and the Plan of Action related, as well as continuing elaborating measures to ensure gender equality, will contribute to an improved protection of human rights in the country.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

827. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Serbia, six other stakeholders made statements.

828. The Human Rights House Foundation remained concerned about the shrinking space for civil society, including concerning allegations of intimidation, attacks and harassment of human rights defenders and journalists who report on sensitive issues. It declared that, although there are currently no legal barriers to freedom of association, civil society organizations, in particular those with a focus on human rights, are sometimes subject to vilification and smear campaigns in the media. It recommended Serbia to provide a safe and secure environment for journalist and human rights defenders, to conduct investigations into all the cases of attacks, harassment, and intimidations against them and bring their

perpetrators to justice. It further recommended Serbia to consult with civil society on the implementation of the recommendations of its universal periodic review.

829. Amnesty International welcomed the acceptance by Serbia of recommendations to strengthen the fight against impunity. However, it is concerned that, despite the delayed appointment of the War Crimes Prosecutor in May 2017, there has been no notable progress in issuing new indictments and there is still a significant backlog of pending cases. It further expressed concern about the shrinking space for human rights defenders, misogynistic and discriminatory smear campaigns against women human rights defenders and harassment of the journalist. It welcomed the support of Serbia to more than 20 recommendations to guarantee freedom of expression of the press, to ensure protection of journalists and human rights defenders, and to thoroughly investigate all threats and attacks against them.

830. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance by Serbia of all recommendations to strengthen the rule of law and judicial independence, including by limiting political influence over judicial appointments. However, it expressed regret that constitutional amendments currently under discussion in Serbia run counter to these recommendations. It stressed that the judiciary and the prosecution service must exercise their functions free from direct or indirect external influences, threats or interferences, including from the legislative and executive powers. Finally, it urged Serbia to implement the accepted recommendations by precluding involvement of the National Assembly in the appointment and dismissal of judges, court presidents, public prosecutors, and deputy public prosecutors.

831. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the agreement signed between the Office of the Prosecutor, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and journalists and media associations in December 2016 on cooperation and measures to improve the security of journalists. They expressed alarm at reported acts of intimidation, attacks and harassment of human rights defenders and journalists who report on sensitive issues, such as transitional justice, corruption or government accountability. It was furthermore concerned about the vilification of and smear campaigns against human rights defenders, civil society organizations, and independent media outlets, which has undermined their work.

832. Human Rights Watch welcomed the acceptance of a number of recommendations by Serbia relating to pressing human rights challenges in the country, including to combat discrimination against minorities and women, and accountability for war crimes. However, it regretted that Serbia rejected a key recommendation to refrain from prosecuting journalists, human rights defenders and others as a way of deterring them to express opinions. It noted that Serbia has made considerable progress during the reporting period in developing an institutional framework harmonizing the protection of human rights in national law with the requirements to join the European Union. It expressed its concerns about smear campaigns and personal attacks aiming at journalists and human rights defenders. It urged the Government to pursue its previous pledge to implement a national crimes strategy and prosecute war criminals.

833. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that the migration issue has been used as a pretext by the Government to monopolize the attention of the public opinion and consolidate fears of an "invasion." It called on the Government to focus on the real social challenges. Refugees and migrants have been trapped in Serbia and individuals who tried to access the European Union through Hungary and Croatia have been sent back violently to Serbia. According to its findings, in January 2018, as many as 800,000 migrants and refugees were reportedly living in abandoned buildings where the temperature was often below zero. In May 2018, they were sent to under-resourced centres managed by the Government.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

834. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 190 recommendations received, 175 enjoy the support of Serbia, and 15 have been noted.

835. In his conclusive remarks, the head of the Serbian delegation expressed gratitude to all the delegations for their interest and constructive engagement. The Government assured the delegations present that their comments and remarks will be seriously considered by the competent national authorities. The representative of Serbia noted that one of the values of the universal periodic review is that it provides an external perception of the human rights situation in the country.

836. With regards to recommendations calling for ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Serbian Government concluded that the rights of migrants in Serbia are equal to the rights of Serbian citizens. The Government stated that, in accordance with that, the ratification of the Convention would be a symbolic act only; however, the delegation does not exclude that the Convention could be ratified in the future.

837. Referring to the intervention by Albania regarding the vetting process of officials who had allegedly been involved in war crimes, the representative stated that the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia had been established for that purpose. The delegation stated that – to that end - Serbia had concluded its cooperation with the Tribunal and that prosecutions have already been conducted and implemented for numerous cases. Hence, the delegation concluded that any further vetting process would be needless.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

838. At its 27th meeting, on 29 June 2018, 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: Bulgaria⁴⁶ (on behalf of the European Union), China, Cuba, Georgia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay⁴⁷ (also on behalf of Angola, Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Russian Federation⁴⁸ (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the League of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

⁴⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Malawi, Montenegro, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia (also on behalf of Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Samoa, Seychelles, the Sudan and Tonga);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Fellowship of Reconciliation and World Peace Council); Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Amnesty International; Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Association Thendral; Centrul de Resurse Juridice; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation; Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"; Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement; International Commission of Jurists; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme; Tamil Uzhagam; United Nations Watch; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation; UPR Info; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Muslim Congress.

839. At the same meeting, on the same day, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Djibouti.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

France

840. At the 22nd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/101 on the outcome of the review of France.

Tonga

841. At the 23rd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/102 on the outcome of the review of Tonga.

Romania

842. At the 23rd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/103 on the outcome of the review of Romania.

Mali

843. At the 23rd meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/104 on the outcome of the review of Mali.

Botswana

844. At the 24th meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/105 on the outcome of the review of Botswana.

Bahamas

845. At the 24th meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/106 on the outcome of the review of the Bahamas.

Burundi

846. At the 24th meeting, on 28 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/107 on the outcome of the review of Burundi.

Luxembourg

847. At the 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/108 on the outcome of the review of Luxembourg.

Barbados

848. At the 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/109 on the outcome of the review of Barbados.

Montenegro

849. At the 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/110 on the outcome of the review of Montenegro.

United Arab Emirates

850. At the 25th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/111 on the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates.

Israel

851. At the 26th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/112 on the outcome of the review of Israel.

Liechtenstein

852. At the 26th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/113 on the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein.

Serbia

853. At the 26th meeting, on 29 June 2018, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 38/114 on the outcome of the review of Serbia.

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. General debate on agenda item 7

854. At the 28th meeting, on 2 July 2018, the representatives of the State of Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements as the States concerned.

855. At the same meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)⁴⁹ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait⁵⁰ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates (also on behalf of the League of Arab States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Russian Federation, Sudan, Turkey, Yemen, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association of World Citizens; Badil resource center for palestinian residency and refugee rights; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man); Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)); Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Defence for Children International; European Union of Jewish Students; Human Rights Now; Human Rights Watch; Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"; Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement; Institute for NGO Research; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International-Lawyers.Org; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Servas International; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; Union of Arab Jurists; United Nations Watch; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation; World Jewish Congress.

⁴⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. General debate on agenda item 8

856. At its 28th and 29th meetings, on 2 July 2018, 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: Australia, Austria⁵¹ (on behalf of the European Union), China (also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Russian Federation and South Sudan), Iraq, Mexico (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Czechia, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Netherlands⁵² (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Bahrain, Greece, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Libya, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli; Action Canada for Population and Development; Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; Action of Human Movement (AHM); Africa Culture Internationale; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Association Thendral; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S); European Humanist Federation; European Union of Jewish Students; Global Welfare Association;

⁵¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Institute for NGO Research; International Fellowship of Reconciliation; International Humanist and Ethical 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; Iraqi Development Organization; Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Nouveaux droits de l'homme (NDH); Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA); Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Tamil Uzhangam; United Nations Watch; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Victorious Youths Movement; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Muslim Congress.

857. At the 29th meeting, on 2 July 2018, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Iraq and Pakistan.

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

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

858. At the 29th meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, E. Tendayi Achiume, presented her reports (A/HRC/38/52 and A/HRC/38/53).

859. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 29th and 30th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Hungary⁵³ (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Argentina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Russian Federation, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man; European Union of Jewish Students; Human Rights Law Centre; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; Minority Rights Group; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; World Jewish Congress.

860. At the 29th and 30th meetings, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

861. At its 30th meeting, on 2 July 2018, and at its 31st meeting, on 3 July 2018, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

⁵³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria⁵⁴ (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico), China, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, South Africa, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), 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: Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Greece, India, Libya, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli; Action of Human Movement (AHM); Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc; Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France; Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée; Association des étudiants tamouls de France; Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights (APWCR); Association of World Citizens; Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Association Thendral; Center for Organisation Research and Education; China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC); Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI; European Humanist Federation; European Union of Jewish Students; Global Welfare Association; Health and Environment Program (HEP); Human Rights Law Centre; Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee; Institute for NGO Research; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Nouveaux droits de l'homme (NDH); Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Prahar; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Servas International; Shivi Development Society; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Solidarité Suisse-Guinée; Tamil Uzhangam; The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd; United Nations Watch; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Barua Organization (WBO); World Jewish Congress; World Muslim Congress.

862. At the 30th meeting, on 2 July 2018, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Brazil.

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

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The incompatibility between democracy and racism

864. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.11, sponsored

⁵⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. Subsequently, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Zambia joined the sponsors.

865. At the same meeting, the representatives of Panama and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.11.

866. 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.

867. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/19).

868. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote and general comments in relation to all draft proposals adopted under agenda item 9.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Annual thematic discussion on technical cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights

869. At the 33rd meeting, on 4 July 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/28, the Council held an annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights. The meeting focused on the theme “Human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals: Enhancing human rights technical cooperation and capacity-building to contribute to the effective and inclusive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/38/28), mandated by the same resolution, served as a basis for this panel discussion.

870. The Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Sek Wannamethee, moderated the discussion.

871. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Nahla Haidar; the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Nepal, Valerie Julliard; the Director of Strategy and Development and Focal Point for the Sustainable Development Goals of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Mary Wanyonyi.

872. 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: Australia, Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru), Denmark⁵⁵ (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay), Morocco⁵⁶ (on behalf of the French-speaking States Members and observers), Netherlands⁵⁷ (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Portugal⁵⁸ (also on behalf of Angola, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden,

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

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.

Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Singapore (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Turkey (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Myanmar;

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

(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; International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Pakistan, Senegal, United Arab Emirates;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Chad, Costa Rica, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Sri Lanka;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of World Citizens; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation.

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

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the oral update

876. At the 31st meeting, on 3 July 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 35/33 and 36/30, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented his report on the findings of the team of international experts on the situation in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/HRC/38/31) and provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

877. At the same meeting, the following made statements: the Acting Head of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Abdoul Aziz Thioye; the team leader of the Team of International experts on the situation in the Kasai region, Bacre Waly Ndiaye; members of the Team of International experts on the situation in the Kasai region, Luc Côté and Fatimata M'baye; Minister of Human rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marie-Ange Mushobekwa.

878. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 31st and 32nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Australia, Belgium, China, Egypt, Spain, Switzerland, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Botswana, Czechia, Eritrea, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs; Amnesty International; Association Dunenyo; Franciscans International; Human Rights Watch; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture); International Service for Human Rights; World Evangelical Alliance.

879. At the 32nd meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and participants of the enhanced interactive dialogue answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the development of a national plan of action to implement recommendations of human rights mechanisms in Haiti

880. At the 31st meeting, on 3 July 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council President's statement 34/1, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented his report on the development of a national plan of action to implement recommendations of human rights mechanisms in Haiti (A/HRC/38/30).

881. At the same meeting, on the same day, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the State concerned.

882. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Office de la Protection du Citoyen of Haiti, made a statement.

883. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Brazil, Cuba, France⁵⁹ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Mexico, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Canada;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of World Citizens; Franciscans International; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

884. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation by the High Commissioner on Ukraine

885. At the 32nd meeting, on 3 July 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 35/31, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented an oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

886. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

887. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Right questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation; Minority Rights Group; United Nations Watch; World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

888. At the same meeting, the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the High Commissioner on the human rights situation of Rohingya people

889. At the 34th meeting, on 4 July 2018, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-27/1, adopted during its 27th special session, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented an oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya people.

890. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned.

891. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of

Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Christian Solidarity Worldwide; Human Rights Now; Human Rights Watch; International Commission of Jurists; Maarif Foundation for Peace and Development; Minority Rights Group.

892. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

F. Interactive dialogue with a special procedures mandate holder

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

893. At the 33rd meeting, on 4 July 2018, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum, provided an oral update on her report on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic, pursuant to Council resolution 36/25.

894. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

895. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 33rd and 34th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Senegal, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, France, Gabon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office; Christian Solidarity Worldwide; Espace Afrique International; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation; World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)).

896. At the 34th meeting, on the same day, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

G. General debate on agenda item 10

897. At the 34th meeting, on 4 July 2018, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, provided an oral update of the High Commissioner on cooperation with Georgia, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/40, and an oral update on the

mission by OHCHR to improve the human rights situation and accountability in Burundi under agenda item 2.

898. At the same meeting, the representatives of Burundi and Georgia made statements as the States concerned.

899. At its 35th and 36th meetings, on 5 July 2018, 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: Australia, Austria⁶⁰ (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru), China, Cuba, Egypt, Egypt (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Hungary, Japan, Maldives⁶¹ (also on behalf of Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), South Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Ecuador, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Spain, Togo (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius (also on behalf of Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Seychelles, the Sudan, Tonga and Zambia), Poland, Republic of Moldova, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli; Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation; Alliance Creative Community Project; Alsalam Foundation; American Association of Jurists; Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain

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

⁶¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Inc; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Human Rights House Foundation; Human Rights Watch; International Commission of Jurists; International Humanist and Ethical Union and International Service for Human Rights); Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul; Association of World Citizens; Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA); Association Thendral; Center for Organisation Research and Education; Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme; East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project; Health and Environment Program (HEP); Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Franciscans International; International Commission of Jurists and International Service for Human Rights); Human Security Initiative Organization; International Lesbian and Gay Association; International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; Conectas Direitos Humanos; CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Human Rights House Foundation; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Lesbian and Gay Association and Peace Brigades International Switzerland); International-Lawyers.Org; Iraqi Development Organization; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; Liberation; L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie; Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association; Organization for Defending Victims of Violence; Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation; Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; Solidarité Suisse-Guinée; Tamil Uzhagam; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace; World Barua Organization (WBO).

900. At the 36th meeting, on 5 July 2018, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Cambodia, Morocco, Peru, the Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and accountability concerning the events in the Kasai region

901. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2018, the representative of Togo, on behalf of States members of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.8, sponsored by Togo, on behalf of States members of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Belgium, Canada, Indonesia and the Netherlands joined the sponsors.

902. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.8 had been orally revised.

903. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and Slovakia, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council, made general comments in relation to the draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.8 as orally revised.

904. At the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

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

906. At the same meeting, the draft resolution as orally revised was adopted without a vote (resolution 38/20).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Haiti

907. Draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.21, was sponsored by Haiti and co-sponsored by Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Paraguay, Spain and Turkey. Subsequently, France withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Australia, Benin, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Morocco, Portugal and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

908. As notified to the secretariat, draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.21 was withdrawn by its sponsor on 6 July 2018, prior to its consideration by the Human Rights Council.

Annex I

[English only]

Attendance

Members

Afghanistan	Georgia	Senegal
Angola	Germany	Slovakia
Australia	Hungary	Slovenia
Belgium	Iraq	South Africa
Brazil	Japan	Spain
Burundi	Kenya	Switzerland
Chile	Kyrgyzstan	Togo
China	Mexico	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Nepal	Ukraine
Croatia	Nigeria	United Arab Emirates
Cuba	Pakistan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Philippines	United States of America
Ecuador	Qatar	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Egypt	Republic of Korea	
Ethiopia	Rwanda	
	Saudi Arabia	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	Czechia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Algeria	Chad	Latvia
Andorra	Denmark	Lebanon
Argentina	Djibouti	Lesotho
Armenia	El Salvador	Libya
Austria	Eritrea	Liechtenstein
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Lithuania
Bahamas	Fiji	Luxembourg
Bahrain	Finland	Madagascar
Bangladesh	France	Malawi
Belarus	Gabon	Malaysia
Benin	Greece	Maldives
Bhutan	Haiti	Mali
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Honduras	Malta
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iceland	Marshall Islands
Botswana	India	Mauritania
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Mauritius
Burkina Faso	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Monaco
Canada	Ireland	Montenegro
Central African Republic	Israel	Morocco
Colombia	Italy	Mozambique
Congo	Jamaica	Myanmar
Costa Rica	Jordan	Namibia
	Kuwait	Netherlands

New Zealand	Serbia	Trinidad and Tobago
Nicaragua	Seychelles	Turkey
Norway	Sierra Leone	Turkmenistan
Oman	Singapore	Uganda
Paraguay	Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania
Poland	Sweden	Uruguay
Portugal	Syrian Arab Republic	Viet Nam
Republic of Moldova	Thailand	Yemen
Romania	The former Yugoslav	Zambia
Russian Federation	Republic of Macedonia	Zimbabwe
Samoa	Tonga	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See

Other observers

State of Palestine

United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on
HIV/AIDS
UN Women
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development
Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
United Nations Institute for Training and
Research

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Organization for Migration
International Telecommunication Union
International Trade Centre

World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

Commonwealth
Council of Europe
European Union
Cooperation Council for Arab States of the
Gulf
International Development Law
Organization

International Organization of la
Francophonie
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Organization of Islamic Cooperation
University for Peace

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

<p>Australian Human Rights Commission Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme – France Commission nationale des droits de l'homme de Mauritanie Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain (joint video statement) Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions Human Right Defender - Poland National Committee for Human Rights – Qatar National Human Rights Commission of Mexico (video statement) National Human Rights Commission of Nepal (video statement)</p>	<p>National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria Network of African National Human Rights Institutions Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (joint video statement) Office for the Protection of Citizens – Haiti Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos de El Salvador (video statement) Procuraduria para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos de la República de Nicaragua Scottish Human Rights Commission (joint video statement)</p>
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Non-governmental organizations

<p>ABC Tamil Oli ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together Action Aid Action Canada for Population and Development Action of Human Movement (AHM) Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs Action on Smoking and Health Africa Culture Internationale African Commission of Health and Human Right Promoters African Development Association African Regional Agricultural Credit Association Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation Al-Hakim Foundation Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement Al-khoei Foundation Alliance Creative Community Project Alliance Defending Freedom</p>	<p>Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines Allied Rainbow Communities International Alsalam Foundation Alulbayt Foundation Al-Zubair Charity Foundation American Association of Jurists American Civil Liberties Union Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc Amnesty International Anglican Consultative Council Article 19 – The International Centre against Censorship Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development Asian Legal Resource Centre Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée Association des étudiants tamouls de France</p>
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- Association Dunenyo
 Association for Integration and sustainable
 Development in Burundi
 Association for Progressive
 Communications (APC)
 Association for the Prevention of Torture
 Association for the Protection of Women
 and Children's Rights (APWCR)
 Association for Women's Rights in
 Development (AWID)
 Association Mauritanienne pour la
 promotion du droit
 Association nationale de promotion et de
 protection des droits de l'homme
 Association of World Citizens
 Association pour l'Intégration et le
 Développement Durable
 Association Solidarité Internationale pour
 l'Afrique (SIA)
 Association Thendral
 Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni
 XXIII
 Badil Resource Center for Palestinian
 Residency and Resource Rights
 Baha'i International Community
 Barinu Institute for Economic
 Development
 Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research
 Center
 Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V.
 B'nai B'rith
 British Humanist Association
 Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
 Caritas Internationalis (International
 Confederation of Catholic Charities)
 Catholic International Education Office
 Center for Global Nonkilling
 Center for Justice and International Law
 Center for Inquiry
 Center for International Environmental Law
 (CIEL)
 Center for International Human Rights
 Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
 Centre d'action pour le développement
 rural
 Centre Europe - Tiers Monde – Europe -
 Third World Centre
 Centre for Human Rights and Peace
 Advocacy
 Center for Organisation Research and
 Education
 Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques –
 Centre CCPR
 Centro de Derechos Humanos
 Miguel Agustin Pro Juarez
 China Association for Preservation and
 Development of Tibetan Culture
 (CAPDTC)
 China Society for Human Rights Studies
 (CSHRS)
 Christian Aid
 Christian Solidarity Worldwide
 CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen
 Participation
 Colombian Commission of Jurists
 Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y
 Promoción de los Derechos Humanos,
 Asociación Civil
 Commission of the Churches on
 International Affairs of the World Council
 of Churches
 Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
 Conectas Direitos Humanos
 Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP)
 Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI
 Coordination des Associations et des
 Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience
 "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-
 Sud (C.D.P- C.E.N.S)
 Defence for Children International
 Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order
 of Preachers
 DRCNet Foundation, Inc.
 East and Horn of Africa Human Rights
 Defenders Project
 Eastern Sudan Women Development
 Organization
 Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort
 Equality Now
 Espace Afrique International
 European Centre for Law and Justice, The/
 Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice
 et les droits de l'homme
 European Humanist Federation
 European Region of the International
 Lesbian and Gay Association
 European Union of Jewish Students
 Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot
 Integratie van Homoseksualiteit COC
 Nederland
 FIAN International e.V.
 First Modern Agro. Tools - Common
 Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G)
 Fondation Cordoue de Genève
 Fondation d'Auteuil

Fondation pour l'étude des relations
 internationales et du développement
 Foundation ECPAT International (End
 Child Prostitution, Child Pornography
 and Trafficking in Children for Sexual
 Purposes)
 Foundation for Human Rights and
 Freedoms and humanitarian Relief, The
 France Libertés: Fondation Danielle
 Mitterrand
 Franciscans International
 Freedom House
 Front Line, The International Foundation
 for the Protection of Human Rights
 Defenders
 Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde
 Fundalatin
 Geo Expertise Association
 Geneva for Human Rights – Global
 Training
 Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)
 Global Action on Aging
 Global Helping to Advance Women and
 Children
 Global Hope Network International
 Global Institute for Water, Environment
 and Health
 Global Welfare Association
 Graduate Women International (GWI)
 Greenpeace International
 Health and Environment Program (HEP)
 Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
 Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian D
 Dialogue
 Himalayan Research and Cultural
 Foundation
 Human Rights House Foundation
 Human Rights Information and
 Documentation Systems International
 Human Rights Law Centre
 Human Rights Now
 Human Rights Watch
 Human Security Initiative Organization
 Humanist Institute for Co-operation with
 Developing Countries
 Il Cenacolo
 Indian Council of South America (CISA)
 Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru
 Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating
 Committee
 Initiatives of Change International
 Institut International pour les Droits et le
 Développement
 Institute for NGO Research
 Institute for Planetary Synthesis
 Institute for Policy Studies
 International Association of Democratic
 Lawyers (IADL)
 International Bar Association
 International Bridges to Justice, Inc.
 International Buddhist Relief Organisation
 International Career Support Association
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Commission of Jurists
 International Council of Jewish Women
 International Council of Russian
 Compatriots (ICRC)
 International Council of Women
 International Council Supporting Fair Trial
 and Human Rights
 International Detention Coalition Inc.
 International Educational Development, Inc.
 International Federation for Human Rights
 Leagues (FIDH)
 International Federation of Acat (Action by
 Christians for the Abolition of Torture)
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation
 International Human Rights Association of
 American Minorities (IHRAAM)
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 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 ATD Fourth World
 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
 (OIDELE)
 International Pen
 International Planned Parenthood
 Federation
 International Police Executive Symposium
 International Service for Human Rights
 International Volunteerism Organization for
 Women, Education and Development –
 VIDES
 International Youth and Student Movement
 for the United Nations

Iraqi Development Organization
 Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice
 delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
 IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association
 Iuventum e.v.
 Jssor Youth Organization
 Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of
 Torture
 Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
 Le Pont
 Liberation
 L'Observatoire Mauritanien des Droits de
 l'Homme et de la Démocratie
 Lutheran World Federation
 Maarij Foundation for Peace and
 Development
 Maat for Peace, Development and Human
 Rights Association
 Maher
 Make Mothers Matter
 Mbororo Social and Cultural Development
 Association
 Minority Rights Group
 Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational
 and Transparty
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 Nouveaux droits de l'homme (NDH)
 Open Society Institute
 Organisation internationale pour les pays
 les moins avancés (OIPMA)
 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
 Palestinian Center for Development and
 Media Freedoms "MADA"
 Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
 Plan International, Inc.
 Planetary Association for Clean Energy,
 Inc.
 Prahar
 Presse Emblème Campagne
 Refugee Council of Australia
 Rencontre africain pour la défense des
 droits de l'homme
 Reporters Sans Frontiers International –
 Reporters without Borders International
 Réseau International des Droits Humains
 (RIDH)
 Roads of Success
 Russian Peace Foundation
 Rutgers
 Save the Children International
 Settlement Services International
 Incorporated
 Shivi Development Society
 Sikh Human Rights Group
 Society for Development and Community
 Empowerment
 Society for Threatened Peoples
 Soka Gakkai International
 Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
 Sonke Gender Justice Network
 Stichting International Center for
 Ethnobotanical Education, Research &
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 Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of
 Expression
 Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay,
 Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL
 Tamil Uzhagam
 Tandem Project, The
 Terre des Hommes Fédération
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 The Association of the Egyptian Female
 Lawyers
 The Equal Rights Trust
 The International Federation of Anti-
 Leprosy Associations (ILEP)
 The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd
 Tourner la Page
 Union of Arab Jurists
 United Nations Watch
 United Towns Agency for North-South
 Cooperation
 Universal Peace Federation
 Universal Rights Group
 Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik
 Victorious Youths Movement
 Villages Unis (United Villages)
 VIVAT International
 Women's Federation for World Peace
 International
 Women's Human Rights International
 Association
 Women's International League for Peace
 and Freedom
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian
 Associations
 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
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Annex II

Agenda

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- Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.
- Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.
- Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention.
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- Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.
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- 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

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A/HRC/38/9/Add.1	6 Addendum
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A/HRC/38/L.39	3 Idem
A/HRC/38/L.40	5 WITHDRAWN - Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/38/L.19/Rev.1

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A/HRC/38/G/1	4 Letter dated 3 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

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A/HRC/38/G/2	4 Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/38/G/3	4 Letter dated 20 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/38/G/4	4 Note verbale dated 11 June 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/38/G/5	3 Note verbale dated 2 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/38/G/6	3 Note verbale dated 29 June 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/38/G/7	4 Note verbale dated 25 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council

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A/HRC/38/NI/1	3 Written submission by the Human Rights Defender of Armenia
A/HRC/38/NI/2	3 Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of Argentina
A/HRC/38/NI/3	3 Written submission by the Office of the Ombudsman of the Samoa
A/HRC/38/NI/4	7 Written submission by the Independent Commission for Human Rights of the State of Palestine

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A/HRC/38/NGO/1	4 Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/2	3 Written statement submitted by the First Modern Agro. Tools - Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/3	4 Written statement submitted by the First Modern Agro. Tools - Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/4	3 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/5	10 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/6	2 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/7	4 Written statement submitted by the European Centre for Law and Justice / Centre Européen pour le Droit et la Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/8	3 Joint written statement submitted by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, the Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum and the International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/9	9 Joint written statement submitted by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, the Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum and the International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/10	3 Written statement submitted by the First Modern Agro. Tools - Common Initiative Group

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	(FI.MO.AT.C.I.G), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/11	3 Written statement submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/12	3 Written statement submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/13	4 Written statement submitted by the public organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/14	5 Written statement submitted by the public organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/15	4 Written statement submitted by the public organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/16	4 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/17	10 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/18	10 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/19	4 Written statement submitted by the public organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/20	4 Written statement submitted by the European Centre for Law and Justice / Centre Européen pour le Droit et la Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/38/NGO/21	4 Written statement submitted by the public organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/22	4 Written statement submitted by the public organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/23	4 Written statement submitted by public organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/24	4 Joint written statement submitted by the American Association of Jurists, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association mauritanienne pour la transparence et le développement, France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International-Lawyers.Org, Paz y Cooperación, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, World Barua Organization (WBO), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/25	3 Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/27	4 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/28	3 Written statement submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/29	4 Written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/30	4 Written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/38/NGO/31	4 Written statement submitted by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/32	3 Written statement submitted by the Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/33	3 Written statement submitted by the Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/34	3 Written statement submitted by the Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/35	3 Written statement submitted by the Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/36	3 Written statement submitted by the Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/37	3 Written statement submitted by the Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/38	3 Written statement submitted by y the Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/39	7 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/40	3 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/41	3 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special

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	consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/42	4 Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/43	9 Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/44	4 Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/45	3 Written statement submitted by ANO "Organization" "Vector of Friendship", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/46	2 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/47	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/48	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/49	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/50	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/51	8 Written statement submitted by Organisation Internationale pour les pays les moins avancés

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A/HRC/38/NGO/53	4 Written statement submitted by Shia Rights Watch Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/54	3 Written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/55	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/56	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/57	6 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/58	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/59	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/60	4 Written statement submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/61	5 Exposé écrit présenté par International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements, organisation non gouvernementale inscrite sur la liste
A/HRC/38/NGO/62	3 Joint written statement submitted by Thalassaemia International Federation Limited, Agrenska Foundation (Grosshandlare Axel H. Agrens Donationsfond), International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida - IF, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

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A/HRC/38/NGO/63	4 Written statement submitted by the European Centre for Law and Justice / Centre Européen pour le Droit et la Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/64	4 Written statement submitted by the European Centre for Law and Justice / Centre Européen pour le Droit et la Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/65	6 Written statement submitted by the European Centre for Law and Justice / Centre Européen pour le Droit et la Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/66	2 Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/67	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/68	3 Written statement submitted by the Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/69	7 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/70	3 Exposición escrita presentada por la Liberal International, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva general
A/HRC/38/NGO/71	3 Written statement submitted by the International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/72	3 Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/73	6 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/74	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Liberal International,

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	organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général
A/HRC/38/NGO/75	3 Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/76	4 Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/77	3 Joint written statement submitted by New Humanity, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Association Points-Coeur, International Volunteer Organization for Women Education Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/78	4 Written statement submitted by the International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/79	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/80	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/81	3 Written statement submitted by Al-Khoei Foundation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/82	3 Written statement submitted by Make Mothers Matter, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/83	3 Written statement submitted by Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/84	4 Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Journalists, a non-governmental

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	organization with special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/85	4 Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/86	9 Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/87	4 Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/88	3 Joint written statement submitted by the International Service for Human Rights, Allied Rainbow Communities International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/89	3 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/90	3 Written statement submitted by the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/91	3 Written statement submitted by Centre Europe - tiers monde, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/92	4 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/93	3 Written statement submitted by the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/94	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/95	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization

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	in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/96	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/97	4 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/98	7 Written statement submitted by the Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/99	3 Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/38/NGO/100	4 Written statement submitted by the Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/101	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/102	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/103	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/104	3 Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/38/NGO/105	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/106	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/107	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/108	7 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a nongovernmental organization in special

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A/HRC/38/NGO/109	5 Written statement submitted by the Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/110	3 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/111	4 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/112	4 Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/113	2 Written statement submitted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/114	3 Written statement submitted by the Framework Convention Alliance for Tobacco Control, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/115	7 Written statement submitted by the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/116	3 Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/117	5 Written statement submitted by the Conference of NonGovernmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/118	9 Written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/119	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man and BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative

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A/HRC/38/NGO/120	7 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/121	4 Written statement submitted by Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/122	4 Joint written statement submitted by the Women's Human Rights International Association, France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/123	3 Joint written statement submitted by Le Pont, ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement (AHM), Alliance Creative Community Project, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Association Thendral, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), L'observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/124	3 Joint written statement submitted by Le Pont, ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement (AHM), Alliance Creative Community Project, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Association Thendral, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), L'observatoire

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	mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/125	9 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, 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/38/NGO/126	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, 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/38/NGO/127	3 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/128	4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, 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/38/NGO/129	3 Joint written statement submitted by the

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	International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/130	4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/131	3 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/132	10 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/38/NGO/133	4 Written statement submitted by First Modern Agro. Tools - Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/134	3 Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative

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	status
A/HRC/38/NGO/135	3 Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/136	3 Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/137	3 Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, ABC Tamil Oli, Alliance Creative Community Project, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Association Thendral, Le Pont, L'observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/138	4 Written statement submitted by the Jssor Youth Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/139	3 Written statement submitted by the Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/140	4 Written statement submitted by the International Humanist and Ethical Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/141	3 Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/142	4 Written statement submitted by the International Humanist and Ethical Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/144	3 Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/145	3 Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/146	3 Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/38/NGO/148	3 Written statement submitted by the Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV

Special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session

Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

David R. Boyd (Canada)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Javaid Rehman (Pakistan)

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (member from African States)

Githu Muigai (Kenya)

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (member from Eastern European States)

Elzbieta Karska (Poland)

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 (member from Western European and other States)

Sorcha Macleod (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
