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**yourHRC.org**

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A window into cooperation, dialogue, leadership, and  
policymaking at the United Nations Human Rights Council

**GUIDE TO THE  
2022  
UN HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUNCIL ELECTIONS**





## yourHRC.org

In 2015, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Universal Rights Group (URG) launched yourHRC.org, an innovative online tool designed to contribute to international efforts to strengthen the visibility, relevance, and impact of the Human Rights Council.

The yourHRC.org portal, together with a number of related reports and periodic emailers, is designed to provide country-specific information on: State cooperation with the Council and its mechanisms, State participation in Council debates and exchanges, member State voting patterns, political leadership, and Council elections.

## A window onto the work of the UN's human rights pillar...

In 2006, member States took a significant step to strengthen the human rights pillar of the United Nations (UN) by establishing the Human Rights Council (Council) as the UN's principal body responsible for 'promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.'

The Council seeks to influence the on-the-ground enjoyment of human rights in a number of ways including, *inter alia*, by:

- **Serving as a forum for dialogue on human rights** – General Assembly (GA) resolution 60/251 recognises that in order to promote and protect human rights, the Council's work should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to comply with their human rights obligations.
- **Adopting resolutions** – at the end of every session Council members adopt a series of resolutions or decisions expressing the will of the international community on a given human rights situation or issue.
- **Elaborating universal human rights norms** – the Council is responsible for making recommendations to the GA for the further development of international law in the field of human rights.
- **Promoting State cooperation with the human rights mechanisms** – the Council has a number of mechanisms at its disposal (e.g., Special Procedures) to promote the full implementation of the human rights obligations undertaken by States, and/or to respond to violations of those rights.



To pursue and realise the mandate of the Council and thereby to 'promote universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,' the GA decided that the new body would consist of 47 member States, elected by a majority of members of the GA. In making their choice, members of the GA would take into account the contribution of the candidates to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as their voluntary pledges and commitments.

The GA furthermore decided that elected members should uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights, and cooperate fully with the Council and its mechanisms. Moreover, it was agreed that the Council's methods of work would be transparent, fair and impartial, enable genuine dialogue, be results-oriented, allow for subsequent follow-up discussions to recommendations and their implementation, and allow for substantive interaction with Special Procedures and other mechanisms.

[yourHRC.org](https://yourhrc.org) was created with a view to promoting transparency around the degree to which the Council and its members are delivering on the crucial mandate passed to them by the GA and, ultimately, entrusted to them by 'the Peoples of the United Nations,' described in the UN Charter.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL

GA resolution 60/251, which officially created the Council, made five critical changes to the body's system of membership as compared with its predecessor, the Commission on Human Rights:

- 1 The total number of members was reduced from 51 to 47.
- 2 Council members would be elected by the entirety of the GA, rather than the 54 members of ECOSOC, with successful candidates needing at least 96 votes in support.
- 3 In voting for Council members, States would be required to 'take into account the contribution of candidates to the promotion and protection of human rights and their voluntary pledges and commitments made thereto.'
- 4 Council members would be ineligible for immediate re-election after serving two consecutive terms.
- 5 Council members could have their membership rights suspended by the GA in the event that they committed gross and systematic violations of human rights.

When the GA adopted resolution 60/251 on 15 March 2006, these new membership procedures and requirements were the most commonly discussed issue in States' explanations of votes. Many States complained that the membership criteria were not strong enough. Others emphasised the need to ensure that elected members were fully deserving of their position.

In the 16 years since the Council's creation, a total of **122** of the UN's 193 member States (63%) have served, or are in the process of serving, at least one membership term. However, relatively little attention has been afforded to analysing how these States, once elected, contribute to the Council's work; how they engage and cooperate with the Council's mechanisms; whether they live up to the voluntary pledges they made as candidates; and how they support the realisation of the Council's mandate.



[yourHRC.org](https://yourhrc.org) seeks to contribute to the visibility, credibility and effectiveness of the Council by providing such an analysis.

That analysis must take, as its starting point, the standards of membership set down in GA resolution 60/251. Paragraph 9 of resolution 60/251 states that ‘members elected to the Council shall uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights,’ and that when electing members, States should therefore ‘take into account the contribution of candidates to the promotion and protection of human rights [i.e., the required standards] and their voluntary pledges and commitments made thereto [i.e., the voluntary standards].’



The present document is the seventh annual ‘yourHRC.org Election Guide.’ It provides general information on the 2022 Human Rights Council elections (scheduled for 11 October at the GA in New York), when States will compete to win seats for new three-year terms (2023-2025).

The Guide is divided into six parts. The first part presents an overview of the 2022 elections, the number of seats available, and the candidates in each UN regional group vying for those seats. The next five parts of the report then present more detailed comparative information on the candidates for each of the five UN regional groups. This includes objective information on each candidate’s historic engagement and cooperation with the Council and the wider UN human rights system, its voting record (where the State concerned has previously been a Council member), an analysis of its new voluntary pledges and commitments (for the 2022 elections), and an analysis of the extent to which it has fulfilled its previous voluntary pledges and commitments (again, where the country concerned has previously been a member).







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**2022 HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUNCIL ELECTIONS**

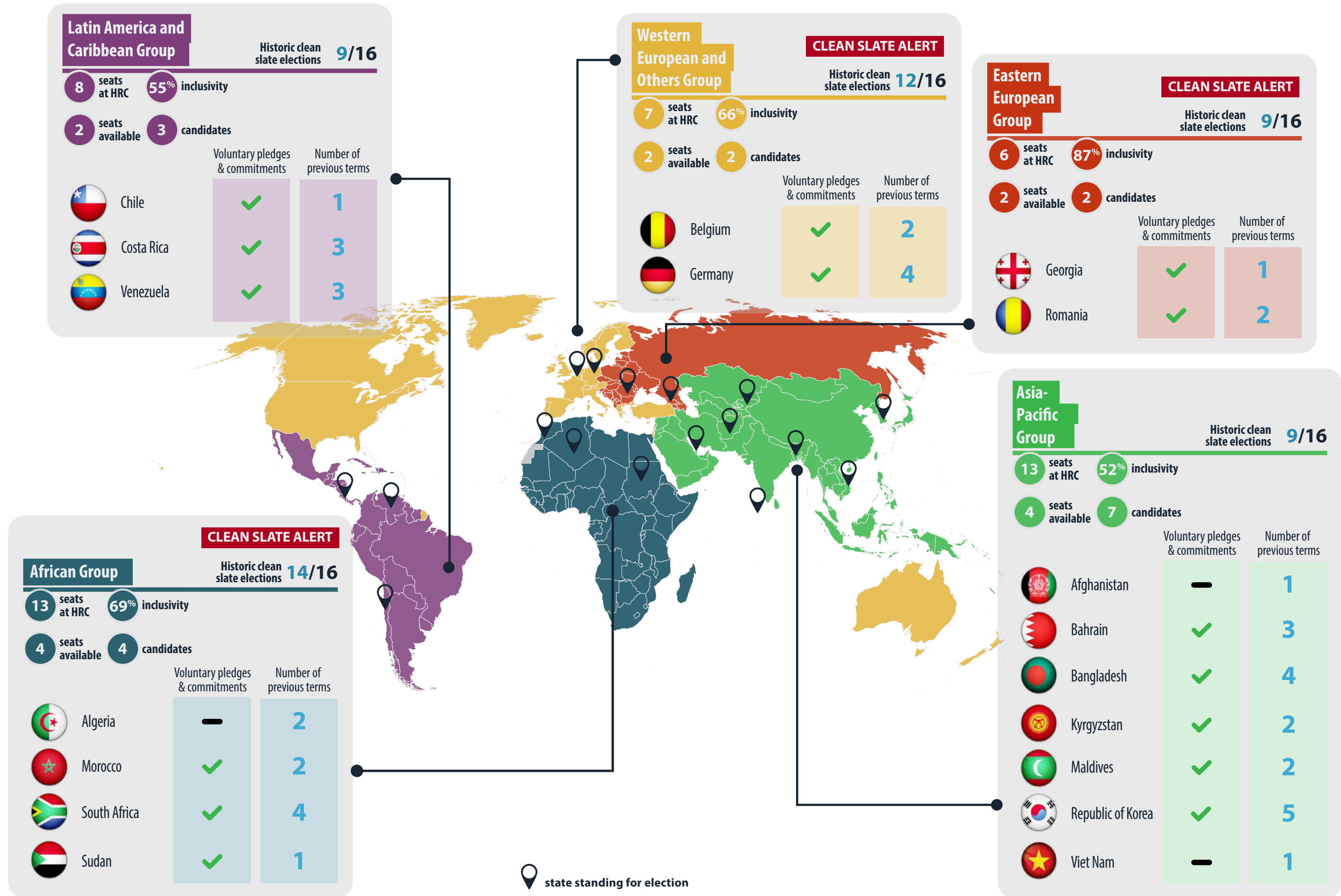
11 OCTOBER 2022

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,  
NEW YORK

FOR MEMBERSHIP TERM 2023-2025

**CANDIDATE ANALYSIS BY  
REGIONAL GROUP**

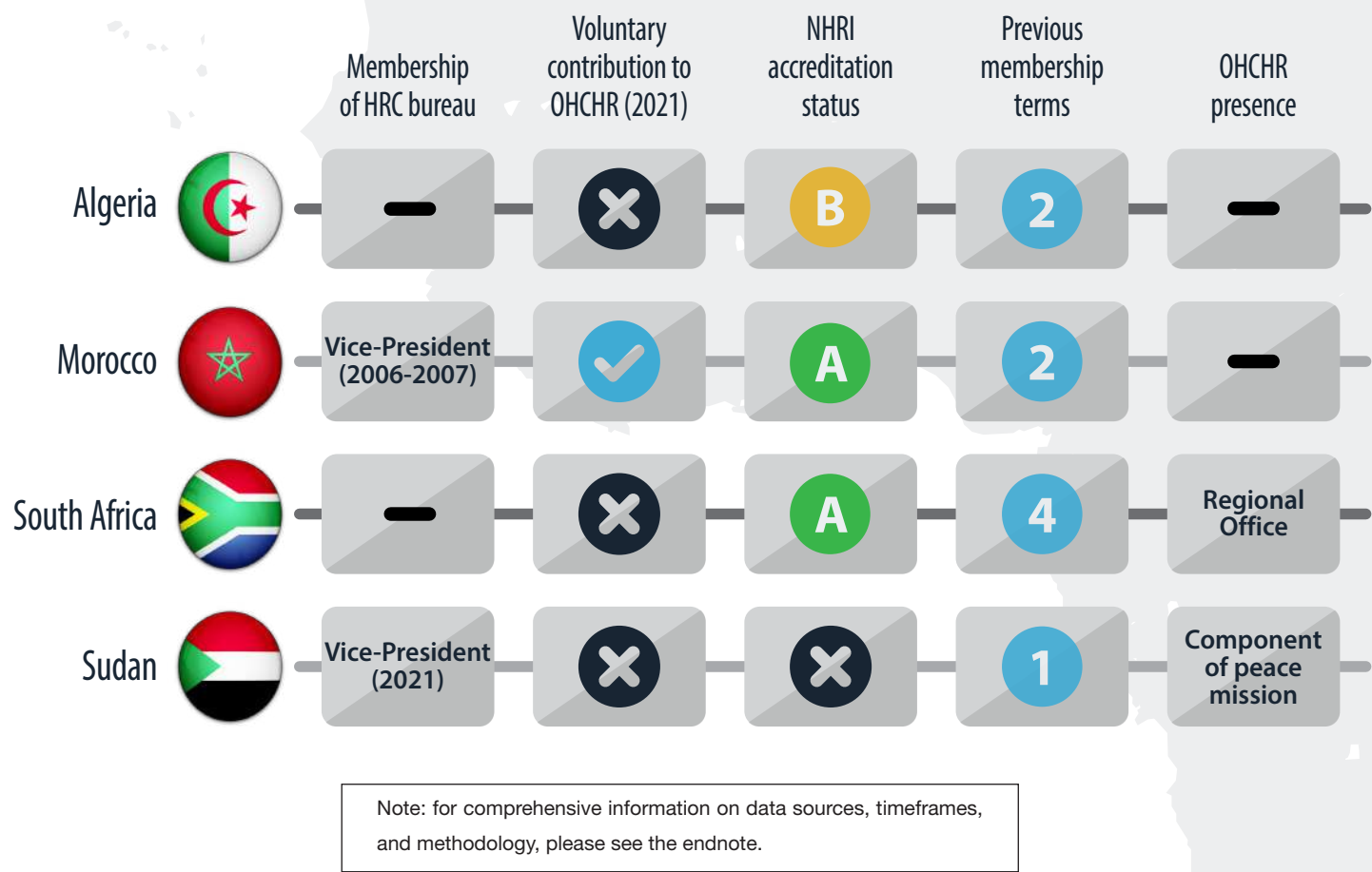
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# AFRICAN GROUP (AG)

## OVERVIEW OF CANDIDATES



## FULFILLMENT OF PREVIOUS VOLUNTARY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS

**Algeria**

Algeria tabled contributions and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2014-2016 on 2 July 2013.

At international level, Algeria pledged to: strengthen the effectiveness of international cooperation on counterterrorism; encourage constructive dialogue within the UPR Working Group; provide funding, in collaboration with OHCHR, to develop workshops in LDCs; strengthen cooperation with Special Procedures and extend a standing invitation; and regularly submit periodic reports under the treaties.

Domestically, it committed to: withdraw its reservation to article 15(4) of the CEDAW; promote the role of civil society organisations when preparing periodic reports; and establish a national mechanism to promote the CRC and the CRPD.

An analysis of steps taken by Algeria in fulfilment of its international level pledges shows that, regarding Special Procedures cooperation, even though Algeria has not extended a standing invitation, it has completed or accepted more than half of all visit requests and has extended five invitations to Special Procedures mandate-holders. Algeria responded to almost 90% of the communications received.

Turning to the human rights treaties, with respect to the instruments to which Algeria is Party, it is yet to submit its periodic reports under five of these instruments. In terms of UPR engagement, Algeria actively participated in other States' reviews, speaking during 179 and 186 Working Group dialogues over the course of the first cycle and second cycles, and 143 during the third cycle. Algeria made yearly voluntary contributions to OHCHR between 2014 and 2020. Algeria has yet to withdraw its reservation to article 15(4) of CEDAW.

**Morocco**

Morocco tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2014-2016 on 16 May 2013.

At international level, Morocco pledged to: improve the work of the UPR; maintain dialogue with Special Procedures, including regarding visits; cooperate with Treaty Bodies, present periodic reports on time and follow-up on recommendations; promote human rights education and training; present a mid-term report under the UPR; and ratify the CEDAW-OP, CAT-OP, ICCPR-OP, and CRC-OP3.

At domestic level, Morocco committed to: promote human rights education and training; and harmonise domestic legislation with international standards.

An analysis of steps taken by Morocco in fulfilment of its international-level pledges shows that it has maintained a good level of engagement with the UPR, presenting its second and third cycle reports on time and participating at ministerial level. However, its participation in the reviews of other States has declined – Morocco made 117 statements/extended recommendations during the first cycle, 145 during the second cycle, but only 92 during the third cycle. Regarding cooperation with Special Procedures, Morocco has completed or accepted over 72% of visit requests and responded to 95% of communications. Morocco is party to all the core conventions. Notwithstanding, it is yet to submit three periodic reports (i.e., CAT, CCPR, CESCR), and the ones it has submitted, were generally presented late (e.g., CED, CEDAW, CERD).

**South Africa**

South Africa tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2017-2019 on 25 October 2016.

In the document, South Africa did not make concrete pledges and commitments, but affirmed that it was in the process of: acceding to the OP-CAT, the ICESCR-OP, the CED, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and the CMW. It did though commit to report in a timely manner to the Treaty Bodies. South Africa also reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring that the UN human rights system adopts the four requisite additional protocols to the CERD, and pledged to contribute financially to OHCHR.

An analysis of steps taken by South Africa in fulfilment of its international-level pledges shows that it has indeed acceded to the OP-CAT, but is yet to ratify the ICESCR-OP, the CED, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the Convention on the Reduction of

Statelessness, or the CMW. South Africa did submit its requisite periodic reports under two of the seven ratified core conventions (though its report under the ICCPR is overdue by two years). South Africa has not made any recent voluntary contributions to OHCHR.

Sudan

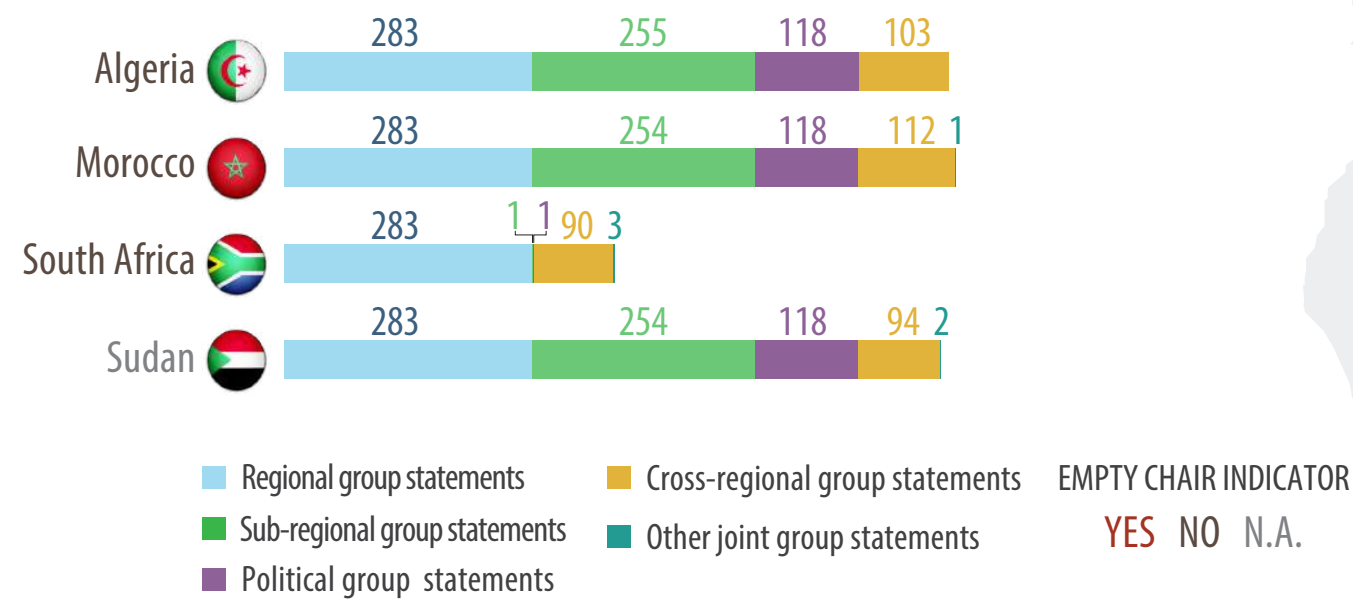
Sudan tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2020-2022 on 10 October 2019.

At international level, Sudan pledged to cooperate with the UN and regional human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, cooperate with OHCHR, strengthen its cooperation with members of the Human Rights Council, submit its periodic reports to the Treaty Bodies, promote cultural and social rights, and work to put an end to the use of the unilateral coercive measures.

At national level, Sudan committed, inter alia, to: work constructively during the transitional period to create a suitable atmosphere in which to hold free and fair elections; support the empowerment of women in all political, economic and social affairs; cooperate with the OHCHR field presence; and implement the treaties it has ratified.

An analysis of steps taken by Sudan in fulfilment of its international level pledges shows that the State actively engages with the Special Procedures, accepting and completing almost 90% of all visit requests. However, it has responded only to 20% of all communications. Regarding the Treaty Bodies, Sudan has two overdue periodic reports, and submitted another report late.

PARTICIPATION IN JOINT STATEMENTS DURING COUNCIL DEBATES, PANEL DISCUSSIONS AND INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES



Note: This bar chart shows the number of joint statements each State has joined during Council general debates, panel discussions, and interactive dialogues with the Special Procedures during the last four years (June 2019 - June 2022). For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes and methodology please see the endnote.

KEY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS FOR 2022 ELECTION

Algeria's voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership of the Council for the period 2023-2025 were unavailable at the time of publication.

Morocco tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2023-2025. In the document, Morocco pledges to:

- Continue to support the work of the Council;
- Work to strengthen the UN human rights mechanisms, including the Treaty Bodies and the UPR;
- Continue its cooperation and engagement with the Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies, and implement their recommendations;
- Promote education and training in the field of human rights at national- and international- levels;
- Promote the exchange of experience and best practices between States with a view to strengthening dialogue and cooperation, more particularly South-South cooperation;
- Share Morocco's experience regarding its mechanism for monitoring, reporting, implementation, and follow-up to UN human rights system recommendations;
- Strengthen its commitments related to strategic planning in the field of human rights and promote this practice in the framework of the Council's work;
- Pursue the harmonisation of national legislation with international standards and, where appropriate, the ratification of the international instruments to which Morocco is not yet Party.

South Africa has tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2023-2025. In the document, the South Africa pledges to:

- Continue to receive the Special Procedures and other Council mechanisms wishing to visit the country;
- Support the regional office of OHCHR in Pretoria and continue contributing financially to OHCHR, its funds and programmes;
- Continue to advocate for a balanced Sustainable Development Programme within the human rights framework as underlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action as well as UN General Assembly Resolution 48/141;
- Work towards updating the ICESCR and the ICCPR, through an amendment protocol, placing the right to development on par with all other rights;
- Promote a common understanding at the Council that human rights can only be practically enjoyed through an effective partnership with all the relevant stakeholders at all levels;
- Submit country reports to Treaty Bodies in a timely manner;
- Commit to ensuring that the Council adopts four requisite additional protocols to the ICERD covering xenophobia, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, and incitement to hatred through ethnic, religious, and racial profiling.



**Sudan** tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2023-2025. It pledges to, *inter alia*:

At international-level:

- Cooperate with international and regional human rights mechanisms, especially the HRC and OHCHR;
- Submit periodic Treaty Body reports and implement related recommendations;
- Support the UPR;
- Support civil society organisations by monitoring cases of human rights violations and preparing reports;
- Contribute to the work of the Council and join initiatives that would improve the human rights situation throughout the world.

At national-level:

- Harmonise national legislation to ensure its consistency with ratified international treaties;
- Promote and protect human rights through national mechanisms;
- Work to reach a just and sustainable peace in the country;
- End impunity, strengthen accountability mechanisms, and investigate human rights violations;
- Work towards holding free, fair and transparent elections, and peaceful transfer of power;
- Guarantee freedom of expression, assembly and association;
- Protect human rights defenders and political activists.

## VOTING HISTORY DURING PREVIOUS MEMBERSHIP TERMS


Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, Algeria has (in the absence of consensus) either voted against or abstained during voting on every resolution tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention), and country-specific resolutions under item 2. Notwithstanding, in June 2015 Algeria joined consensus on an item 2 resolution on the human rights situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Algeria has consistently voted in favour of all texts. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Algeria has joined consensus on all resolutions except for three that were voted on during the period of its membership: on cooperation with Ukraine (all three times Algeria abstained). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Algeria has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, Algeria has nearly always voted in favour. The five exceptions are: a 2014 vote on sexual orientation (Algeria voted against); a 2014 vote on peaceful protests (abstention); a 2015 vote on human rights, democracy and rule of law (abstention); a 2016 vote on human rights and transitional justice (abstention); and a 2016 vote on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Algeria voted against). For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Algeria has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** The need for an integrated approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the full realisation of human rights, focusing holistically on the means of implementation.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, Morocco has (in the absence of consensus) either voted in favour of or has joined consensus on nearly all resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention). Notwithstanding, Morocco tends to abstain during voting on resolutions on the situations in Belarus and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Morocco also abstained during a 2014 vote on an item 2 resolution on the situation in Sri Lanka and voted against a 2016 resolution on Burundi. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Morocco has always voted in favour. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Morocco has joined consensus on all resolutions except for three that were voted on during the period of its membership: on cooperation with Ukraine (Morocco did not vote on one occasion and abstained two times). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Morocco has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has nearly always voted in favour. The exceptions are the 2014 and 2016 resolutions on sexual orientation (Morocco voted against), as well as the 2014 and 2015 resolutions on the question of the death penalty (Morocco abstained). For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Morocco has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Strengthening the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council; human rights implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on young people; the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment; enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights; the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights; new and emerging digital technologies and human rights; human rights, democracy and the rule of law; human rights and the environment; enforced or involuntary disappearances; Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; the safety of journalists; situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members; extreme poverty and human rights; fifteenth anniversary of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity; promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal; the role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights; World Programme for Human Rights Education; human rights and transitional justice; youth and human rights.





Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, South Africa has (in the absence of consensus) abstained during voting on every item 4 resolution (situations that require the Council's attention) except two: a 2016 resolution on Iran and a 2017 resolution on Burundi (South Africa voted against both). South Africa has never voted in favour of an item 4 resolution on country-specific situations. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), South Africa has almost always voted in favour, with the two exceptions being two 2016 resolutions on human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan, and on Israeli settlements (South Africa abstained on both). For item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), South Africa has joined consensus on most resolutions, abstained on seven, and voted in favour on two. It has not voted against any resolution under item 10. For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, South Africa has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has nearly always voted in favour. Notwithstanding, South Africa has abstained on five such texts, and voted against: three (2015, 2016 and 2017) resolutions on the effects of terrorism; a 2016 resolution on civil society space; a 2015 resolution on preventing and countering violent extremism; a 2014 resolution on peaceful protests; and a 2009 resolution on religious discrimination. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, South Africa has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts, except for a 2015 resolution on the protection of the family (which it voted against).





**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic; the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights; eliminating inequality within and among States for the realization of human rights; the central role of the State in responding to pandemics and other health emergencies; the right to social security; equal pay; elimination of discrimination against women and girls in sport; UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas; and the need for an integrated approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the full realisation of human rights.

During its one term as a member of the Council (2020-2021), Sudan has (in the absence of consensus) mostly abstained during voting on item 4 resolutions (situations that require the Council's attention), voting in favour of only one (human rights in Myanmar), and voting against two (human rights in South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic). Sudan has voted in favour or joined consensus on every item 7 resolution (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories). Regarding item 10 resolutions (capacity building), Sudan has joined consensus on nearly all resolutions, only abstaining on three (cooperation with Georgia – twice - and cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Sudan has generally joined consensus, voting in favour of three resolutions (mercenaries, racism, and the internet), and voting against only one (on the death penalty). For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Sudan has joined consensus on, or voted in favour of, all resolutions.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change; high-level panel discussion on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to support the participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council; and technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights.



Cited in the Secretary-General's reports on 'alleged reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights' (2019-2021)?

|              |   | Mentioned in the last 3 years? (Number of cases) as of 2021 | Responded to allegations |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Algeria      |    | Y   | Y                        |
| Morocco      |    | Y   | Y                        |
| South Africa |   | N   |                          |
| Sudan        |  | N   |                          |

Note: See endnote for full details of methodology. The '2022 report by the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals for cooperation with the UN' was not available at the time the yourHRC.org 2022 election Guide was published.

### Inclusivity/Access

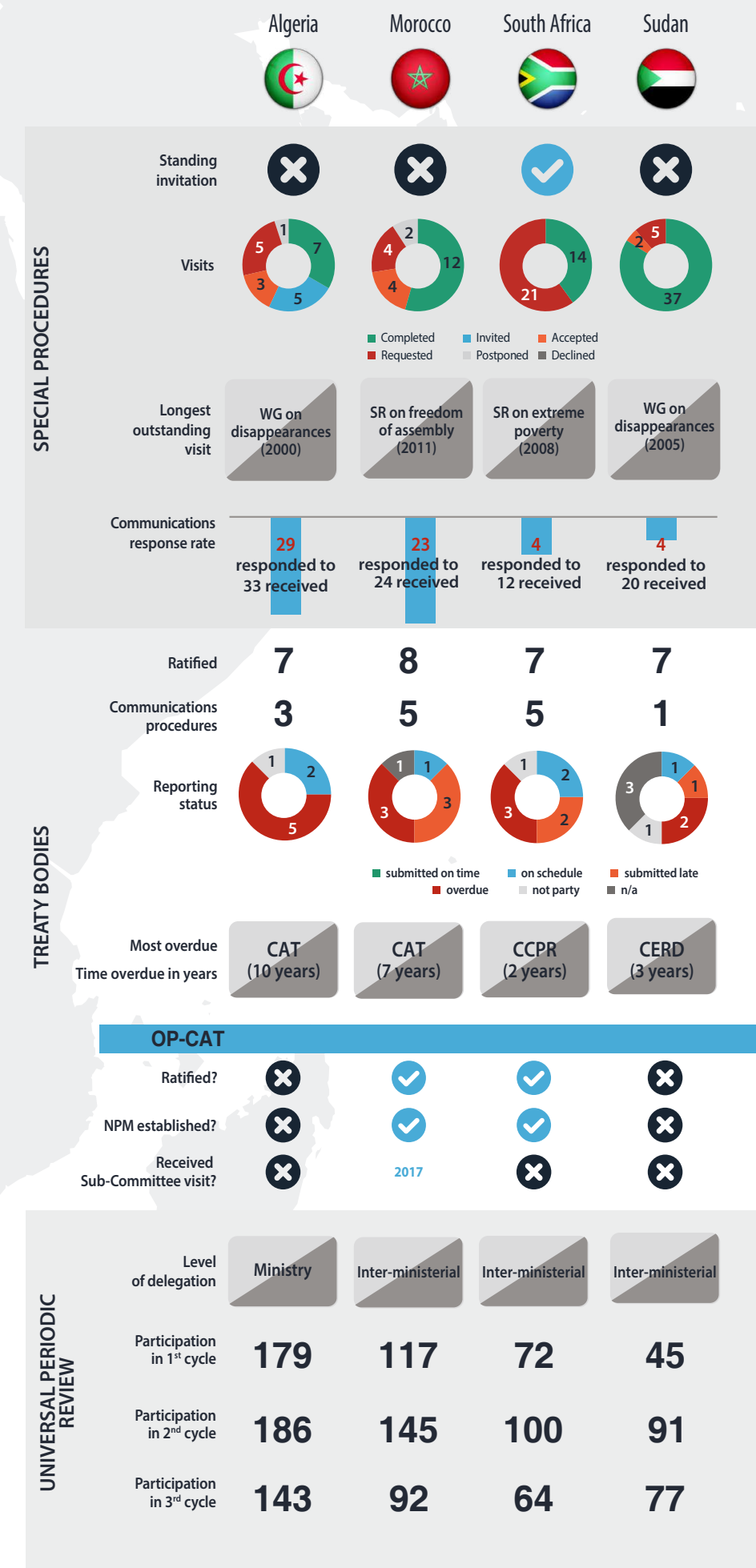
Percentage of regional group members that have held a seat on the Council

69%

## COOPERATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

\* Ratification and reporting are recorded for the eight 'core human rights conventions,' meaning: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

















Note: for more comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.





ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP  
(APG)

OVERVIEW OF CANDIDATES

|                   |   | Membership<br>of HRC bureau | Voluntary<br>contribution to<br>OHCHR (2021)  | NHRI<br>accreditation<br>status   | Previous<br>membership<br>terms | OHCHR<br>presence                 |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Afghanistan       |    | Vice-President<br>(2020)    |    |    | 1                               | Component<br>of peace<br>mission  |
| Bahrain           |    | —                           |    | B   | 3                               | Human<br>Rights<br>Advisers       |
| Bangladesh        |  | —                           |  | B   | 4                               | Human<br>Rights<br>Advisers       |
| Kyrgyzstan        |  | Vice-President<br>(2012)    |  | B   | 2                               | Regional<br>Office                |
| Maldives          |  | Vice-President<br>(2013)    |  | B   | 2                               | Human<br>Rights<br>Advisers       |
| Republic of Korea |  | President<br>(2016)         |  | A   | 5                               | OHCHR<br>field-based<br>structure |
| Viet Nam          |  | —                           |  |  | 1                               | —                                 |

Note: for comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes and methodology, please see endnote.

FULFILMENT OF PREVIOUS  
VOLUNTARY PLEDGES AND  
COMMITMENTS

Afghanistan tabled ‘voluntary pledges and commitments’ in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2018-2020 on 6 September 2017.

At domestic level, Afghanistan pledged to: ratify the OP-CAT; secure the adoption of a comprehensive Child Act and develop a national action plan on the protection of children; ensure the meaningful participation of women in political decision-making; continue to support the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission; establish an adequate information-sharing system on threats to media outlets, civil society organisations, journalists and human rights defenders at the provincial level; continue to foster genuine participation of civil society and human rights defenders in the promotion and protection of human rights.

At international level, Afghanistan made commitments to: cooperate with all parts of the human rights monitoring system, including OHCHR, the Special Procedures, the Council Complaint Procedure, and the Treaty Bodies; continue to engage and participate in the UPR and implement recommendations received during the second cycle; support initiatives to strengthen the capacity of the Council to promote the rights of the most vulnerable groups, with special emphasis on children, women, persons with disabilities, IDPs, returnees and refugees; continue to support the meaningful engagement of civil society organisations in the work of the Council; support efforts to secure an efficient international response to emerging human rights challenges.

An analysis of steps taken by Afghanistan in fulfilment of its international pledges shows that it has accepted and completed almost 82% of Special Procedures visit

requests, although it has only responded to 11% of communications. Concerning cooperation with Treaty Bodies, Afghanistan has submitted its reports late under three of the seven conventions to which it is Party, and has three periodic reports overdue. Afghanistan did participate at the UPR at a high political level and has increased its engagement in other States’ reviews: from 10 in the first cycle to 82 in the third cycle. Afghanistan has joined consensus on initiatives related to the rights of the child, women, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons. Afghanistan was not mentioned in the Secretary-General’s report on reprisals.

Bahrain tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2019-2021 on 31 August 2018.

At domestic level, Bahrain undertook to: continue its efforts to promote the empowerment of women and equal opportunities; enact new legislation to protect and guarantee the rights of the child; combat trafficking in persons; promote the rights of persons with disabilities and their integration into society; continue to support initiatives to promote religious freedom and eliminate any incitement to religious or racial hatred; protect workers’ rights; continue to strengthen human rights bodies in their preventive and protective activities; implement received UPR recommendations; and continue to expand the scope of existing national strategies and plans aimed at guaranteeing, propagating, protecting and promoting human rights.

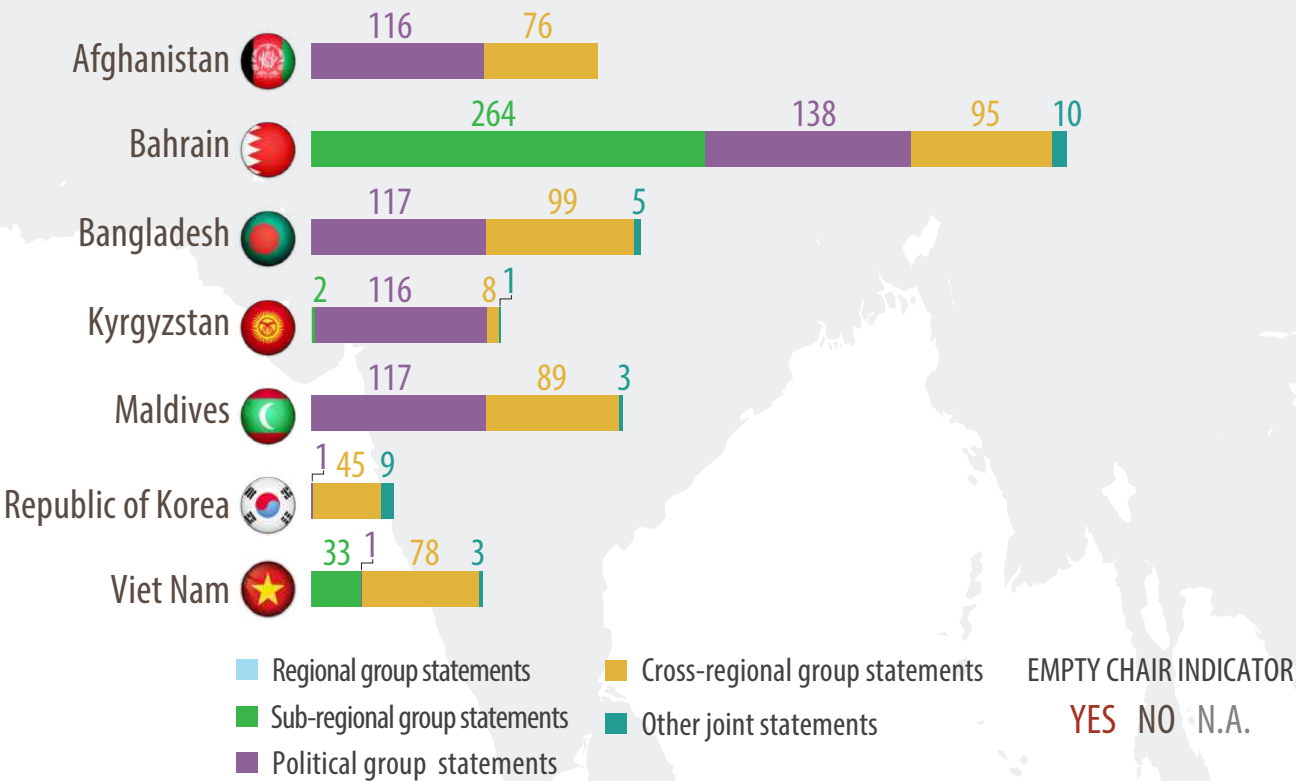
At the international level, Bahrain made commitments to continue to cooperate with the Treaty Bodies, OHCHR, and UN specialised agencies; implement the 2030 Agenda; and submit a UPR mid-term report.

An analysis of steps taken by Bahrain in fulfilment of its international pledges shows that although it generally



|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>submits its periodic reports to the Treaty Bodies, it tends to report late. Bahrain fulfilled its pledge to submit a UPR mid-term report (1st, 2nd and 3rd cycles).</p>  | <p><b>Kyrgyzstan</b> presented an aide memoire in support of its candidature for membership of the Council for the period 2016-2018 in June 2015.</p>   | <p>of Council resolutions on the Trust Fund to support the participation of LDCs and SIDS.</p>  | <p>The country has a strong record of cooperation with Special Procedures. It maintains a standing invitation to visit, has completed or accepted almost 90% of all visit requests, and has responded to 80% of communications received.</p>   |
| <p><b>Bangladesh</b> tabled ‘voluntary pledges and commitments’ in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2019-2021 on 14 June 2018.</p>  | <p>The document contained few specific pledges. These included a commitments to ratify CRPD, and to encourage dialogue and constructive cooperation in the Council, taking into account country-specific and region-specific cultural and historical traditions.</p>  | <p><b>The Republic of Korea</b> presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2020-2022 on July 2019.</p>   | <p><b>Viet Nam</b> tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2014-2016 on 27 August 2013.</p>   |
| <p>At domestic-level, Bangladesh pledged to, inter alia: consider acceding to the human rights conventions to which it is not yet Party; improve its human rights situation through further cooperation with OHCHR and the Special Procedures; continue to strengthen and empower its watchdog bodies, including its NHRI and anti-corruption commission; ensure effective parliamentary oversight; preserve the independence of the judiciary and the free press; continue to implement a development agenda with a focus on the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, and end violence and discrimination against these groups; and continue to promote and protect the rights of religious and ethnic minorities.</p>  | <p>An analysis of steps taken by Kyrgyzstan in fulfilment of its international pledges shows that, during its last membership term, it participated in 13% of Council debates and interactive dialogues. Kyrgyzstan ratified the CRPD in 2019.</p> <p><b>The Maldives</b> tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2014-2016 on 28 August 2013.</p> <p>At national-level, the Maldives pledged to: welcome visits by Special Procedures; improve the effectiveness of its independent national institutions; strengthen the judiciary in light of the recommendations made by the relevant Special Rapporteur; and follow up on recommendations received under the UPR and contained in the concluding observations of the Treaty Bodies.</p> | <p>Key national-level pledges included: to implement the provisions of the international human rights instruments at national-level; consider withdrawing reservations made to article 25e of the CRPD, and to article 21a of the CRC; consider ratifying the CED, OP-CAT, the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (The Palermo Protocol); strengthen the implementation of the ‘Second National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights’ for 2012-2016; and enhance cooperation and partnership with civil society.</p>   | <p>At national-level, Viet Nam pledged to: improve its legal and judicial systems; strengthen its national institutional framework for human rights, including by establishing a NHRI; improve social security, particularly for vulnerable groups; promote human rights education and training; implement accepted UPR recommendations; strengthen grass-roots democracy; complete ratification of the CRPD; and consider ratifying the CAT.</p> <p>Internationally, Viet Nam committed to: participate fully in the work of the Council; cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms, particularly Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures; accept requests for Special Procedures country visits; and support intergovernmental consultations on improving human rights Treaty Bodies.</p> |
| <p>At international-level, Bangladesh made commitments to: strengthen its engagement and cooperation with other members of the Council; continue to support the work of OHCHR and all other UN agencies, programmes, and funds that facilitate the promotion of human rights; promote the realisation of the right to development; continue to combat climate change; continue to promote a culture of peace, the rights of migrant workers and refugees; take collective action to prevent crimes against humanity; and continue to combat racism, xenophobia, and Islamophobia.</p> <p>An analysis of steps taken by Bangladesh in fulfilment of its international pledges shows that it has consistently supported initiatives on climate change and the right to development at the Council. It has not however made any recent voluntary financial contributions to OHCHR.</p> | <p>At international-level, the Maldives committed to: accede to the CMW and the CPED. It also pledged to ratify the CRC-OP3 and to work with LDCs and SIDS to support the fulfilment of their international human rights obligations.</p> <p>An analysis of steps taken by the Maldives in fulfilment of its international-level pledges shows that it has ratified the CRC-OP3 but is yet to ratify the CMW or the CPED. Regarding participation at the Council, the Maldives participated, individually, in around 35% of discussions and general debates. The Maldives is a lead sponsor</p>   | <p>Key international-level pledges included: to cooperate with the international community to address human rights violations around the world; cooperate with other States on the implementation of their obligations through technical assistance; incorporate human rights perspectives into development cooperation; help make the Council more effective and efficient, so that it can respond to urgent situations in a prompt manner; cooperate fully with the Special Procedures, UPR and Treaty Bodies; and support the work of OHCHR.</p> <p>An analysis of steps taken by the Republic of Korea in fulfilment of its pledges shows that it has supported the work of OHCHR, inter alia, by making voluntary financial contributions. The Republic of Korea did indeed ratify the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the Palermo Protocol in 2015; though it is yet to ratify the CED or the OP-CAT. The Republic of Korea fulfilled its pledges to withdraw its reservations to the CRC and CRPD.</p> | <p>An analysis of steps taken by Viet Nam in fulfilment of its international level pledges shows that it has indeed ratified the CRPD and CAT (in 2015). Individually, Viet Nam has participated in around 20% of Council debates and deliberations. Regarding cooperation with Special Procedures, Viet Nam has accepted and completed around 50% of all visit requests, and has responded to almost 90% of communications received. Regarding cooperation with Treaty Bodies, Viet Nam is Party to most of the core conventions. It tends to submit its periodic reports late and is yet to present two reports: to CEDAW and CESCR.</p>   |

PARTICIPATION IN JOINT STATEMENTS  
DURING COUNCIL DEBATES, PANEL  
DISCUSSIONS, AND INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES



Note: This bar chart shows the number of joint statements each State has joined during Council general debates, panel discussions and interactive dialogues with the Special Procedures, during the last four years (June 2019 - June 2022). For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes and methodology please see endnote.

KEY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS  
FOR 2022 ELECTION

**Afghanistan's** voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidatures for membership of the Council for the period 2023-2025 were unavailable at the time of publication.

**Bahrain** tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2023-2025 on 17 May 2021<sup>2</sup>. In the document, Bahrain pledges, *inter alia*, to:

- Continue to implement and support initiatives to guarantee the rights to health, education and adequate housing for all;
- Support international efforts to combat COVID-19 and other epidemics;
- Continue to work to respond to women's needs and to achieve gender balance and gender equality in development programmes in public and private sector institutions;
- Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities at the national and international levels;
- Update the national plan for the National Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2022-2026;
- Increase efforts to strengthen the capacities of national, regional, and international institutions and committees for the elderly;
- Strengthen strategies to support projects concerning childhood and to develop the capabilities and skills of children;
- Support initiatives and efforts to contribute to reducing the effects of climate change and environmental pollution at the national and international levels;

- Intensify the efforts and achievements in the field of combating trafficking in persons;
- Continue the process of sustainable national development in light of the Sustainable Development Goals and raise awareness of them;
- Continue to promote investment, innovation, and economic growth.

**Bangladesh** tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2023-2025.

In the document, Bangladesh pledges to, *inter alia*:

At international-level:

- Expand cooperation with Treaty Bodies, Special Procedures mandate holders and other human rights mechanisms;
- Submit all periodic reports to Treaty Bodies and engage constructively during reviews;
- Promote realisation of the right to development;
- Pursue the issue of human rights and climate change at national and international levels;
- Promote and advocate for the human rights of migrant workers;
- Work to strengthen the UPR.

At national-level:

- Consider acceding to the remaining international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party;
- Cooperate and engage with the OHCHR, HRC, and other UN human rights mechanisms;



- Ensure effective parliamentary oversight, enhance the transparency and accountability of public accounts, and strive to end corruption in the public and private sectors;
- Promote and protect the rights of the religious and ethnic minorities;
- Promote and protect workers' rights;
- Raise women's participation in the workforce to 50/50 by 2041.

**Kyrgyzstan** tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2023-2025 on September 2022.

In the document, Kyrgyzstan pledges to:

At international-level:

- Actively participate in the work of the Council;
- Promote the rights of women, children, migrant workers and persons with disabilities;
- Work to enhance international cooperation and dialogue within the Council by advancing the fight against discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance;
- Continue to support OHCHR in fulfilling its mandate;
- Maintain a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate holders and engage in constructive dialogue with them;
- Support and make a constructive contribution to the Universal Periodic Review;
- Continue to cooperate with the UN Treaty Bodies, ensuring the timely submission of national periodic reports and the subsequent implementation of the resulting recommendations.

At national-level:

- Strengthen national human rights institutions and the Ombudsman to enable them to carry out their mandates effectively and independently, with sufficient financial and human resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles;
- Promote the observance of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of citizens, with due regard for the rights of the most vulnerable groups of the population, including children, women, and persons with disabilities;
- Step up efforts to eradicate poverty, including implementing work and social protection programmes;
- Continue to strengthen the capacity of and to cooperate with civil society and work in partnership with civil society organisations in the development of national policies;
- Continue efforts to strengthen anti-corruption measures;
- Work to bring the national legislation in the field of birth registration in line with international standards;
- Cooperate with international organisations;
- Continue activities to raise awareness of human rights among the general population through information campaigns, as well as provide training in this area for law enforcement and judicial officials.

**Maldives'** tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2023-2025. In the document, the Maldives pledges to:

- Adopt a whole-of-society approach to the promotion and protection of human rights;
- Strengthen efforts to achieve gender equality and eliminate violence against women and girls;
- Promote and protect the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment;
- Promote youth advocacy;
- Strengthen national mechanisms and government institutions to mainstream and uphold human rights;
- Engage constructively at the Human Rights Council and with its mechanisms, and contribute meaningfully to the Treaty Body strengthening process;
- Promote inclusivity at the Human Rights Council by encouraging the participation of under-represented UN Member States.

**The Republic of Korea** tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2023-2025 in September 2022. In the document, the Republic of Korea pledges to:

- Continue to cooperate with the Special Procedures by rendering its full support for their visits;
- Continue to support and engage with the UPR, including through dialogue with States under review;
- Continue to cooperate with the Treaty Bodies through upcoming review procedures, including submitting the seventh national report on the implementation of the CRC in 2024;
- Continue to advocate gender equality, child protection, democracy, good governance, the rule of law and fundamental human rights and freedoms;

- Continue our efforts to increase women's participation in key decision-making processes in the public sector, promote gender equality and sustainable development in line with Sustainable Development Goals;
- Constructively engage in relevant international discussions, and endeavours to promote a human rights-based approach toward new and emerging digital technologies;
- Considering the withdrawal of its reservations to Article 16, paragraph (g) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Considering the ratification of the following international conventions: OP-CAT; CED; CED-OP; Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption; and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105).

**Viet Nam's** voluntary pledges and commitments in support of their candidatures for membership of the Council for the period 2023-2025 were unavailable at the time of publication.

**VOTING HISTORY DURING  
PREVIOUS MEMBERSHIP TERMS**

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2011, Afghanistan has not tended to vote in a certain way for resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention): it has abstained on 15 resolutions; joined consensus nine times; voted in favour five times; and only voted against one resolution under item 4 (human rights situation in Iran, 2019). For item 2 country-specific resolutions, Afghanistan joined consensus on the resolution on Sri Lanka, voted in favour of eight resolutions, and abstained during the voting of five resolutions (Eritrea, the Philippines, Yemen, Venezuela (twice)); it voted against a 2020 resolution on Yemen and did not vote on another 2019 resolution on Yemen. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Afghanistan consistently votes in favour. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Afghanistan has joined consensus on all resolutions except three that were voted on during the period of its membership: on cooperation with Ukraine and Georgia (two resolutions) (it abstained from all three). For thematic resolutions, Afghanistan has tended to join consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has abstained 17 times, voted in favour 16, and voted against two (2019 resolutions on the death penalty and SOGI rights).

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Afghanistan has not been a principal sponsor of any Council resolutions during 2018-2022.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, Bahrain has (in the absence of consensus) voted against item 4 resolutions (situations that require the Council's attention) on the situation in Sudan but has voted in favour of resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran, and Myanmar. It has abstained on item 4 texts dealing with the situations in Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Syria, and Burundi. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Bahrain has consistently voted in favour of or joined consensus on all texts. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Bahrain has joined consensus on all resolutions except for: a 2009 resolution on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Bahrain voted in favour), and four item 10 resolutions on Ukraine and Georgia (it abstained). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Bahrain has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has nearly always voted in favour. The exceptions are: 2019 resolutions on the death penalty (voted against both); a 2011 vote on sexual orientation (Bahrain voted against); a 2009 vote on religious discrimination (abstention); and a 2009 vote on torture (abstention). For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Bahrain has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, Bangladesh has (in the absence of consensus): voted in favour of a number of resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic (though in more recent times it has abstained), and one 2020 resolution on Myanmar, while voting against resolutions on the situations in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sudan. Bangladesh has tended to abstain during voting on resolutions on the situations in Belarus, Burundi, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under item 2, Bangladesh voted in favour of resolutions on the OPT, Rohingya Muslims, and Burundi; voted against two resolutions on Sri Lanka; and abstained during voting on 14 further resolutions. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Bangladesh has consistently voted in favour of or joined consensus on relevant texts, with only two exceptions (abstentions on two resolutions regarding the occupied Syrian Golan). For item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Bangladesh has voted in favour of two resolutions on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and abstained during voting on three texts on Georgia and five on cooperation with Ukraine. For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Bangladesh has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, Bangladesh usually votes in favour. Notwithstanding, it voted against four resolutions on the death penalty and three on sexual orientation and gender identity, and abstained on a number of texts dealing with religious discrimination, religious tolerance, torture, transitional justice, and cooperation with the UN, its representatives and mechanisms. Bangladesh also abstained during a 2015 vote on a resolution on the use of drones. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Bangladesh has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Human rights and climate change.

From 2009 to 2012, Kyrgyzstan (in the absence of consensus) voted in favour of resolutions on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, but from 2016 until 2018 it either voted against or abstained (excluding one where it joined consensus). It has abstained during all votes on Belarus. Regarding item 2 country-specific resolutions, Kyrgyzstan has voted in favour once, abstained three times, and joined consensus once. During votes on item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Kyrgyzstan consistently votes in favour. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Kyrgyzstan has joined consensus on nearly all resolutions. Where a vote has been called, it has voted in favour of one (a 2017 text on the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and abstained on four (two on Ukraine and two on Georgia). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Kyrgyzstan has either joined consensus on or voted in favour of all texts (except for eight occasions where it abstained, two when it did not vote, and one - on sexual orientation and gender identity - where it voted against). For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Kyrgyzstan has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts (except for three occasions where it voted against, eight where it abstained, and two when it did not vote).

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Kyrgyzstan has not been a principal sponsor of any Council resolutions during 2018-2022.



Since it first became a member of the Council in 2010, the Maldives has (in the absence of consensus) voted in favour of most resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention). The only exceptions are a 2014 resolution on the situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran (the Maldives did not vote) and four votes where it abstained (Burundi, Belarus, and two on Iran). For item 2 country-specific resolutions, it has voted against three (on Sri Lanka) and joined consensus on two (Myanmar and Sri Lanka). For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), the Maldives has always voted in favour or joined consensus. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), the Maldives has joined consensus on all resolutions except for three that were voted on during the period of its membership: two on cooperation with Ukraine when it voted in favour and one when it abstained. For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, the Maldives has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has nearly always voted in favour. The exceptions are: 2011, 2014, and 2016 votes on resolutions on sexual orientation (the Maldives voted against); and 11 resolutions where it abstained (e.g., integrity of the judicial system, mercenaries, and multiple resolutions on the death penalty). For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, the Maldives has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Strengthening the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council; independence and impartiality of the judiciary and lawyers; human rights and the environment; the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment; contribution of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms to achieving the purposes and upholding the principles of the Charter of the UN; mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, the Republic of Korea has (in the absence of consensus) voted in favour of nearly all resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention) and country-specific resolutions under item 2 (except for a 2017 text on Burundi – when it voted against, and two on Venezuela and the OPT when it abstained). For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), the Republic of Korea has tended to either vote in favour or abstain (almost equally). It has only voted against one item 7 text (in 2020). For item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), the Republic of Korea has joined consensus on all resolutions except for the following texts that were voted on during its time as a member: cooperation with Ukraine (voted in favour five times), the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (twice abstained), and cooperation with Georgia (abstained four times). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, the Republic of Korea has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has voted in favour of resolutions on a number of issues,

including: sexual orientation; torture; implementation of the Durban Declaration; arms transfers; peaceful protests; and human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The Republic of Korea has voted against resolutions on, inter alia: defamation of religion; drones; a global call for concrete action against racism; complementary standards to CERD; the right to peace; and the effects of terrorism. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, it has, in the absence of consensus, tended to vote against or (somewhat less frequently) abstain on draft texts. The Republic of Korea has voted against resolutions on, inter alia: foreign debt; the impacts of globalisation; international solidarity; and unilateral coercive measures. It has voted in favour of resolutions on, inter alia: HIV and AIDS; the right to food; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The Republic of Korea tends to abstain or (somewhat less frequently) vote in favour during votes on resolutions on the right to development.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Human rights, democracy, and the rule of law; new and emerging digital technologies; promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal; local government and human rights; the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2014, Viet Nam has (in the absence of consensus) tended to vote against or abstain during voting on resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention). For country-specific resolutions under item 2, it has joined consensus or voted against resolutions on the situation in Sri Lanka, while joining consensus on resolutions on South Sudan and Myanmar. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Viet Nam has always voted in favour or joined consensus. For item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Viet Nam has joined consensus on all resolutions, except for three that were voted on during the period of its membership: all on cooperation with Ukraine (Viet Nam abstained on all three occasions). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Viet Nam has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has nearly always voted in favour. Notwithstanding, Viet Nam voted against a 2014 resolution on peaceful protests, and abstained during voting on inter alia: the death penalty; human rights, democracy and the rule of law; and civil society space. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social, and cultural rights, Viet Nam has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Human rights and climate change.

Cited in the Secretary-General’s reports on ‘alleged reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights’ (2019-2021)?

|                   | Mentioned in the last 3 years? (Number of cases) as of 2021 | Responded to allegations |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan       | N   |                          |
| Bahrain           | Y   | Y                        |
| Bangladesh        | Y   | Y                        |
| Kyrgyzstan        | N   |                          |
| Maldives          | Y   | Y                        |
| Republic of Korea | N   |                          |
| Viet Nam          | N   |                          |

Note: See endnote for full details of methodology. The 2022 report by the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals for cooperation with the UN’ was not available at the time the yourHRC.org 2022 Election Guide was published.

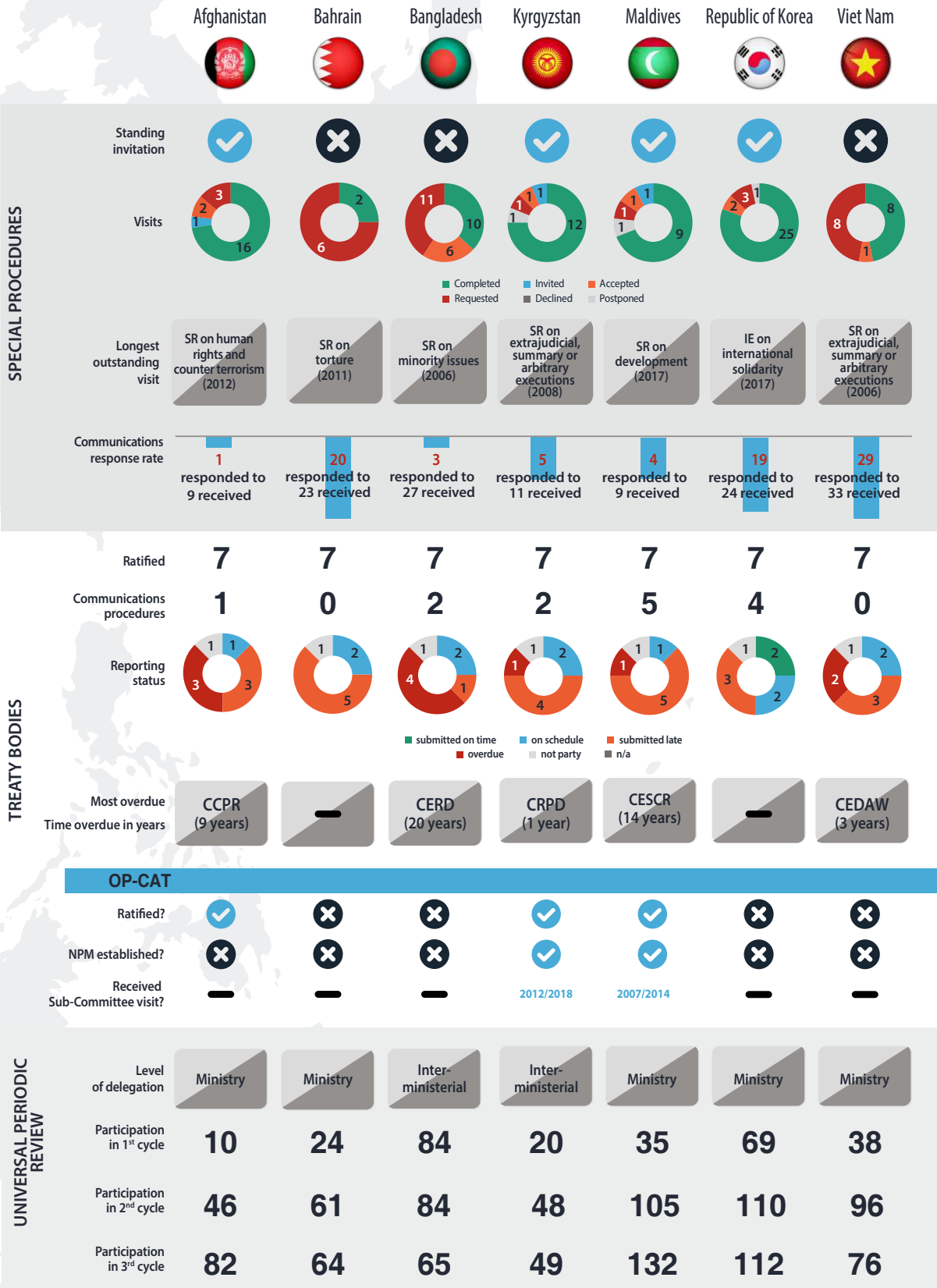
Inclusivity/Access

Percentage of regional group members that have held a seat on the Council

52%

COOPERATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

\* Ratification and reporting are recorded for the eight ‘core human rights conventions,’ namely the ICCPR, the ICESCR, the CAT, the CED, the CEDAW, the CRC, the CERD, and the CRPD.

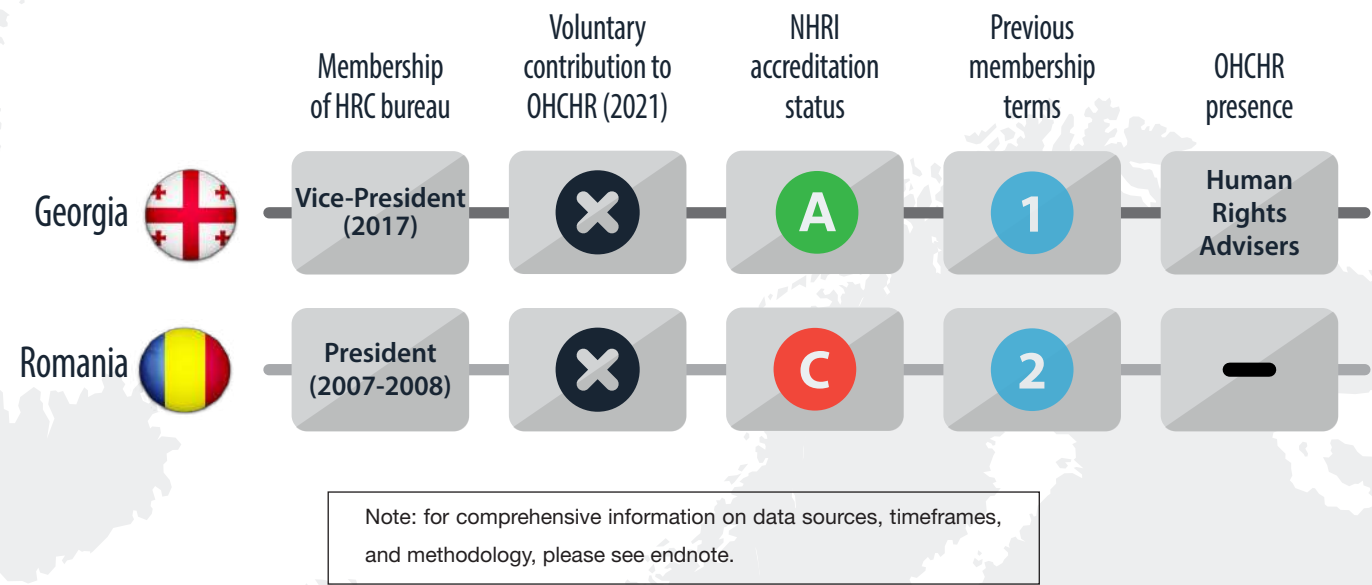


Note: for more comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.



# EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP (EEG)

## OVERVIEW OF CANDIDATES



## FULFILMENT OF PREVIOUS VOLUNTARY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS

**Georgia** presented its pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership of the Council for the period 2016-2018 on 8 July 2015.

In the document, Georgia pledged, inter alia, to: fully cooperate with the Council and its mechanisms; actively engage in the work of the Council; find ways to improve the working methods of the Council; intensify its support to OHCHR, Special Procedures, and the Treaty Bodies; support initiatives to promote the rights of the most vulnerable groups, with special emphasis on children, women, and IDPs; consider ratifying the international

and regional human rights instruments to which it is not yet Party; promote the right to a healthy environment; continue voluntary financial contributions to various UN human rights and humanitarian bodies; share good practice on good governance and public service delivery; bolster efforts to share good practices in promoting and protecting human rights; strengthen NGO participation in international human rights forums; and focus on emerging human rights challenges.

An analysis of steps taken by Georgia in fulfilment of its international pledges shows that it has actively participated in Council debates and dialogues, delivering individual statements at over 30% of all Council meetings during its last membership term. It has a strong record of cooperation with Special Procedures, having facilitated

almost all visit requests and responded to almost all communications received. Moreover, Georgia maintains a standing invitation to Special Procedures. Concerning cooperation with the Treaty Bodies, Georgia has yet to submit its periodic reports under two of the conventions to which it is a Party (CERD and ICCPR). Georgia has yet to ratify the CED or the OP-ICESCR.

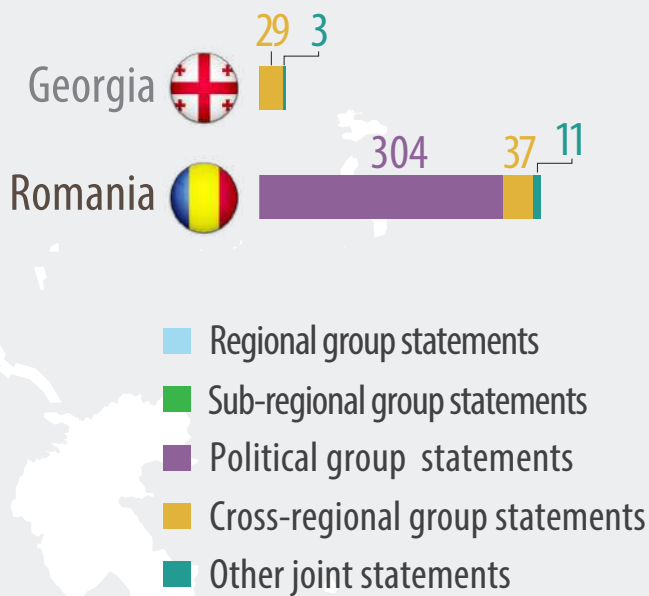
**Romania** tabled voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2012-2014 on 18 March 2011.

Internationally, Romania pledged to: ratify the CED; engage actively in the Council's five-year review; support dialogue between members of the Council and all UN member States; intensify its efforts to submit periodic reports to the Treaty Bodies; and support the development of new international legal instruments to enhance the protection of human rights.

At national-level, Romania made commitments to: implement obligations resulting from ratified treaties; prevent discrimination in law and practice; allocate resources to protect and support vulnerable groups such as Roma people, children, women, the victims of human trafficking, those with HIV/AIDS, and those with disabilities; provide human rights training for law enforcement personnel; and work in partnership with civil society organisations to implement domestic human rights policies and measures and in the preparation of national reports to Treaty Bodies.

An analysis of steps taken by Romania in fulfilment of its international pledges shows that it has yet to ratify the CED. For those instruments to which Romania is Party, its periodic reports are often submitted late, and it has one overdue periodic report (CEDAW).

## PARTICIPATION IN JOINT STATEMENTS DURING COUNCIL DEBATES, PANEL DISCUSSIONS, AND INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES



EMPTY CHAIR INDICATOR  
YES NO N.A.

Note: This bar chart shows the number of joint statements each State has joined during Council general debates, panel discussions, and interactive dialogues with the Special Procedures during the last four years (June 2019 - June 2022). For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes and methodology please see endnote.

KEY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS FOR 2022 ELECTION

Georgia presented its pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership of the Human Rights Council for the period 2023-2025 on 8 April 2022. In the document, Georgia pledges to, *inter alia*:

At international-level:

- Cooperate with and support the work of the Council, and to strengthen its efficiency and functioning;
- Support initiatives to combat discrimination and promote the rights of the most vulnerable groups, with special emphasis on minorities, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, and conflict-affected people;
- Promote the full enjoyment of women's and girls' rights and protect them from violence, including in humanitarian situations;
- Engage fully with the UPR mechanism;
- Continue to make voluntary financial contributions to various UN human rights and humanitarian bodies, including contributions to support the participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Council;
- Increase activities aimed at sharing best practices and experiences in promoting and protecting human rights, and strive to achieve the effective implementation of human rights;
- As a member of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, continue raising awareness of the importance of these mechanisms, and exchange good practices and lessons learned for building effective national mechanisms;
- Work closely with civil society organisations, to

- increase their representation and participation in international human rights forums;
- Promote the mainstreaming of the environmental dimension into human rights and a rights-based approach to environmental protection, and work to strengthen the enjoyment of the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment;
- Continue to contribute to international cooperation to harness the potential of new technologies to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and mitigate technologically-enabled threats to human rights and democracy;

Romania presented its pledges and commitments in support of its candidacy for membership of the Council for the period 2023-2025 on 4 May 2022. In the document, Romania pledges to, *inter alia*:

- Fight corruption and tackle the nexus between corruption and organised crime, by means of coordinated responses, domestically and internationally;
- Ensure a sustainable future for the next generations and, for this purpose, address corruption affecting the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment;
- Employ new technologies to their full potential for the protection and promotion of human rights, and mitigate their negative impacts;
- Take a vigorous stance against hate speech and incitement to hostile or violent acts;
- Step up efforts to eliminate all forms of violence, discrimination, barriers and stereotypes which women still face;
- Condemn all incitement to gender-based violence, and properly prosecute and sanction these acts;

- Play an active role in increasing the resilience of the UN and its member States in the face of abusing and misusing free speech, based on partnership with mass media, social media platforms, and civil society;
- Ensure that both traditional and digital mass media enjoys freedom, editorial independence, and protection from censorship and political interference;
- Honour journalists reporting from war or conflict areas and safeguard their right to practise their profession unhindered;
- Invest resources in promoting and advancing media education at home and abroad.

VOTING HISTORY DURING PREVIOUS MEMBERSHIP TERMS

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2017, Georgia has, in the absence of consensus: voted in favour of a number of item 4 resolutions (situations that require the Council's attention), including the situations in the Syrian Arab Republic, Myanmar, and Burundi; and abstained during voting on item 4 resolutions on the situations in Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Burundi.

For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Georgia has abstained during voting on most texts, with the exceptions being: right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and human rights in the OPT (voted in favour); and human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan (voted against). On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Georgia has joined consensus on all resolutions or, when a vote has been called, has voted in favour (i.e., in the context of resolutions on cooperation with Georgia, and cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Georgia has generally joined consensus or voted in favour of such texts. Notwithstanding, it has abstained

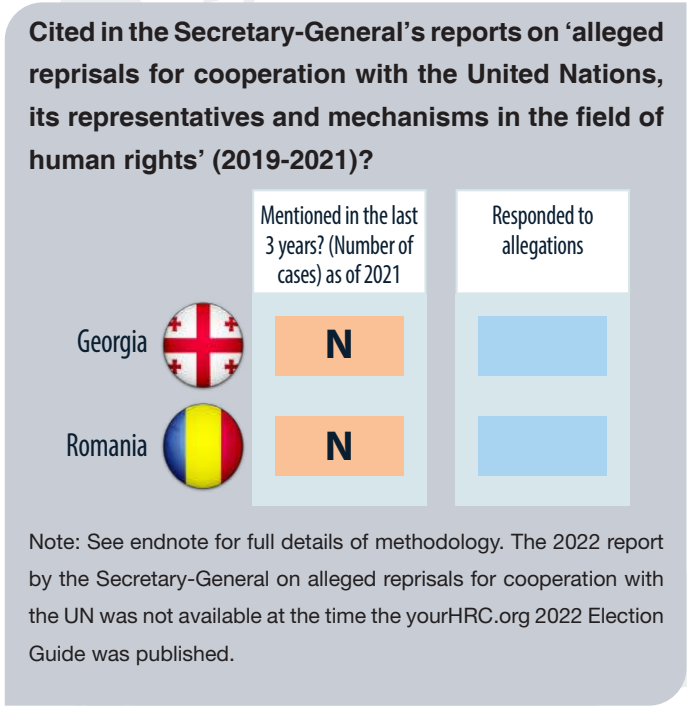
during votes on resolutions dealing with, *inter alia*: the effects of terrorism; right to peace; and the impact of arms transfers. Georgia also voted against a resolution on the use of mercenaries. For thematic resolutions focusing on economic, social and cultural rights, Georgia has joined consensus on the majority of texts. Resolutions that it has voted against include: human rights and international solidarity; effects of foreign debt; and unilateral coercive measures. Georgia has abstained during voting on resolutions dealing with: the right to development; effects of foreign debt; negative impact of the non-repatriation of illicit funds; protection of the family; democratic and equitable international order; and the contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Cooperation with Georgia; promoting, protecting and fulfilling women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations; promoting human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public services delivery.



Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, Romania has voted in favour of or has joined consensus on every resolution tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention), as well as country-specific resolutions under item 2. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Romania usually votes in favour or joins consensus, having abstained only five times and having never voting against a resolution. For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Romania has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has voted in favour of resolutions on: the question of the death penalty; regulation of firearms; sexual orientation; arms transfers; peaceful protests; human rights, democracy and rule of law; and education as a tool to prevent racism. It has abstained and/or voted against resolutions on the right to peace, the integrity of the judicial system, drones, and various resolutions on racism. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Romania has joined consensus on a majority of texts. Resolutions that it has voted against include those on: the effects of foreign debt, unilateral coercive measures, international solidarity, and the impacts of globalisation. It votes in favour of resolutions of the right to development.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Right to work; human rights, democracy and the rule of law; extreme poverty and human rights; local government and human rights; freedom of religion or belief; rights of the child; situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; situation of human rights in Myanmar.



**Inclusivity/Access**

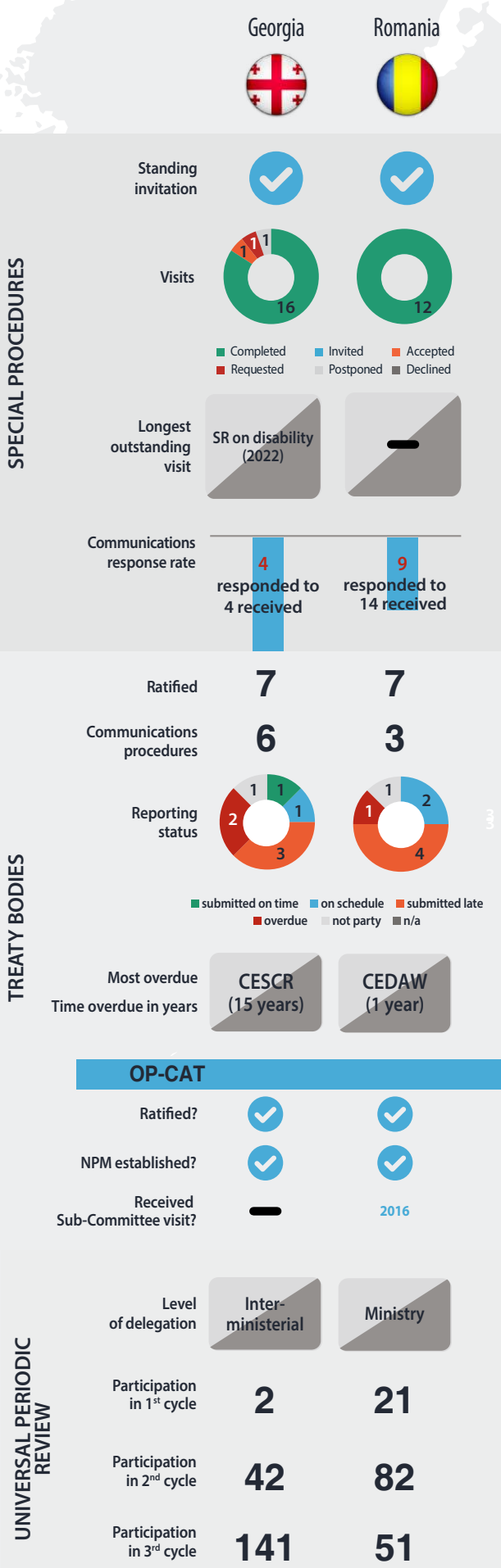
Percentage of regional group members that have held a seat on the Council

87%

**COOPERATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS**







\* Ratification and reporting are recorded for the eight 'core human rights conventions,' which include: the ICCPR, the ICESCR, the CAT, the CED, the CEDAW, the CRC, the CERD, and the CRPD.

Note: for more comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.



# LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)

## OVERVIEW OF CANDIDATES

|            |   | Membership of HRC bureau         | Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2021)  | NHRI accreditation status | Previous membership terms | OHCHR presence              |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chile      |    | Vice-President (2009-2010, 2018) |    | A                         | 3                         | Regional Office             |
| Costa Rica |    | —                                |   | A                         | 1                         | Human Rights Advisers       |
| Venezuela  |  | —                                |  | B                         | 3                         | OHCHR field-based structure |

Note: for comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

## FULFILMENT OF PREVIOUS VOLUNTARY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS

**Chile** presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2018-2020 on 22 February 2017.

Key pledges include: support an operational and effective multilateral system that recognises the close interrelationship between peace and security, sustainable development, and human rights; support and safeguard

the participation of civil society and the input of human rights defenders; encourage a conciliatory approach at the Council, emphasising the need for progressive development of international human rights law; continue to cooperate with the Council's mechanisms; support the strengthening of the Council and its mechanisms, including by supporting its prevention and protection work, by streamlining its agenda, and by drawing attention to the underfunding of the UN's human rights pillar; formulate and adopt a four-year national human rights plan, including goals and targets, and put in place a national mechanism for implementation, measurement,

and follow-up; consider the creation of a ministry of indigenous peoples and a national council of indigenous peoples; consider the creation of an office of the ombudsperson for children's rights; establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in compliance with OP-CAT; and consider draft legislation criminalising enforced disappearance, in compliance with CPED.

An analysis of steps taken by Chile in fulfilment of its international level pledges shows that it maintains a standing invitation and has facilitated most of the visit requests and responded to most of the communications received from Special Procedures. Chile has also engaged strongly with the UPR, participating at a high political level, and submitting mid-term reports. Concerning cooperation with the Treaty Bodies, Chile has ratified eight core conventions and has submitted its periodic reports under all of them. Chile has supported (i.e., voted in favour or joined consensus) all resolutions on the Council's prevention mandate. Chile also established a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in compliance with OP-CAT.

**Costa Rica** tabled its commitments and voluntary pledges in support of its candidacy for membership for the period 2012-2014 on 11 April 2011.

Domestically, Costa Rica pledged to: promote vigorous public policies regarding gender equality and the participatory rights of vulnerable groups; establish an inter-institutional committee on human rights to work on national reports to Treaty Bodies and the UPR mechanism; and follow-up on accepted UPR recommendations.

At international-level, Costa Rica committed to: continue the process of signing and ratifying the OP-ICESCR; achieve legislative approval of the CPED; promote initiatives on important topics, including education and environmental conservation; stand against no-action

motions on draft resolutions; participate in different areas of work of the Council; promote the independence of and cooperate with Special Procedures; and contribute financial resources to the promotion of human rights.

An analysis of steps taken by Costa Rica in fulfilment of its pledges made at the international level shows that it continues to make voluntary contributions to OHCHR. Regarding cooperation with Special Procedures, Costa Rica maintains a standing invitation and has accepted and facilitated most visit requests received. In 2012, Costa Rica ratified the CPED and in 2014 the OP-ICESCR. Regarding participation at the Council, Costa Rica has participated, individually, in nearly a quarter of all panel discussions, interactive dialogues and general debates.

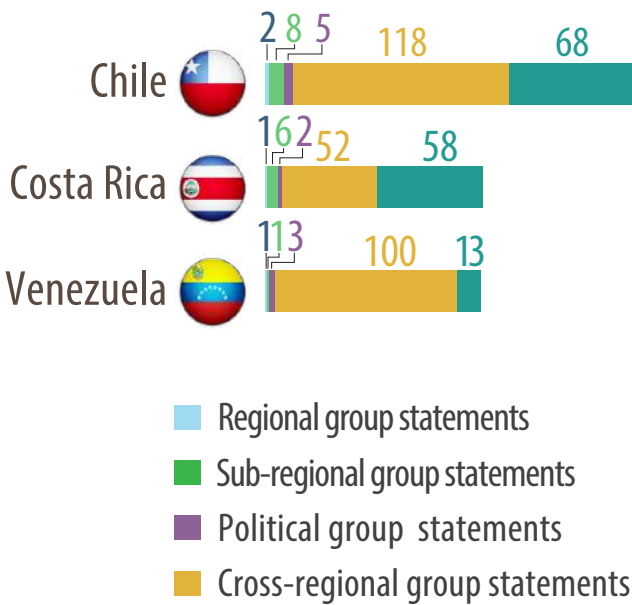
**Venezuela** presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2020-2022 on 6 September 2019.

Key pledges included: cooperate with the General Assembly, the Council and its mechanisms; contribute to international efforts to promote and protect human rights, through the provision of human resources and technical and financial support; coordinate with the UN office in Venezuela and OHCHR; monitor commitments under and engage with the Treaty Bodies and the UPR; meet its obligations under the international human rights covenants and conventions; ensure the continued provision of, basic universal social security benefits for older persons, survivors, persons with disabilities, and those experiencing redundancy or unemployment; strengthen social protection systems; advocate for the recognition of access to safe water as a human right at all levels; uphold the rights of persons deprived of liberty and foster their productive integration into society; strengthen the National Human Rights Council in order to allow it to process allegations of human rights violations submitted by, inter alia, social movements and NGOs.



An analysis of steps taken by Venezuela in fulfilment of its international-level pledges shows that it is yet to accept most Special Procedures visit requests, although it has responded to more than 80% of all communications received. Of its periodic reports under the seven treaties to which it is Party, Venezuela has three overdue reports and the other four were submitted late. Venezuela has not made a voluntary financial contribution to OHCHR.

PARTICIPATION IN JOINT STATEMENTS DURING COUNCIL DEBATES, PANEL DISCUSSIONS, AND INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES



Note: This bar chart shows the number of joint statements each State has joined during Council general debates, panel discussions, and interactive dialogues with the Special Procedures during the last four years (June 2019 - June 2022). For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes and methodology please see endnote.

KEY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS FOR 2022 ELECTION

Chile presented pledges and commitments in support of its 2023-2025 candidacy on 12 May 2022. In the document, Chile presents a number of pledges, including, *inter alia*:

- Renew its standing invitation to Special Procedures and receive new visits from them;
- Fulfil its obligations with respect to the Treaty Bodies and support their work and independence;
- Improve protection for human rights defenders, particularly in the context of protests;
- Increase efforts to define and implement a feminist foreign policy aimed at institutionalising and mainstreaming a human rights-based approach;
- Strengthen its independent human rights protection institutions, such as the National Institute of Human Rights, the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, and the Office of the Children's Ombudsperson, and consider creating new mechanisms of a similar nature;
- Make progress towards ratifying the human rights instruments to which it is not yet Party, such as the OP-ICESCR.
- Strengthen affirmative measures to ensure the full inclusion of and non-discrimination against persons and groups that have been historically excluded, such as indigenous persons, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, migrants, people of African descent and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
- Adhere to the principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and join the United Nations Network on Migration;

- Cooperate with all human rights mechanisms in order to strengthen the rule of law and ensure justice, truth and compensation for the victims of the social unrest.

Costa Rica presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2023-2025 on 4 August 2022. Key pledges include, *inter alia*:

At national-level:

- Strengthen protection mechanisms for human rights defenders, particularly environmental defenders, and guarantee their access to justice;
- Maintain and strengthen the process of dialogue with indigenous peoples through the implementation of the General Mechanism for Consultation of Indigenous Peoples;
- Implement the plan of action of the National Policy for a Society Free of Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia 2014-2025;
- Continue implementing the administrative measures adopted to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity;
- Work to eliminate violence against women, including femicides and guarantee victims' access to justice, and promote the economic autonomy of women and their full and equal participation in social, political, economic, cultural and environmental life;
- Advance in the implementation of the law on the personal autonomy of persons with disabilities;
- Promote the use and development of frontier renewable technologies that can have a positive impact with regard to the enjoyment of the right to a healthy, clean and sustainable environment.

At international-level:

- Work to strengthen, defend and improve the functioning of the UN human rights pillar, including the Council and Treaty Bodies,
- Maintain continuous support for the work of OHCHR;
- Continue to promote the implementation of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, collaborate to ensure that the international architecture responds effectively and in a timely manner to the human rights effects of the climate crisis, biodiversity loss and the declining state of the oceans, and support the work of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment;
- Ensure that discrimination against and the violation of the rights of women and girls are taken into consideration in a cross-cutting manner in all initiatives and support processes that promote equality, non-discrimination, and the eradication of violence against women;
- Support initiatives aimed at combating all forms of discrimination, including multiple and intersectional discrimination, paying particular attention to the situations faced by people of African descent, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
- Strengthen collaboration with the mechanisms established by the Council, including the mandates of the Special Procedures;
- Improve the implementation of recommendations received by monitoring mechanisms, regarding its international human rights obligations;
- Promote a human rights approach to managing human mobility, be it that of refugees, migrants or internally displaced persons;

- Participate constructively and transparently in the UPR, follow-up and implement the ensuing recommendations;
- Promote the right to the enjoyment of the highest standards of health, advocating equity in access to vaccines, treatment and health technologies.

**Venezuela** presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2023-2025. Key pledges include, *inter alia*:

At international-level:

- Cooperate with the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, its mechanisms and Special Procedures;
- Strengthen involvement with the United Nations Office in Venezuela and with the OHCHR;
- Follow-up on accepted recommendations received during its third cycle UPR review;
- Comply with obligations derived from international human rights instruments;
- Contribute to international initiatives for the promotion and protection of human rights.

At national-level:

- Guarantee the human rights of its population;
- Strengthen coordination between the institutions responsible for the promotion, protection and realisation of human rights and improve dialogue within Venezuelan society;
- Strengthen the State institutions in charge of the justice system;
- Undertake a comprehensive review of the current legal framework on the prevention of torture and strengthen

the National Commission for the Prevention of Torture;

- Implement a national mechanism for follow-up of human rights mechanism recommendations;
- Strengthen the rights of freedom of expression, as well as guarantee the rights of association, assembly, and peaceful demonstration.

## VOTING HISTORY DURING PREVIOUS MEMBERSHIP TERMS

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2008, Chile has either voted in favour of or has joined consensus on nearly all resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention), and country-specific resolutions under item 2 (it did, however, vote against 2019 and 2020 resolutions on Venezuela under item 2, and abstained from one 2019 item 2 resolution on the Philippines). For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Chile has generally voted in favour (although on two occasions it abstained – both in 2010). On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Chile has joined consensus on all resolutions except for five that were voted on during the period of its membership: two on cooperation with Ukraine (Chile voted in favour); one on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Chile voted in favour); and two on cooperation with Georgia (Chile abstained). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Chile has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, Chile has nearly always voted in favour. The exceptions to this rule are 2009 and 2010 votes on resolutions on defamation of religion – Chile voted against the texts. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Chile has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, nearly all adopted texts. One exception is the regular resolution on foreign debt – Chile consistently abstains during the vote. Chile also abstained during a 2020 vote on eliminating inequality, and voted against a 2014 resolution on the protection of the family.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Mandate of Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls; promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua; civil society space; extreme poverty and human rights; promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; situation of human rights in Venezuela; local government and human rights; the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights; enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights; local government and human rights.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2011, Costa Rica has either voted in favour of or has joined consensus on all resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention), and country-specific resolutions under item 2. For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Costa Rica has generally voted in favour (although on two occasions in 2012 it abstained). On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Costa Rica has joined consensus on all resolutions except for one that was voted on during the period of its membership: cooperation with Ukraine (Costa Rica voted in favour). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Costa Rica has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, Costa Rica has always voted in favour. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Costa Rica has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, nearly all adopted texts. The exceptions are a 2014 resolution on unilateral coercive measures (Costa Rica abstained), and a 2012 resolution on the effects of foreign debt (Costa Rica abstained).



**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Mandate of Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; importance of casualty recording for the promotion and protection of human rights; the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests; promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua; human rights and the environment; the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment; question of the death penalty; fifteenth anniversary of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, as enshrined in the World Summit Outcome of 2005; situation of human rights in Venezuela; World Programme for Human Rights Education; civil society space.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2013, Venezuela has (in the absence of consensus) voted against all resolutions tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention), and country-specific resolutions under item 2 (the only exceptions are a 2017 resolution on Burundi, a 2020 resolution on Venezuela, and a 2021 resolution on the OPT - Venezuela voted in favour; it also joined consensus on a 2021 resolution on Myanmar). For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Venezuela has consistently voted in favour or joined consensus. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Venezuela has joined consensus on all resolutions except for those that were voted on during its term of membership: on cooperation with Ukraine and Georgia (Venezuela voted against both) and on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (voted in favour). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Venezuela has generally joined consensus. Where there has been a vote, it has nearly always voted in favour. Notwithstanding, it abstained from a 2015 vote

on human rights, democracy, and rule of law, and a 2016 vote on human rights and transitional justice, and voted against resolutions on: peaceful protests, civil society space, 'the world drug problem,' and the protection of human rights while countering terrorism. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Venezuela has either joined consensus on, or has voted in favour of, all adopted texts.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Negative impact of the legacies of colonialism on the enjoyment of human rights; enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights; the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights.

**Cited in the Secretary-General's reports on 'alleged reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights' (2019-2021)?**

|            | Mentioned in the last 3 years? (Number of cases) as of 2021 | Responded to allegations |
|------------|---|--------------------------|
| Chile      | N   |                          |
| Costa Rica | N   |                          |
| Venezuela  | Y   | Y                        |

Note: See endnote for full details of methodology. The 2022 report by the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals for cooperation with the UN' was not available at the time the yourHRC.org 2022 Election Guide was published.

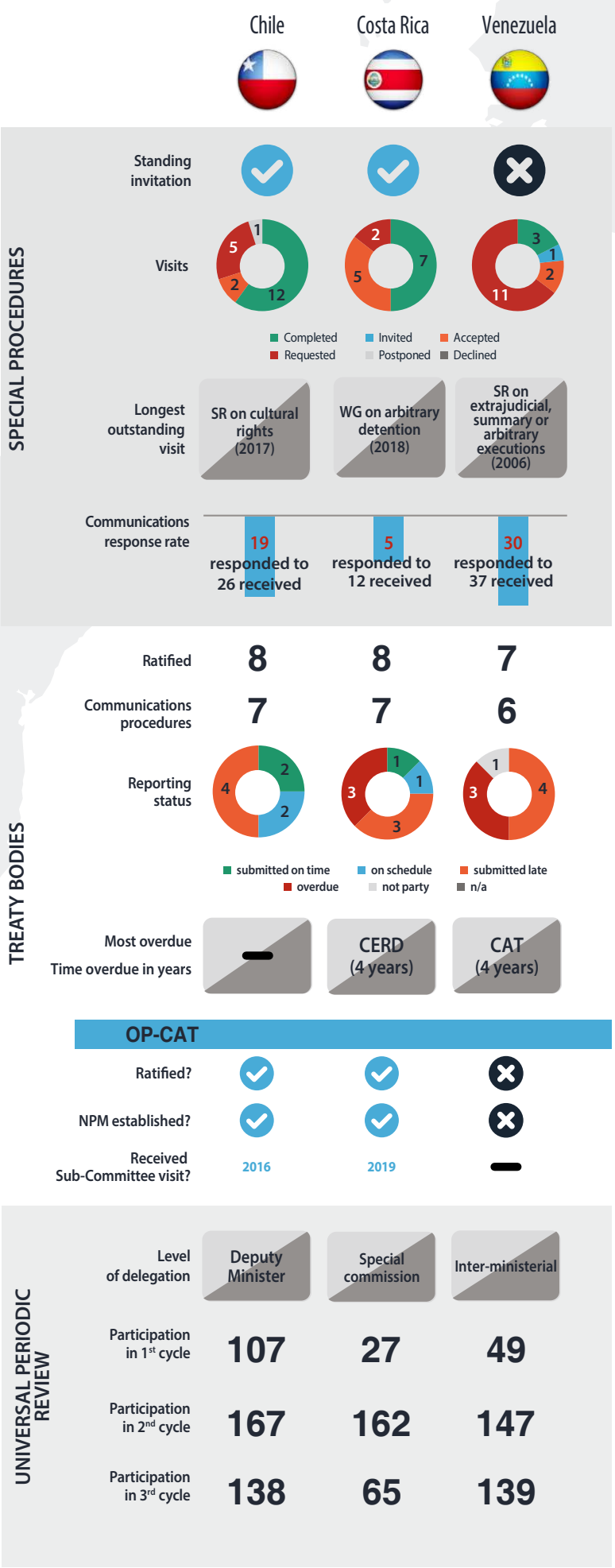
**Inclusivity/Access**

Percentage of regional group members that have held a seat on the Council

55%

**COOPERATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS**

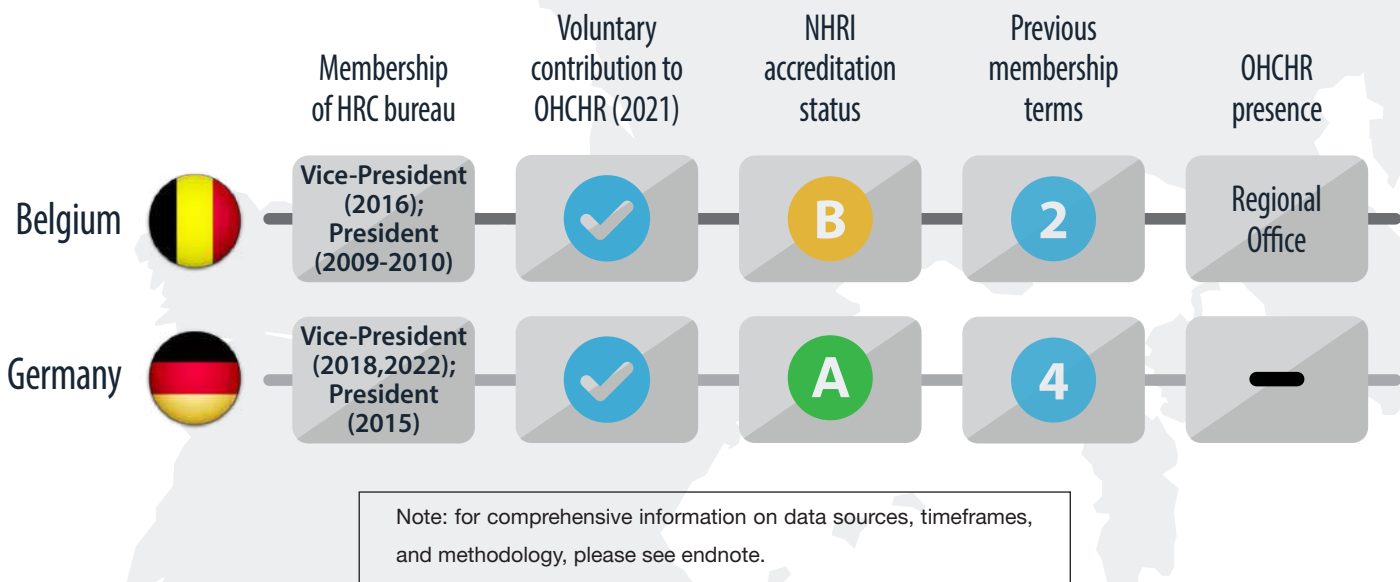
\* Ratification and reporting are recorded for the eight 'core human rights conventions,' which include: the ICCPR, the ICESCR, the CAT, the CED, the CEDAW, the CRC, the CERD, and the CRPD.



Note: for more comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

# WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)

## OVERVIEW OF CANDIDATES



### FULFILMENT OF PREVIOUS VOLUNTARY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS

**Belgium** presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2016-2018 in April 2015.

Key pledges included: ensure that the Council fulfils its mandate to deal with both country situations and thematic issues; cooperate actively with and protect the independence of Special Procedures; engage constructively with the UPR mechanism, follow up on accepted recommendations, and ensure that interactive dialogues remain inclusive; ensure civil society participation in the work of the Council; continue to support

OHCHR, including financially; maintain cooperation with Treaty Bodies, including by submitting periodic reports in a timely manner and by implementing recommendations; ratify the OP-CAT; continue to raise the question of the death penalty, and the role of regional organisations or arrangements, in the Council; and continue work towards the establishment of a NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles.

An analysis of steps taken by Belgium in fulfilment of its international pledges shows that it has participated in around 40% of all Council panel discussions and interactive debates. Belgium has a strong record of cooperation - it has facilitated 100% of visit requests, responded to all Special Procedures communications, and submitted all periodic reports to the Treaty Bodies.

Belgium has continued to support the work of the OHCHR through voluntary financial contributions. Belgium is yet to ratify the OP-CAT. It continues to sponsor resolutions on the question of the death penalty and the role of regional organisations. It has established a B-level NHRI.

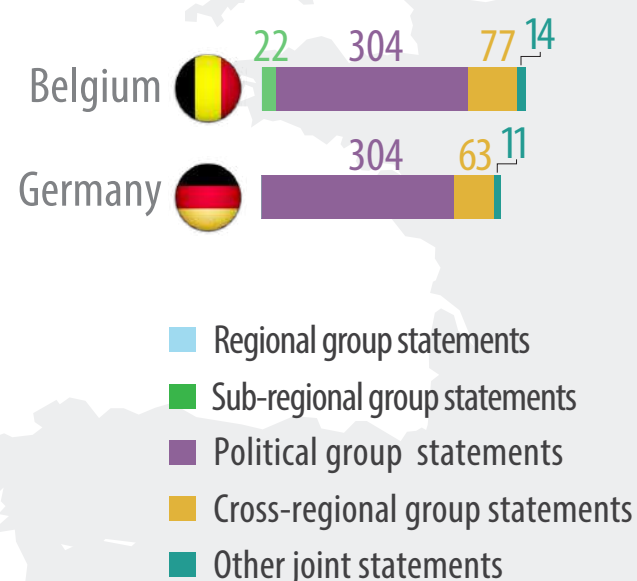
**Germany** presented its voluntary pledges for election to the Council for the term 2020-2022 on 30 May 2019.

In the document, Germany pledged to, *inter alia*: continue to strengthen the multilateral human rights system; take advantage of its position as member of the Council and the Security Council to connect peace and security and human rights; support and strengthen the Council and actively participate in discussions regarding its efficiency and status; continue to support OHCHR; continue to cooperate with the Council's mechanisms, including by maintaining a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate-holders, and by participating in UPR and Treaty Bodies dialogues; promote the role of civil society in the work of the Council and support human rights defenders worldwide; continue to implement the SDGs and promote a rights-based approach to the 2030 Agenda; continue to support and promote women's equal participation, as well as efforts to stop violence and discrimination against SOGI persons; support the work of the Independent Expert on SOGI rights; continue to adopt and implement relevant national action plans, including *inter alia*, the plan to stop violence against women and girls; continue to promote and advocate for freedom of expression and freedom of the press, freedom of religion, freedom from hate speech, and the rights of children; continue the country's full engagement on the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; and actively engage in current debates on future human rights challenges, including climate change, environmental disasters, and artificial intelligence.

An analysis of steps taken by Germany in fulfilment of its international level pledges shows that it is an active member of the Council, speaking individually in over 40% of all panel discussions, debates and interactive dialogues. Germany regularly supports OHCHR through substantial voluntary contributions. Germany has ratified all core human rights conventions and regularly engages with the human rights mechanisms. In terms of its periodic reports, Germany does not have overdue period reports to the Treaty Bodies. In terms of cooperation with Special Procedures, Germany maintains a standing invitation, has facilitated almost all visit requests, and has responded to 87% of communications. Germany has supported all initiatives regarding SOGI and women's rights, climate change, the environment, and new and emerging technologies.



## PARTICIPATION IN JOINT STATEMENTS DURING COUNCIL DEBATES, PANEL DISCUSSIONS, AND INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES



EMPTY CHAIR INDICATOR  
YES NO N.A.

Note: This bar chart shows the number of joint statements each State has joined during Council general debates, panel discussions, and interactive dialogues with the Special Procedures during the last four years (June 2019 - June 2022). For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes and methodology please see endnote.

## KEY PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS FOR 2022 ELECTION

**Belgium** presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2023-2025 on 21 June 2022. Key pledges include, *inter alia*:

- Support the Council in its tasks of addressing situations of violations of human rights, serving as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues, contributing to the prevention of human rights violations, and responding promptly to human rights emergencies;
- Uphold its standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate-holders and facilitate country visit requests, respond in a timely manner to communications, and endeavour to ensure the integrity and independence of the system;

- Continue its full engagement with the UPR by ensuring effective follow-up to accepted recommendations, formulating thoughtful recommendations to other States, and supporting the implementation of recommendations, and the participation of stakeholders in the UPR;
- Continue to cooperate fully with the Treaty Bodies, and continue to protect and promote the independence of the system while reviewing ways to improve its efficiency and effectiveness;
- Continue to provide political and financial support to OHCHR, activities aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights, and relevant UN funds;
- Continue to support the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict;

- Continue to support the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict and to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;
- Strive to create a safe and enabling environment for civil society and to support, through its diplomatic work and development cooperation, an independent civil society working to advance human rights;
- Protect and promote the rights of the child, in particular children affected by armed conflict;
- Continue its endeavours to ensure that international efforts to combat terrorism will be undertaken in full respect for human rights;
- Advocate the right to freedom of religion or belief, including the freedom to change or abandon one's religion, and the right not to profess any religion;
- Continue to promote the effective implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and advocate a European Union framework on business and human rights based on those principles;
- Work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to further a rights-based approach to the 2030 Agenda;
- Maintain its efforts to put human rights at the heart of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery and promote international solidarity and cooperation;
- Ratify the OP-CAT-

**Germany** has presented voluntary pledges and commitments in support of its candidature for membership for the period 2023-2025. Key pledges include, *inter alia*:

- Bring its G7 presidency in 2022 to bear to strengthen multilateralism and dovetail economic, climate,

environmental and socio-political issues with the protection of human rights;

- Support and strengthen the institutional framework of the Council;
- Continue its support for OHCHR and the independence of its mandate;
- Closely cooperate with the mechanisms of the Council, in particular by upholding its standing invitation to Special Procedures, by engaging actively with the UPR, including by offering recommendations to States, and by cooperating with the Treaty Body reform process;
- Work towards a greater number of ratifications of international human rights treaties;
- Promote the crucial role of civil society in the Council, and actively support human rights defenders worldwide;
- Continue its commitment to end impunity for human rights violations and crimes under international law worldwide by supporting, for example, OHCHR's Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, the International Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria, the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, as well as the ICC;
- Continue to implement the SDGs and pursue a rights-based approach to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Continue to strengthen the link between climate change and human rights, and support a rights-based approach to guide global climate change policies and actions;
- Continue leading the engagement on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, and to adequate housing and trafficking in persons;

- Promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women and girls, and support norm-setting and the implementation of the rights of women and girls.
- Tackle violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons, and support the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity;
- Remain committed to the right to freedom of expression and fight for press freedom and the protection of journalists, including through programmes offering scholarships and temporary stays in Germany;
- Continue to advocate for the freedom of religion and belief and for inter-faith dialogue, inter alia as promoted by the Federal Commissioner for Freedom of Religion or Belief;
- Continue to protect and promote children's rights, in particular, those affected by armed conflict;
- Continue to advocate for an EU action plan on business and human rights based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- Advocate for and strengthen human rights both offline and online;
- Actively promote the recognition and implementation of the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a human right;
- Continue efforts to put human rights at the heart of the COVID recovery and promote international solidarity and cooperation.

## VOTING HISTORY DURING PREVIOUS MEMBERSHIP TERMS


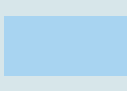

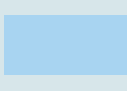
Since it first became a member of the Council in 2009, Belgium has either voted in favour of or has joined consensus on every resolution tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention), and country-specific resolutions under item 2 (it only voted against a 2017 item two resolution on Burundi). For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Belgium generally either votes in favour or abstains (almost equally). The only item 7 resolutions it has voted against were a 2010 text on human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and a 2018 resolution on the occupied Syrian Golan. Belgium has always voted in favour or joined consensus on item 10 resolutions (capacity-building). For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, where a vote has been called, Belgium has abstained on eight occasions (e.g., on resolutions on 'from rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism'), has voted in favour on 12 occasions (including on democracy and rule of law, and on sexual orientation), and has voted against resolutions six times (including two texts on the right to peace, and one on defamation of religions). For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Belgium has joined consensus on a majority of texts. Where there have been votes on such texts, it has tended to vote in favour of resolutions on the right to development, and against texts on: the effects of foreign debt; international solidarity; and unilateral coercive measures. Texts Belgium has abstained on include: non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin; access to medicine; and the right to development (once).

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Question of the death penalty; situation of human rights in Eritrea; extreme poverty and human rights; regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights; situation of human rights in Yemen.

Since it first became a member of the Council in 2006, Germany has either voted in favour of or has joined consensus on every resolution tabled under item 4 (situations that require the Council's attention), as well as country-specific resolutions under item 2 (except for a 2017 resolution on Burundi, which Germany voted against; and a 2020 resolution on Venezuela and 2020 resolution on the OPT – Germany abstained). For item 7 resolutions (human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories), Germany generally either votes in favour or abstains, though it voted against 2008 and 2009 texts on human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and 2018 and 2020 texts on the Occupied Syrian Golan. On item 10 resolutions (capacity-building), Germany has generally joined consensus. Where a vote has been called, Germany has voted in favour of resolutions on cooperation with Ukraine and Georgia, and abstained once and voted in favour once on texts dealing with technical cooperation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. For thematic resolutions dealing with civil and political rights, Germany usually joins consensus or, where a vote is called, votes in favour. Resolutions that it has voted against include those on: defamation of religion, the right to peace, complementary standards to ICERD, and the effects of terrorism on human rights. For thematic resolutions dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, Germany has joined consensus on a majority of texts. Where there have been votes, Germany has voted in favour of resolutions on the right to development, and against texts on international solidarity, unilateral coercive measures, globalisation and its impact on human rights, and the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt.

**Principal sponsorship (2018-2022):** Reporting by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Sudan; situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living; promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka; mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy; right to privacy in the digital age; situation of human rights in Eritrea; situation of human rights in Belarus; trafficking in persons, especially women and children; situation of human rights in Burundi; rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment; the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation; equal pay.

## Cited in the Secretary-General's reports on 'alleged reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights' (2019-2021)

|   | Mentioned in the last 3 years? (Number of cases) as of 2021 | Responded to allegations  |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium  | N   |  |
| Germany  | N   |  |

Note: See endnote for full details of methodology. The 2022 report by the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals for cooperation with the UN' was not available at the time the yourHRC.org 2022 Election Guide was published.

## Inclusivity/Access

Percentage of regional group members that have held a seat on the Council

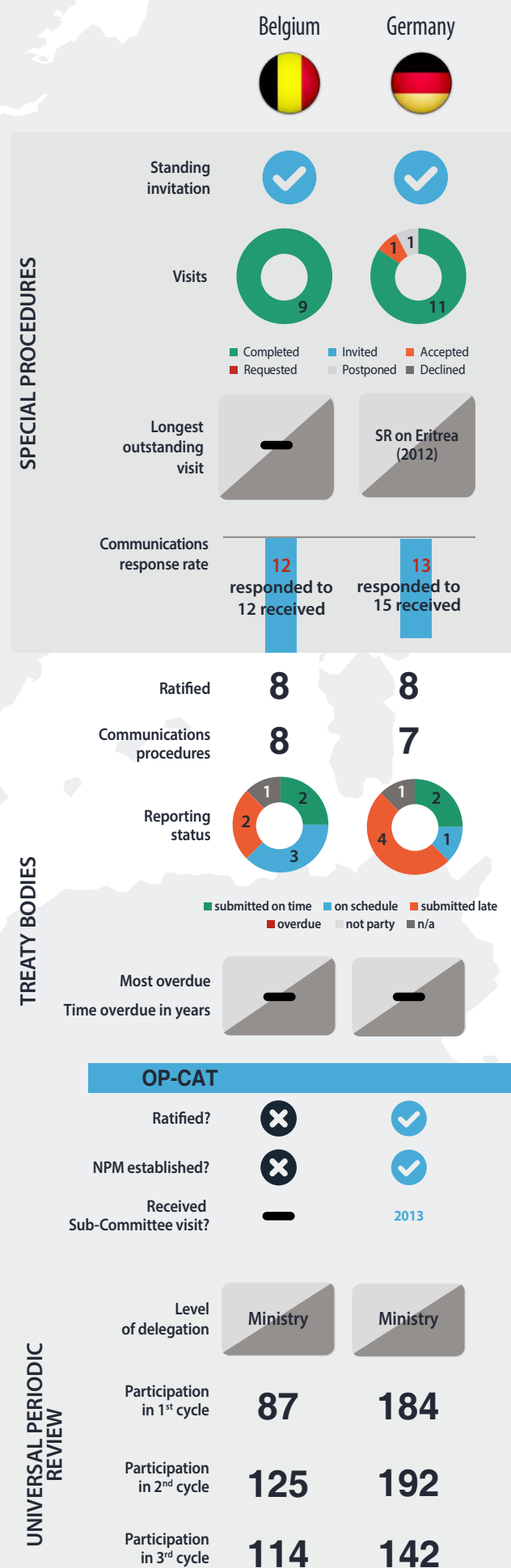
66%



## COOPERATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

\* Ratification and reporting are recorded for the eight 'core human rights conventions,' which include: the ICCPR, the ICESCR, the CAT, the CED, the CEDAW, the CRC, the CERD, and the CRPD.

Note: for more comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.



## METHODOLOGY NOTES

**yourHRC.org** uses independent and objective data as the basis of its summaries and analyses. The origin of that data is primarily official UN documents and information produced by other international organisations. To ensure transparency, information on the sources of all data used, together with the methodology applied and the timeframe, is presented below.

### Overview of membership

#### Membership of Council Bureau

**Source:** OHCHR website. Presidency and bureau.

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/Presidency.aspx>

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/Bureau.aspx>

**Data as at:** 10 September 2022.

#### Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2020)

**Source:** OHCHR website. Our donors. Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2021.

**Data as at:** 10 September 2022.

#### NHRI Accreditation Status

**Source:** Chart of the Status of National Institutions, accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI);

<http://nhri.ohchr.org/pdf> **Data as at:** 8 August 2021.

#### Previous membership terms

**Source:** OHCHR website. Membership of the Human Rights Council.

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/Bureau.aspx>

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

#### OHCHR Presence

**Source:** OHCHR website. Human Rights Appeal 2022.

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

Fulfilment of previous voluntary pledges and commitments

Source: UN GA website; OHCHR website.

Data as of: 10 September 2022.

Note: yourHRC.org summarises the specific, forward-looking pledges made by States when presenting their candidatures for membership of the Human Rights Council. GA resolution 60/251 establishing the Human Rights Council stipulates that, when electing members of the Council, States shall take into account: the contribution of candidates to the promotion and protection of human rights; and their voluntary pledges and commitments made thereto. Beyond this provision, the GA provided no further guidance and established no particular framework for the form and content of electoral pledges, commitments, and statements. Notwithstanding, OHCHR has published a helpful document on ‘suggested elements for voluntary pledges and commitments by candidates for election to the Human Rights Council’ which states that voluntary pledges and commitments should be ‘specific, measurable, and verifiable.’ The paper then provides a general framework for assessing pledges and commitments against this benchmark. yourHRC.org uses this framework to identify the number of specific pledges presented by candidates. yourHRC.org also presents a short analysis of the degree to which members of the Council have fulfilled the international-level pledges they made when running for their current or last term of membership. This analysis aims to be independent and objective, without value judgements. The analysis is mainly based on data in the yourHRC.org analysis of member State engagement with the UN human rights system.

Contribution to Council debates and dialogues

Source: Council Extranet.

Data as of: 10 September 2022.

Note: The participation of the members of the Council in group statements was calculated based on all joint

statements listed on the HRC Extranet from June 2017 until June 2022. Figures include statements not delivered due to lack of time. Statements not listed on the Extranet were not counted, nor were we able to count joint statements on behalf of a group of States that were not individually listed.

An example of the classification of the groups can be found in the table below.

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Regional Groups    | AG   |
|                    | APG  |
|                    | EEG  |
|                    | GRULAC   |
|                    | WEOG   |
| Subregional Groups | Arab Group   |
|                    | ASEAN  |
|                    | Benelux  |
|                    | CARICOM  |
|                    | Nordic   |
|                    | Nordic-Baltic  |
| Political Groups   | Others   |
|                    | ALBA   |
|                    | CELAC  |
|                    | Council of Europe  |
|                    | European Union   |
|                    | Gulf Cooperation Council   |
|                    | Mercosur   |
|                    | OIC  |
| Cross-regional     | Others   |
|                    | Beneficiaries of LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund                                    |
|                    | BRICS  |
|                    | Climate Vulnerable Forum   |
|                    | Committee on Victim Assistance of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention |
|                    | Community of Portuguese  |

- Language Countries
- Core-group on National policies and human rights
- Core-Group on the right to Privacy
- Geneva Support Group Western Sahara
- Group of Friends of the International Criminal Court in Geneva
- Group of Friends of the Responsibility to Protect
- Group of Friends on Children and Armed Conflict
- Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking
- Groupe Francophone
- Like-Minded Group
- MIKTA
- Non-Aligned Movement
- Platform for Human Rights Education and Training
- Safe Schools Declaration
- Territorial integrity of Kingdom of Morocco
- The Group of Friends of Economic Social and Cultural Rights
- Others

Other Any statement delivered by two or more countries of the same regional group (but not the whole regional group)

Empty chair indicator: Shows whether the relevant State delivered individual statements in less than 11% of all Panel Discussions, General Debates, and Interactive Dialogues (combined) during its two last (most recent) membership terms.

Key pledges and commitments for 2022 election

Source: Document submitted by the candidates either formally, or informally to the URG.

Data as of: 18 September 2022.

Note: yourHRC.org summarises the key specific, forward-looking pledges made by States when presenting their candidatures for membership of the Human Rights Council. GA resolution 60/251 establishing the Council stipulates that, when electing members of the Council, States shall take into account: the contribution of candidates to the promotion and protection of human rights; and their voluntary pledges and commitments made thereto. yourHRC.org presents these key pledges in a factual manner, without value judgement. Notwithstanding, the lists of key pledges are non-exhaustive – with selection based on an analysis and the judgement by URG analysts.

Voting history during previous membership terms

Source: URG HRC Voting Portal (<http://www.universal-rights.org/country-voting-history-portal/>) which in turn is updated with the information published on the HRC Extranet.

Data as of: 10 September 2022.

Note: The yourHRC.org analysis aims to be purely factual, without value judgement as to the merit of individual resolutions, or moral or legal judgements about the nature of State voting patterns. For each member State of the Council, past and present, URG analysts look for patterns in State voting on both country-specific resolutions (items 2, 4, 7, and 10) and thematic resolutions (both civil and political, and economic, social, and cultural – including the right to development).



**Cited in the Secretary General’s reports on ‘alleged reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights’ (2019-2021)**

**Source:** Last five Secretary-General’s ‘Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives, and mechanisms in the field of human rights’ reports.

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Inclusivity/Access**

**Source:** OHCHR website. Membership of the Human Rights Council.

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/PastMembers.aspx>

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** Self-calculated figures based on the past and current members, as reported by OHCHR.

**Cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

**Special Procedures**

**Standing invitation**

**Source:** OHCHR website. Special Procedures: Standing invitations.

[http://spinternet.ohchr.org/\\_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/StandingInvitations.aspx](http://spinternet.ohchr.org/_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/StandingInvitations.aspx)

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Visits Completed and longest outstanding visit**

**Source:** OHCHR website. Special Procedures: Country and other visits. Country visits since 1998.

[http://spinternet.ohchr.org/\\_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?Lang=en](http://spinternet.ohchr.org/_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?Lang=en)

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** The number of visits completed includes only visits that have actually taken place, as listed on OHCHR’s website (i.e., visits reported as completed or with report forthcoming). The dates for the most overdue visit are calculated according to the initial request date of the

corresponding visit (regardless of subsequent reminders, when initial request date is not available, the date taken to calculate the time a visit is overdue was the earliest reminder published in OHCHR’s website); only visits requested by the Special Procedures that have not yet been accepted by the State are considered in this calculation.

**Communications response rate**

**Source:** Special Procedures communications report and search data base, OHCHR.

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** The response rate to Special Procedures communications (i.e., to letters of allegations and urgent appeals) is calculated for the last five years.

**Treaty Bodies**

**Status of Ratification and Reporting**

**Source:** OHCHR website. Country Pages. Ratification Status.

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** Ratification and reporting is recorded for the eight ‘core human rights conventions,’ which include: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Treaty body reporting dates relate to the State’s current reporting cycle, as listed on OHCHR’s website. In cases where there is no deadline for the current reporting cycle,

the status of reporting of the previous cycle was used, where available.

**Explanation of Options:**

- SUBMITTED ON TIME: The State party Report submitted the report on or before the due date.
- ON SCHEDULE: the current cycle due date is in the future. This occurs when a State’s reporting cycle changes, so the deadline for the next report is set.
- SUBMITTED LATE: The State party Report has been submitted for the current cycle but was submitted late.
- OUTSTANDING (OVERDUE): the current cycle report has not yet been submitted and is overdue.
- NOT PARTY: The State has not ratified the respective Treaty.
- N/A: data is not available.

The ‘most overdue’ report time is for the outstanding report that is the most overdue.

**OP-CAT**

**Source:** OHCHR website. Country pages. Ratification Status.

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**NPM Established:**

**Source:** OHCHR website. National Preventive Mechanisms

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/NationalPreventiveMechanisms.aspx>

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** Shows if the country has notified the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture that it has designated a national preventive mechanism.

**Sub-Committee visit:**

**Source:** OHCHR website. Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (CAT-OP). Country Visits.

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/CountryVisits.aspx?SortOrder=Alphabetical](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/CountryVisits.aspx?SortOrder=Alphabetical)

**Data as at:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** Indicates whether the Sub-Committee on torture has visited the country, and the years in which this occurred, where applicable.

**Universal Periodic Review**

**Level of delegation**

**Source:** The Head of a State’s delegation (for its last UPR) was determined using the ‘Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.’ Where the rank of the representative was not clear, the URG followed up with the relevant missions as far as possible.

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Mid-term reporting**

**Source:** OHCHR Website

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRImplementation.aspx>

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** The ‘mid-term reporting’ score relates to whether the State has submitted a mid-term report for the first and/or the second cycles of UPR.

**Participation in other reviews**

**Source:** UPR Info ‘Statistics of UPR Recommendations.’

**Data as of:** 10 September 2022.

**Note:** Participation in other reviews relates to the number of other 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cycle reviews (out of 192) during which the State concerned presented its own recommendations.

**Note:** For updated information on all current and former Council members, visit [yourHRC.org](http://yourHRC.org)

# About yourHRC.org

The yourHRC.org project has four component parts:

1

A universally accessible and free-to-use web portal - yourHRC.org – providing information on the performance of all 122 States that have stood for and won election to the Council, and of the candidates for the 2022 election that have never been members of the Council before. An interactive world map provides information on the Council's membership in any given year, and on the number of membership terms held by each country. Country-specific pages then provide up-to-date information on: the voting record of the State; its sponsorship of important Council initiatives; its level of participation in Council debates, interactive dialogues and panels; its engagement and cooperation with the Council's mechanisms (UPR and Special Procedures) and with the Treaty Bodies; and the degree to which it fulfilled the voluntary pledges and commitments made before its previous membership term.

2

An annual 'yourHRC.org Election Guide,' providing at-a-glance information on candidatures for upcoming Council elections.

3

An annual 'yourHRC.org end-of-year report' (published each December), providing information on levels of member State engagement and cooperation over the course of that year.

4

Periodic 'Know yourHRC members' and 'Know yourHRC candidates' email alerts, to be sent to stakeholders profiling Council members, or informing them of candidature announcements for future Council elections.



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# yourHRC.org

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A window into cooperation, dialogue, leadership  
and policymaking at the UN Human Rights Council



UNIVERSAL RIGHTS GROUP



Permanent Mission of Norway  
to the United Nations