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

**THE HUMAN RIGHTS
COUNCIL IN**

2023

**LEADERSHIP, RESOLVE AND COOPERATION
AT THE UN'S MAIN HUMAN RIGHTS BODY**



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In October 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, are designed to provide country-specific information on: cooperation with the Council and its mechanisms, participation in Council debates and dialogues, member State voting patterns, political leadership, and Council elections.

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Introduction

2023 saw the Human Rights Council cement its place as the preeminent intergovernmental body of the United Nations. Partly because the Council is operating relatively well, despite growing polarisation, and partly because other important bodies such as the Security Council are not, States from all regional and political groups, especially powerful UN members, continued to prioritise engagement with the UN's human rights pillar over the course of the year. This is evident, *inter alia*, from the level of senior political representation at the 52nd session's high-level segment (which saw the participation of more than 130 world leaders, including three heads or deputy heads of State, eight heads or deputy heads of government, and 117 ministers or vice-ministers), from the large number of thematic and country-specific human rights issues placed on the Council's agenda

during the year (2023 saw the adoption of 110 texts – the third highest in history), and from the high political value placed by States, again, especially powerful States, on securing and retaining seats on the UN's apex human rights body.

Notwithstanding, 2023 was not without challenges for the Council and the effective fulfilment of its mandate. Continuing a trend seen over the past five years, polarisation and division continued to grow, especially on country situations, 'societal issues' (e.g., those dealing with gender, sexual and reproductive health rights, family), religion and incitement to discrimination and hatred, and long-standing 'sores' in inter-State relations such as racism and human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT).



52nd Regular Session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva.

UN Photo / Violaine Martin

Power shifts at the Council

Generally-speaking, the power balance at the Council continued to see a shift in favour of China, core members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), such as Egypt, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia, and core members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) such as Cuba (Russia continued to be isolated following its invasion of Ukraine), and away from Western States such as the United States (US), European Union (EU) members, and the United Kingdom (UK). This was down to two main factors: a relative increase in influence on the part of China, and a relative decrease in US and wider Western influence.

At the start of 2023, **China** ‘pivoted’ away from the aggressive diplomacy (i.e., the so-called ‘wolf warrior’ diplomacy) that had characterised its approach over recent

times, especially in response to US-led attempts to bring it to book over allegations of gross and systematic human rights violations in the Xinxiang province, and towards a more engaging, constructive and forward-looking approach, led by a new human rights team at the Permanent Mission of China. This has been extremely successful, and has seen China develop stronger and more cordial relations with Latin American democracies, with many Western States, as well as with OHCHR. 2023 saw China *inter alia* drop contentious resolutions such as one on ‘colonialism,’ table fewer ‘hostile amendments,’ work with the High Commissioner to help fund more human rights advisors (albeit advisors focused solely on economic, social, and cultural rights), organise a first thematic Council side event (on women’s rights), and secure the adoption, by consensus, of a resolution on inequality.



Volker Türk, High Commissioner for Human Rights with Václav Bálek, President of the Human Rights Council at the 52nd session of the Human Rights Council. 28 February 2023.

UN Photo / Jean Marc Ferré



Volker Türk, United Nations, High Commissioner of the Human Rights during the 54th session of the Human Rights Council.

11 september 2023. UN Photo / Jean Marc Ferré

On the other hand, 2023 saw important countries of the **Western European and Others Group** (WEOG) continue to adopt positions and pursue strategies that undermined the West's relationship with important developing country blocs, especially the African Group and the OIC.

Regarding the latter, at the 52nd session in March (HRC52), some Western States again called a vote and voted against important resolutions on the human rights situation in the **Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)**. This included item 7 resolutions on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination (three Council members voted against – Czechia, UK, and US), and on Israeli settlements in the OPT (incredibly, considering the importance of this issue as a key barrier to peace in the Middle East, four countries voted against, including – again – Czechia, UK, and US); and one item 2 resolution on the obligation to ensure accountability and justice for human rights violations in the OPT (of Western States, only the US voted against).

To their credit, other Western States, notably Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, and Luxembourg, voted in favour of all three texts. However, broadly speaking, the issue of human rights in the OPT continues to be an open sore in terms of the West's relations with members of the OIC, including more 'moderate' members, and indeed, with large parts of the Global South. Moreover, the failure of some Western States to engage seriously on the matter of decades of serious human rights abuses in the OPT significantly undermines their ability to mediate between Israel and the Palestinians/OIC, a point placed in stark relief recently, following Hamas' terrorist attacks against Israel, and Israel's subsequent invasion of Gaza. It will be crucial in 2024 for trusted partners in the West, such as those that voted in favour of resolutions on the OPT this year, as well as countries such as Norway, to engage with the Palestinian delegation and take steps to ensure that the Council addresses the situation of human rights in the OPT on its merits. That should include, as a key

first step, completing the movement of relevant resolutions from item 7 to item 2, where they should then be given a 'fair hearing' – including by the UK and the US.

The second issue that served to drive a wedge between the West and the OIC, including 'moderate' OIC members, in 2023, was the former's response to the spate of **'Quran burnings'** in northern Europe, especially in Sweden. This is unquestionably a complex issue from the perspective of international human rights law, involving differing interpretations of the threshold between legitimate free expression on the one hand, and incitement to religious discrimination, hatred, and violence on the other. Western allegations of hypocrisy against some OIC members that routinely fail to protect the rights of religious minorities in their countries are also justified. Even so, the strategy of Sweden, the EU delegation, the US, and others to avoid debate and instead try to divide the OIC, and the failure of the EU as a whole to speak out against the 'Quran burnings,' served to further inflame Muslim opinion, in Europe and around the world.

As a result, on 11 July, during the Council's 53rd session, the OIC called an urgent debate to 'discuss the alarming rise in premeditated and public acts of religious hatred as manifested by recurrent desecration of the Holy Quran in some European and other countries.' Following the debate, Pakistan, on behalf of the OIC, tabled a draft resolution on countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence. Despite Western efforts to push back against the return of this 'defamation of religions' approach, the OIC comfortably won the vote on the draft, which was adopted by 28 in favour, 12 against, and 7 abstentions.

Turning to Western relations with the **African Group**, again, two issues in particular served to undermine ties in 2023: a UK-led special session on the human rights situation in Sudan; and – more importantly – the baffling decision, on the part of some Western States, to continue to call a vote on the Africa Group's resolutions on combatting racism.

Regarding the former, on 11 May the Council held a 36th special session on **‘the human rights impact of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan.’** The session was requested via an official letter signed by the Permanent Representative of the UK, on behalf of the UK, the US, Norway, and Germany. While the terrible human rights consequences of the ongoing civil conflict in Sudan clearly merit attention by the Council, the UK failed to secure any African support for the convening of the special session, and in the vote on the outcome resolution at the end of the session all African States either voted against (including Gambia) or abstained (including Malawi).

Regarding **racism**, before and during HRC54, the African Group, under South Africa's leadership, went to great lengths to amend the text of its annual resolution on ‘From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intoler-

ance,’ to try to secure consensus. This resolution is – understandably – of immense importance to the countries of the African Group, yet the sad reality is that of the 13 resolutions on the subject tabled by the African Group since 2006, only four had been adopted by consensus (in 2009, 2010, 2017, and 2019). On nine occasions a Western State (usually the US) had called a vote, and in most years when a vote was called, a significant majority of Western members of the Council, plus EU member States from the Eastern European Group, voted against.

The reason for Western opposition to Africa's resolutions on racism is centred on spurious Israeli claims that the main UN framework for combatting racial discrimination, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), is somehow linked with anti-Semitism (in reality, the DDPA is designed *inter alia* to fight anti-Semitism and all forms of racial discrimination and hatred). Notwithstanding the unsubstan-



tiated nature of such claims, ahead of and during HRC54 South Africa went to great lengths to amend the draft text to respond to Israeli/Western concerns. Indeed, for a while it looked as though those efforts would pay dividends. Consensus looked possible until the 7 October terrorist attacks by Hamas against Israel, after which Western and Eastern European Group (EU) members fell back on their long-standing support for Israel's position on the DDPA. The resolution was ultimately adopted with 33 votes in favour, 7 abstentions, and 7 against (all WEOG and EEG States, plus Nepal). This caused a great deal of anger and ill-feeling on the part of members of the African Group.

Emerging thematic human rights concerns

Notwithstanding the increasing polarisation at the Council, the body continued to be 'ahead of the curve' in 2023 in addressing new and emerging human rights concerns, such as digital technology and human rights, the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, democracy, and inequality (all relevant Council resolutions adopted by consensus).

Regarding the latter, the Council's last session of the year saw the issue of **inequality** rise to the top of the body's agenda. At the start of the session, in his opening address, the High Commissioner for Human Rights made inequality his primary thematic focus, calling on the UN human rights system to play a far more important role in confronting one of the key challenges of our time. Then, during the session, China presented a resolution on 'Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities,' which *inter alia* calls for a scaling-up of general budget-funded posts at OHCHR to work on economic and social rights/inequality. The eventual adoption of the resolution by consensus is also a positive development, showing China's willingness to be flexible in light of Western

concerns about the drawing of too close a link between human rights and development, and a willingness on the part of States that usually vote against China-led texts to judge the resolution and the issue on its merits.

One thematic area of continued disagreement, however, was the Council's work on '**societal issues,**' especially issues touching upon 'gender.' For example, June sessions of the Council traditionally see a large number of resolutions focused on issues of gender, and women's and girl's rights. Over recent years, those texts have increasingly attracted hostile amendments from socially conservative States, especially Russia and members of the OIC. The Council's 53rd session was no different. Two resolutions in particular were the focus of attention during the session: a Canada-led text on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in criminal justice detention, and a draft resolution on child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage. The latter text was presented by a cross-regional core group made up of the Netherlands, Argentina, Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

Three amendments were introduced to the Canada-led text on violence against women and girls, one by the Russian Federation, one by Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and one by Egypt. The Russian amendment sought to remove 'disputed' terms such as 'comprehensive sexuality education,' 'gender-responsive' and 'the right to sexual and reproductive health.' The Iraq-Saudi Arabia amendment likewise sought to delete what they consider to be 'controversial' or 'disputed' language, such as 'reproductive rights' and 'bodily autonomy,' while Egypt's amendment rejected the inclusion of language on 'comprehensive sexuality education' arguing that this 'highly controversial language' would risk making children 'sexualized' and make it harder to 'maintain stable families.'

Egypt's amendment also rejected the term 'safe abortion.' All three amendments were called to a vote, and all were rejected.

In the end, the unamended resolution was adopted by consensus, although China disassociated itself from consensus, and Pakistan disassociated itself from the paragraphs referring to SRHR and bodily autonomy.

Six amendments were tabled to the draft resolution on child, early and forced marriage:

- One, presented by Nigeria and Saudi Arabia seeking to add 'with appropriate direction from their parents or legal guardians, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern,' when referring to the provision of information on sexual and reproductive health to adolescent girls and boys and young women and men. The amendment was rejected by vote.

- One, presented by Iraq seeking to eliminate language on 'bodily integrity, autonomy and agency of women and girls,' 'reproductive rights,' 'bodily integrity and autonomy' (to be replaced with 'personal integrity and autonomy'). The amendment was rejected by vote.
- Two, introduced by Egypt, one seeking to include additional language after 'domestic violence and intimate partner violence' to clarify that this is only relevant 'where [they are] addressed separately in different legal systems' (the amendment was rejected by vote), and one with language differentiating the rights of women to have control over their sexuality and SRHR from the rights of girls (the amendment was also rejected by vote).
- Two, introduced by Russia, one of which was rejected by vote, and one which was eventually withdrawn.

In the end, the unamended resolution was adopted by consensus.



A Permanent Representative of Iraq at a biennial high-level panel on the death penalty.

28 february 2023. UN Photo / Jean Marc Ferré

Situations of violations

In 2023, the Council continued to take robust action on situations of serious human rights violations in countries including Afghanistan, Belarus, Burundi, DPRK, Eritrea, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Syria, Sudan, and Russia (both in the context of its domestic human rights situation and its war against Ukraine). Regarding the latter two, for example, at its 54th session the Council renewed the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Russia and created an Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan.

The resolution on human rights in the **Russian Federation** was adopted with 18 votes in favour, 22 abstentions, and 7 votes against. Although this represents a slight decrease in support compared to the previous resolution (adopted with 17 votes in favour, 24 abstentions, and 6 against), it nonetheless represents an important statement of intent to continue to hold Russia – a powerful State and permanent member of the Security Council – to account. This sense was subsequently reinforced in October when Russia was comprehensively defeated in its attempt to win election to the Council following its suspension last year.

The resolution on ‘Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the **Sudan**’ was adopted with 19 votes in favour, 12 abstentions, and 16 against. With the text, the Council decided to establish a fact-finding mission to avoid the growing sense of impunity amongst military and political leaders in the country. The text is significant in that it builds on resolution S-36/1 adopted at the conclusion of the special session on Sudan in May 2023, at which time the main sponsors, led by the UK, did not have the support to create an accountability mechanism.

Notwithstanding these important steps, as a general rule it became more difficult in 2023 for the main sponsors of country-specific resolutions under items 2 and 4 (usually Western States) to win votes and secure the adoption of the texts. This was seen in the context of the close votes on Sudan (at both the special session and the 54th regular session) and the EU's decision not to table a resolution (also at HRC54) extending the mandate of the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on **Ethiopia** (established in December 2021 and renewed in October 2023) for a further year.

Technical assistance and capacity-building

In a positive development during 2023, there was an increased focus during the year on seeking to improve countries' human rights situations through dialogue, cooperation, technical assistance, and capacity-building (e.g., a resolution on technical assistance to Colombia, adopted at HRC53).

To take one session as an example, HRC54 saw the adoption of no fewer than seven country-specific (or – in an important first for the Council – region-specific) resolutions under item 10. These were focused on Cambodia, Yemen, Honduras, Central African Republic, Somalia, the Caribbean, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Three of these were tabled at the initiative of the country/region concerned (the Caribbean, Honduras, and Somalia), and – showing the willingness of States to innovate – two broke important new ground. The text focused on Honduras is a rare hybrid text, aiming to strengthen the enjoyment of human rights of persons deprived of liberty in the penitentiary system in the country, while the text on the Caribbean calls for the establishment of a regional office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for the Caribbean Community.





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

Members of the Human Rights Council hold the main responsibility for pursuing and fulfilling the body's important mandate and thereby 'promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all' (GA resolution 60/251).

When establishing the Council, the UN General Assembly (GA) decided that it would consist of 47 member States, elected by a majority of its members. 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 fully cooperate 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 aims to promote transparency around the degree to which the Council and its members are delivering on this 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.





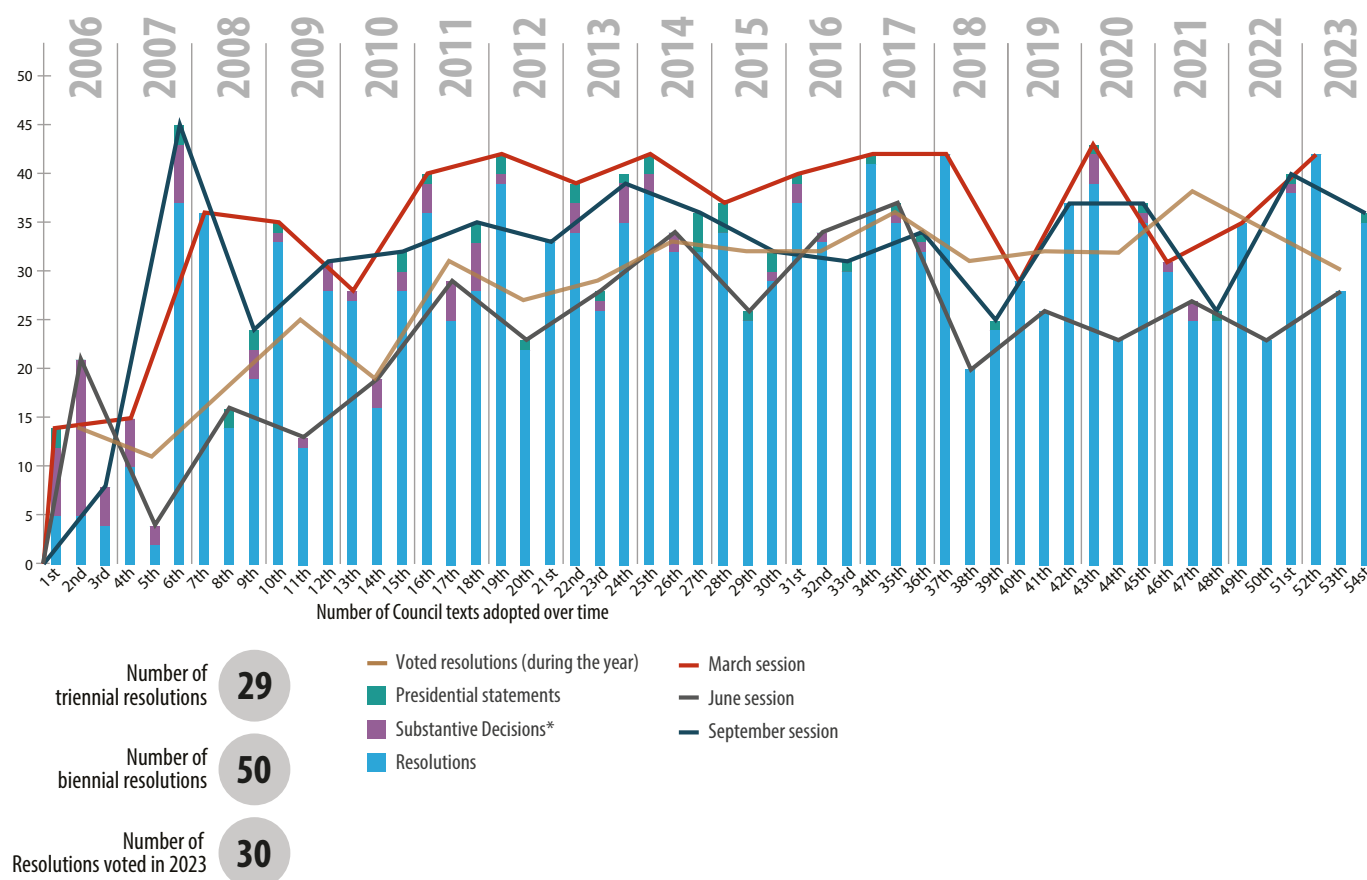
PART I

2023

**THE WORK, OUTPUT, AND
PERFORMANCE OF THE COUNCIL
AND ITS MECHANISMS**

THE COUNCIL'S FOCUS AND OUTPUT: RESOLUTIONS AND MECHANISMS

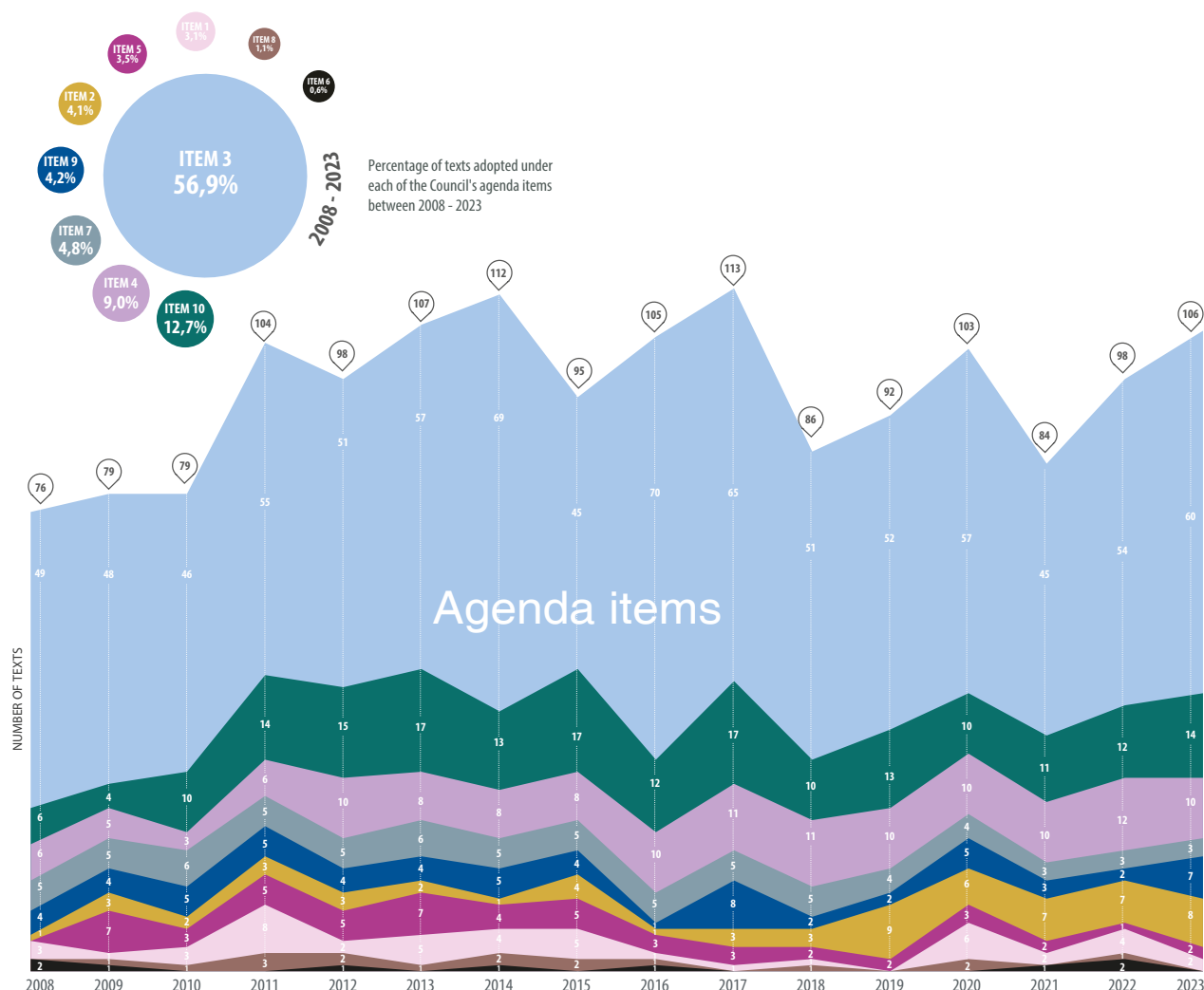
Number of Council texts adopted over time



Data source: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights ('OHCHR') website / URG Resolutions Portal.

- The overall number of texts adopted in the calendar year (106) was the highest since 2017, indicating a setback for efforts to enhance the Council's efficiency.
- In 2023, the total number (30) and proportion (28%) of voted texts were the lowest since 2013, highlighting a growing trend of texts being adopted by consensus. However, significant disparities among states on crucial human rights issues and situations persisted.

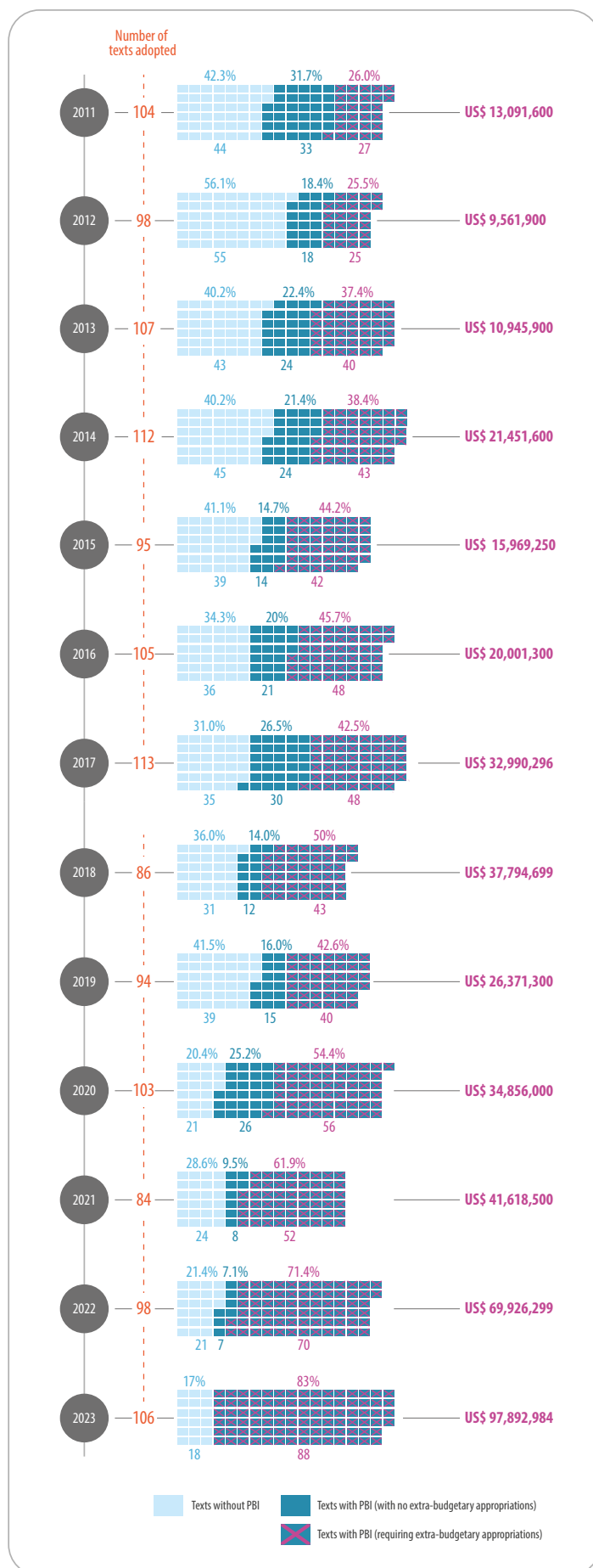
The focus of the Council's texts by agenda item (2008-2023)



Data Source: Council texts (resolutions, decisions and presidential statements) adopted between 2008-2023, available on the OHCHR extranet and via the URG Resolutions Portal.

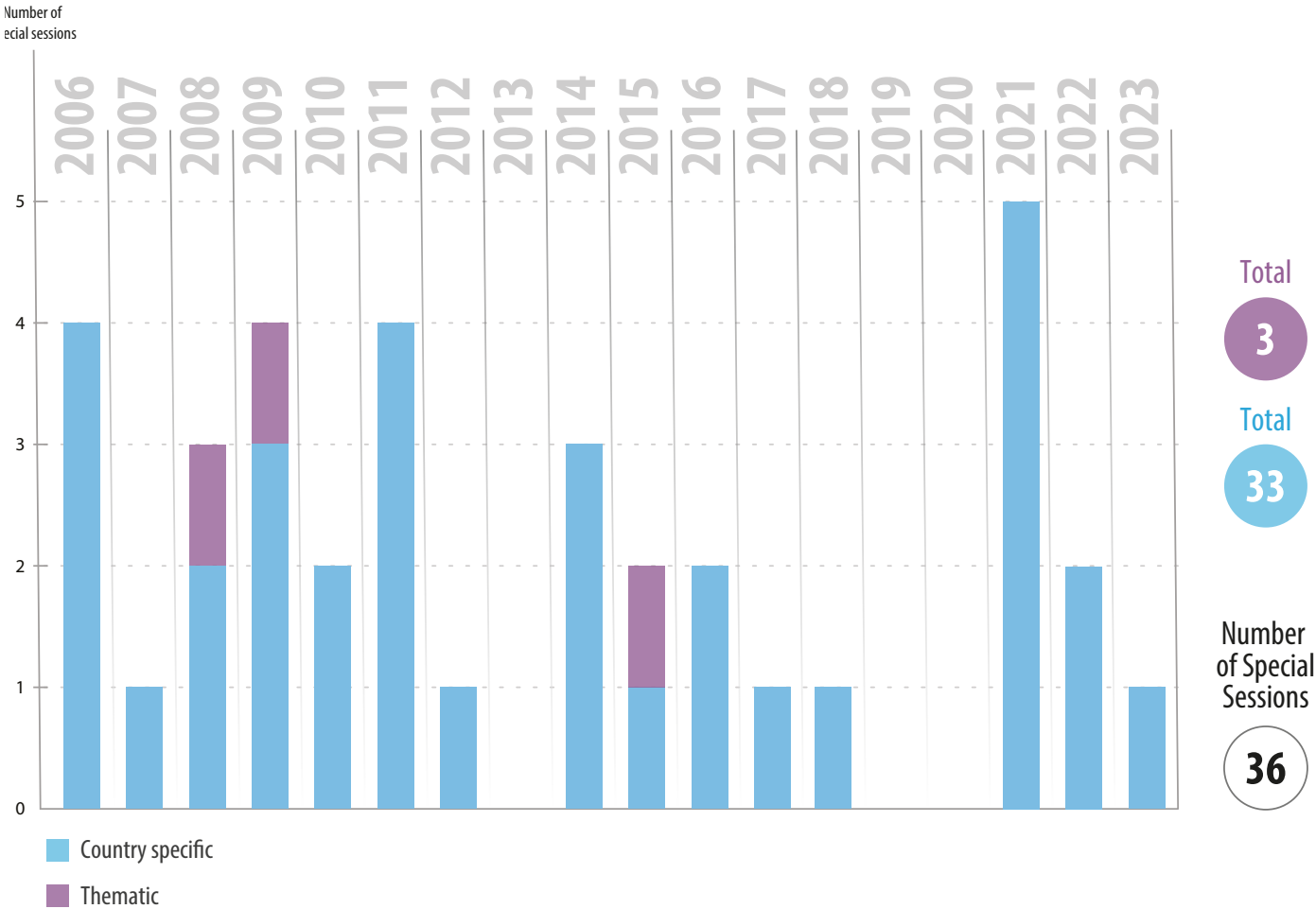
- Almost 57% of all texts adopted by the Council in 2023 were thematic initiatives adopted under agenda item 3, titled 'Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to development.'
- The number of item 4 resolutions has returned to usual levels since 2016, with 10 resolutions per year. This follows 2022, which saw a slight increase with 12 adopted texts. Country-specific texts under this agenda item have focused on the human rights situations in Belarus, Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea (discontinued in 2018), Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Russian Federation (since 2022), South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic (usually more than one text per year), and Venezuela (since 2019).
- The number of resolutions adopted under agenda item 7, 'Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories,' has remained steady since 2021, with 3 resolutions per year. One text on the Occupied Palestinian Territories was, for the fourth consecutive year, adopted under item 2.

Financial implications of Council resolutions (2012- 2023)

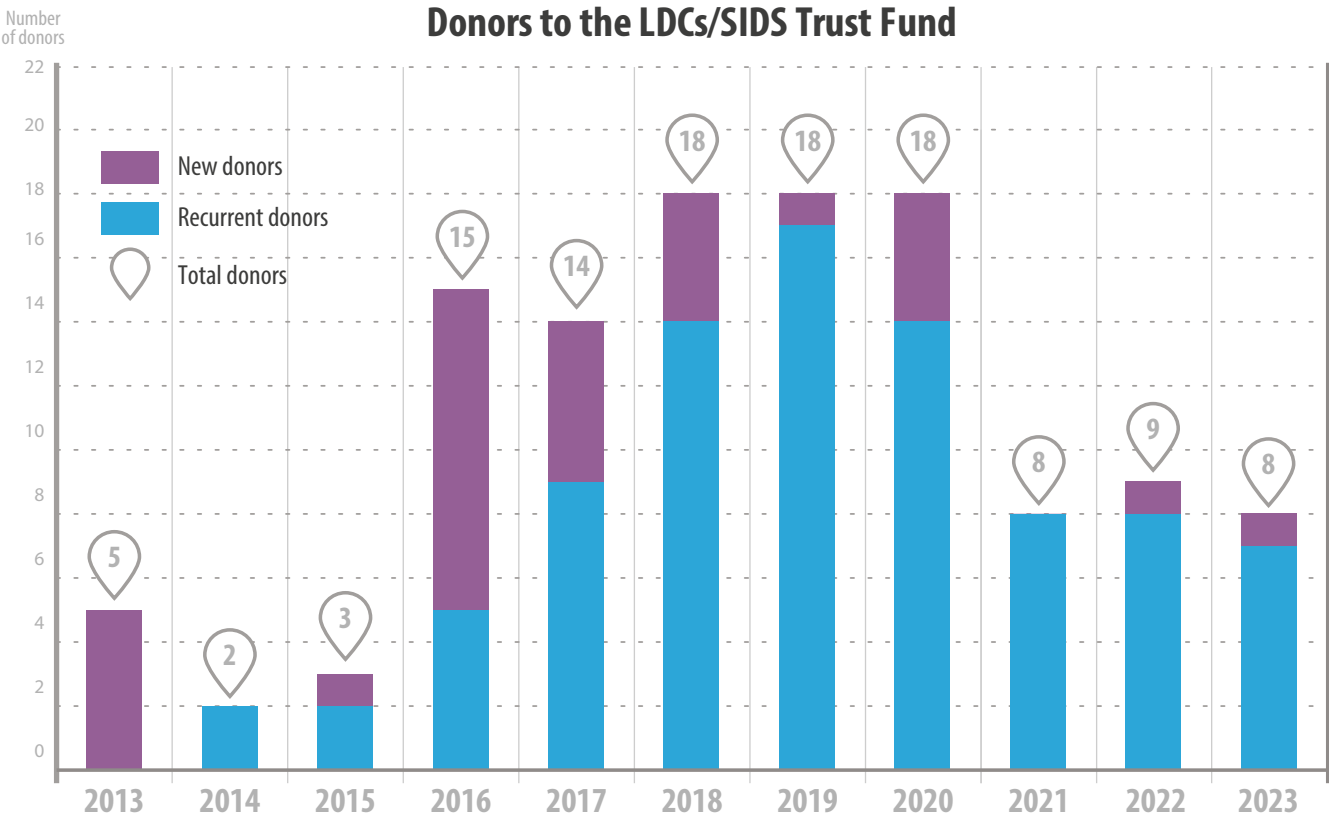


Data Source: Programme Budget Implications (PBIs) arising from each resolution (2012-2023) available on the OHCHR extranet and via the URG Resolutions Portal.

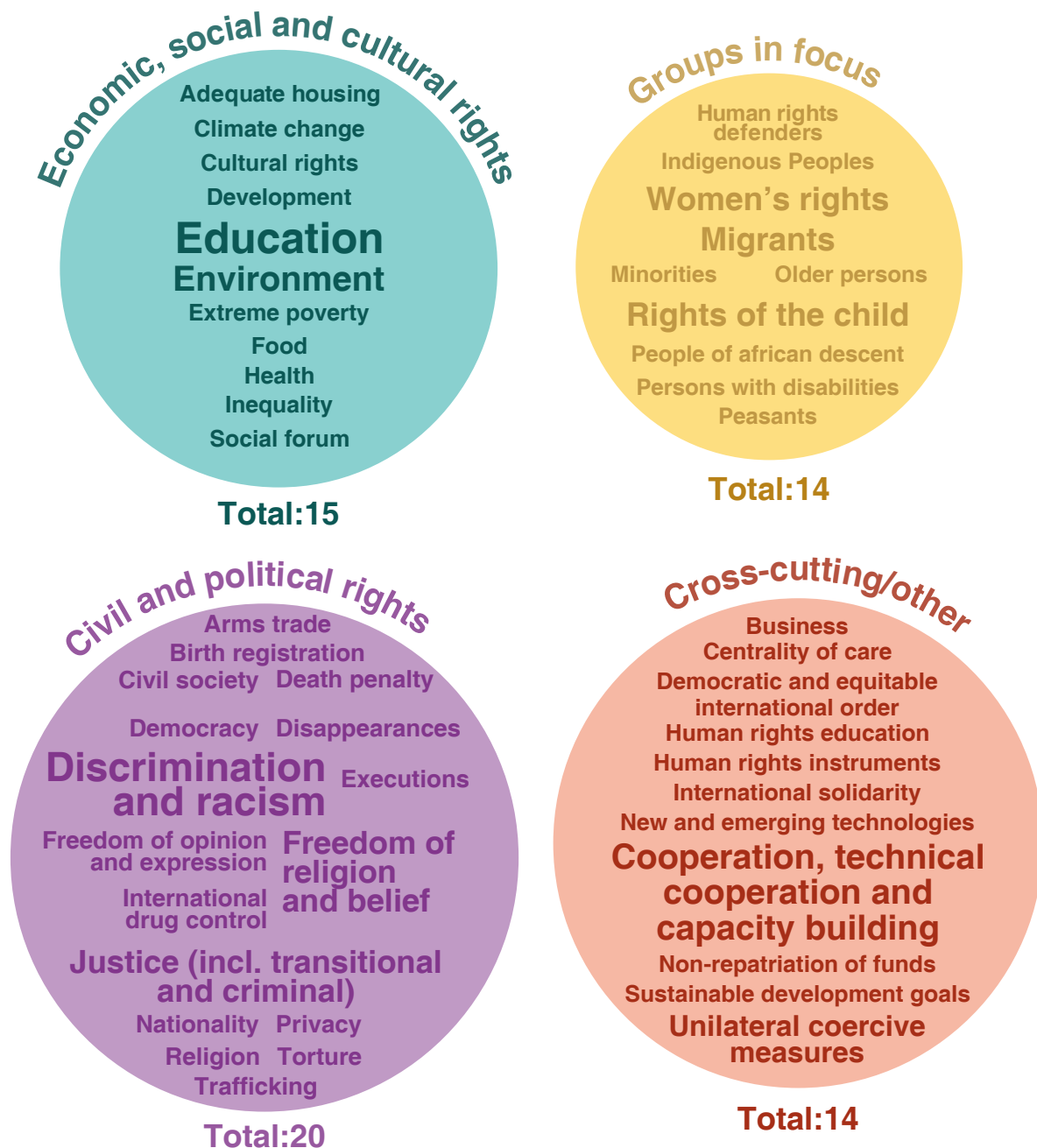
Evolution of Council Special Sessions since 2006



Donors of the Voluntary Trust Fund to support the participation of LDCs and SIDS in the Council 2023



Top themes in 2023: focus of thematic resolutions

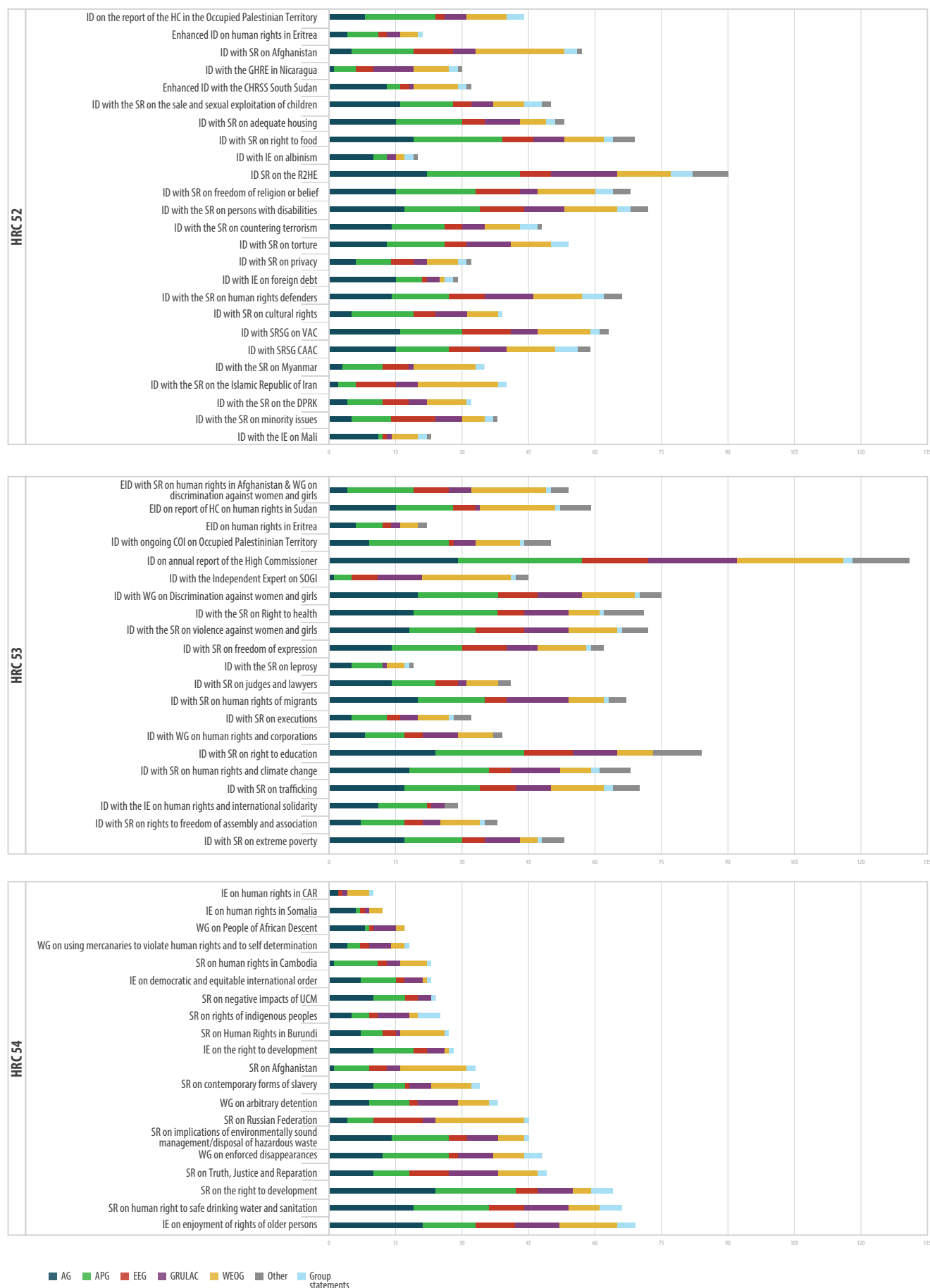


Note: The size of each bubble and word/phrase within the bubble relates to the number of resolutions adopted with that focus/theme in 2023.

Data source: Council resolutions available on the OHCHR extranet and via the URG Resolutions Portal.

- In 2023, human rights issues related to discrimination and racism emerged as a significant concern. Two of these texts address all forms of discrimination and intolerance, two specifically target racial discrimination, and one is dedicated to discrimination based on religion or belief. Additionally, texts focusing on particular groups, such as women's rights and persons affected by leprosy (Hansen's disease), also address the issue of discrimination.
- Concerning groups in focus, the Council resolutions in 2023 predominantly centred on women's and girls' rights (three resolutions) and children's rights (three resolutions). Following closely were resolutions on the rights of migrants, totalling two resolutions.

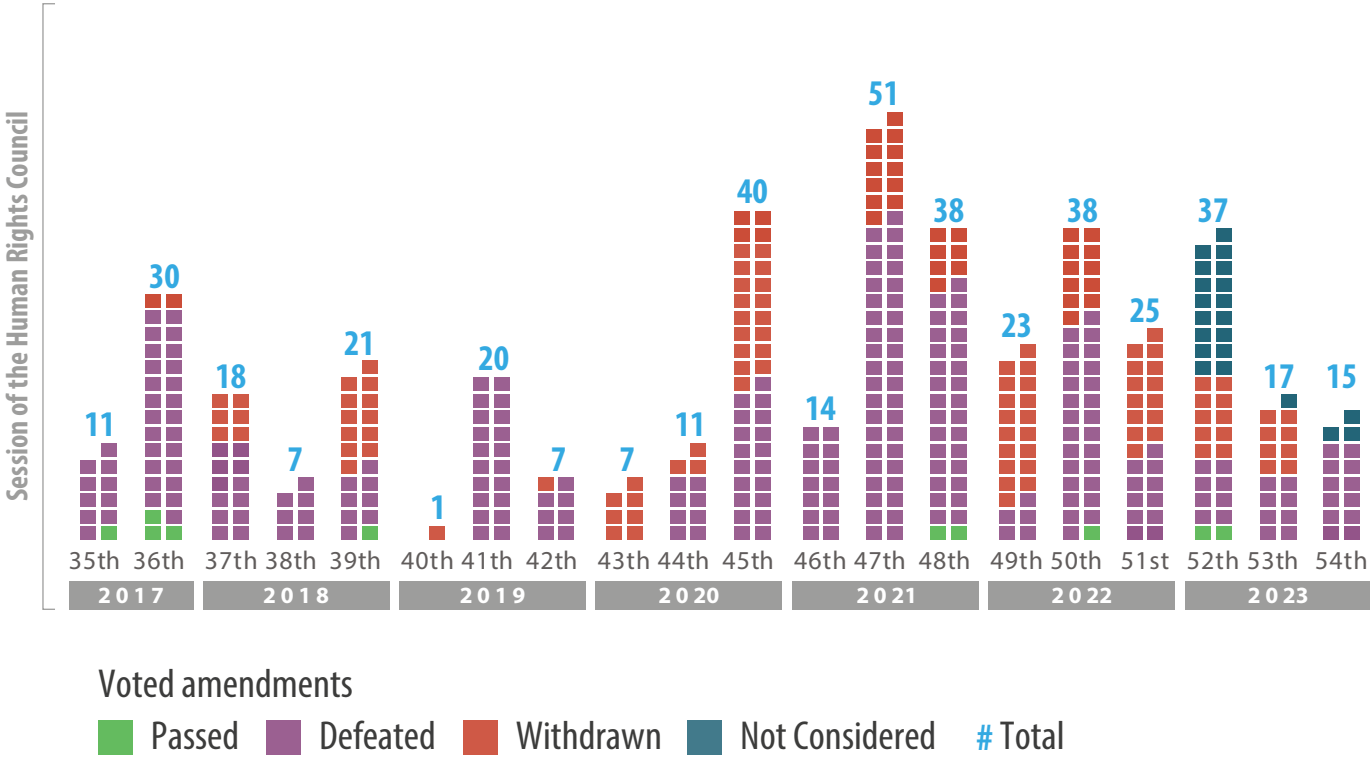
State participation in Interactive Dialogues of the Special Procedures in 2023



Data source: OHCHR extranet.

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

Evolution of amendments to Council resolutions

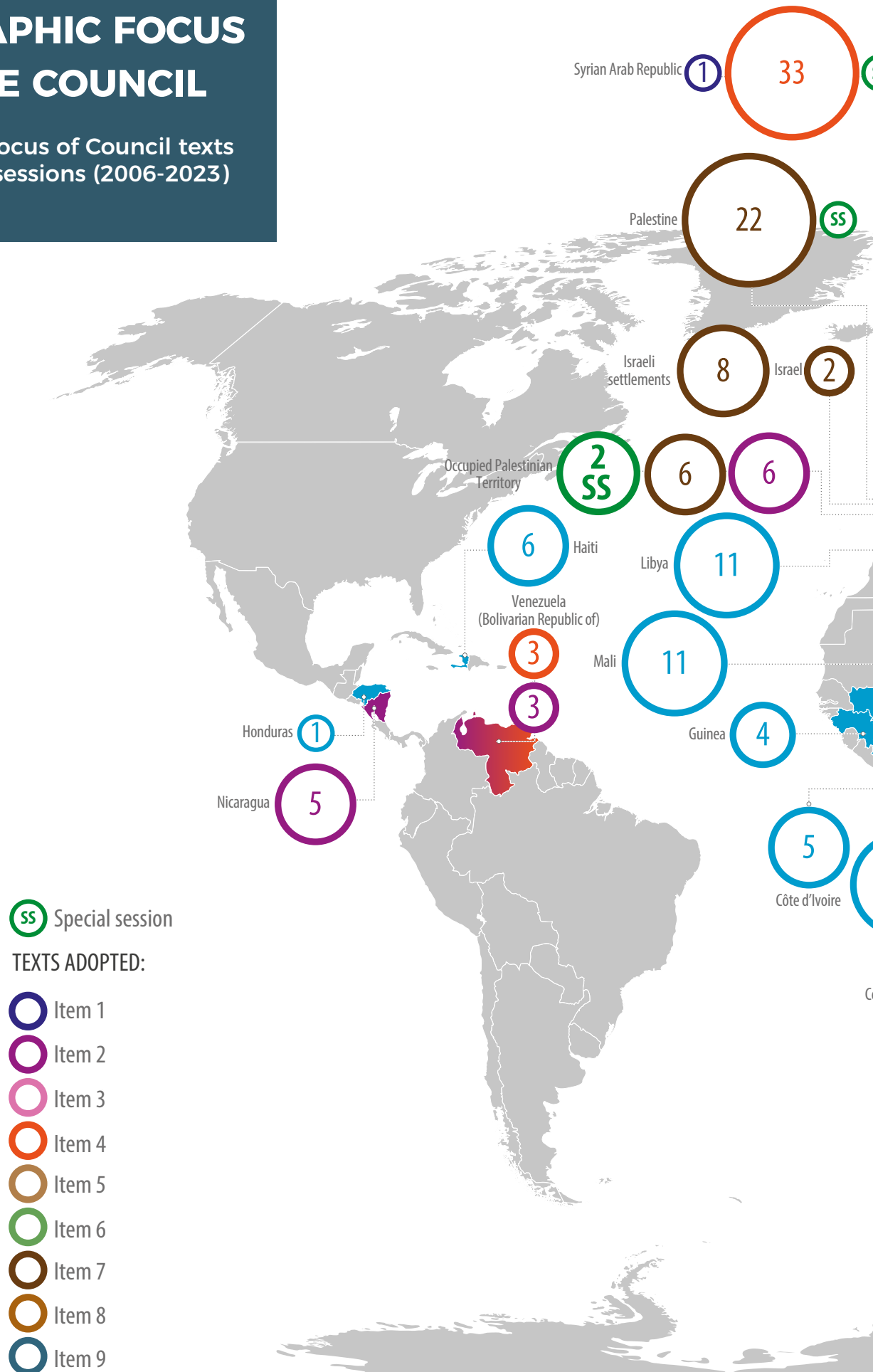


Data source: OHCHR extranet.

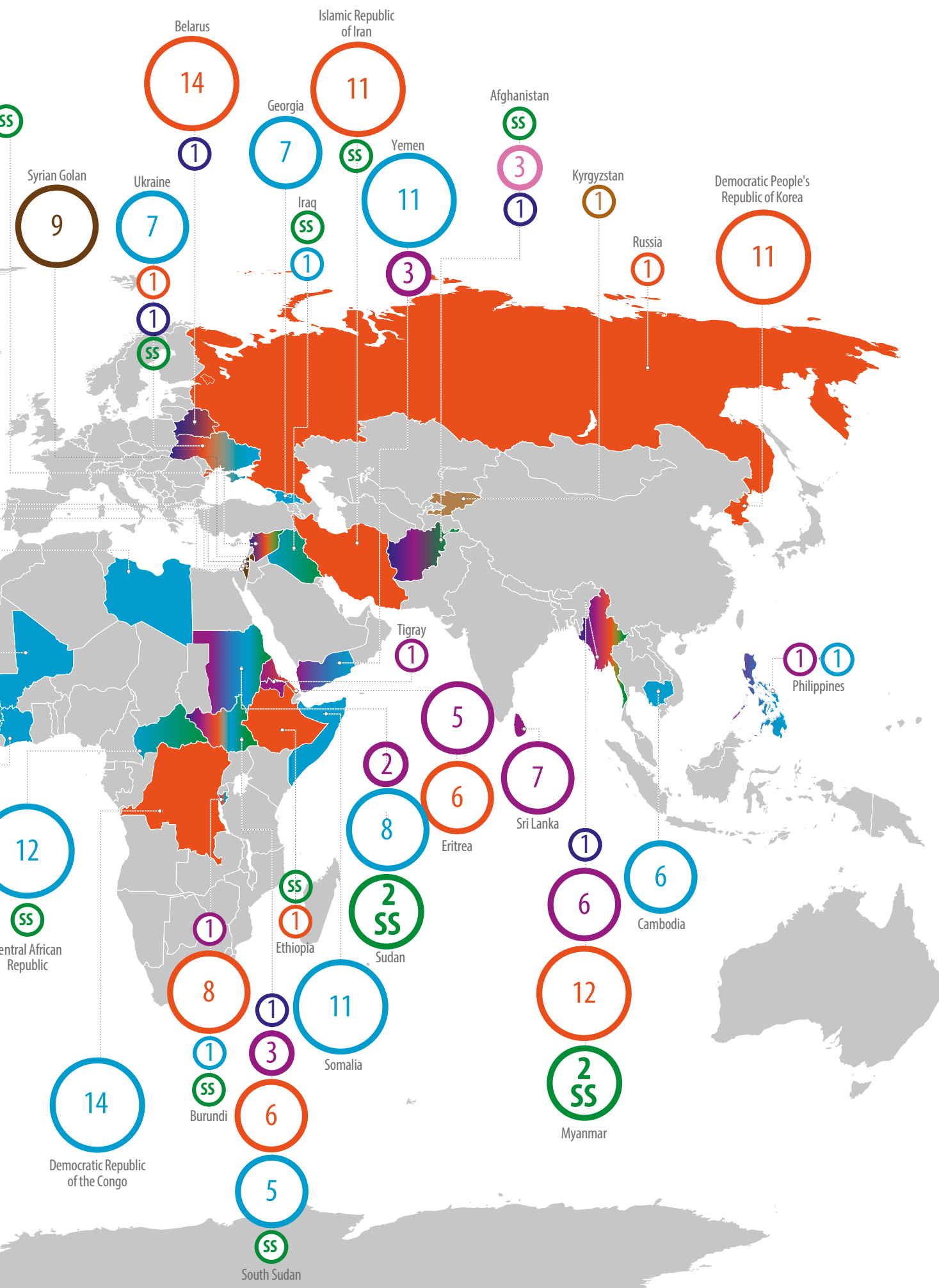
Note: For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS OF THE COUNCIL

Geographic focus of Council texts
and special sessions (2006-2023)

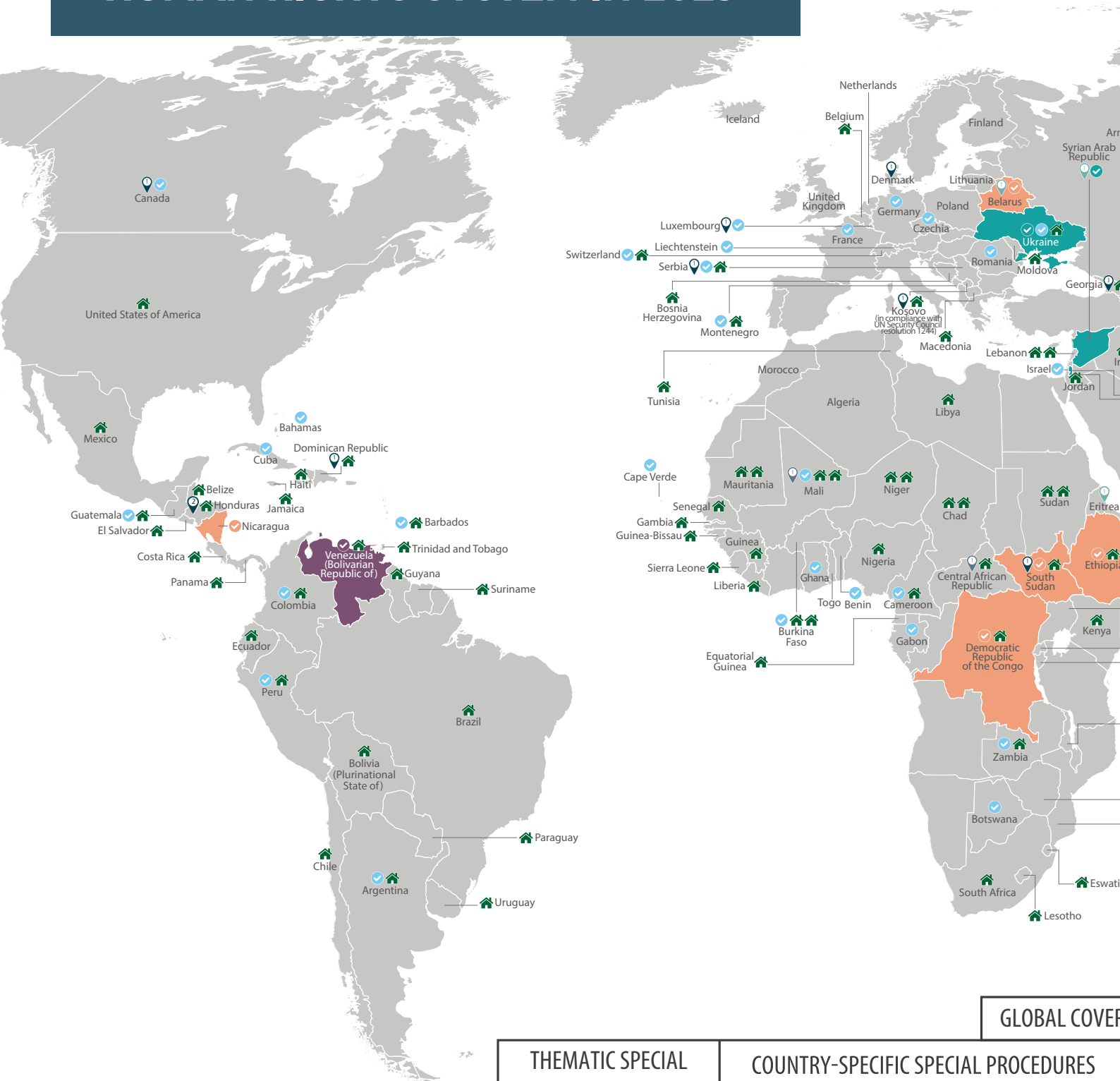


Data source: Council texts (resolutions, decisions, or presidential statements) 2006-2023, available on the OHCHR extranet and via the URG Resolutions Portal.



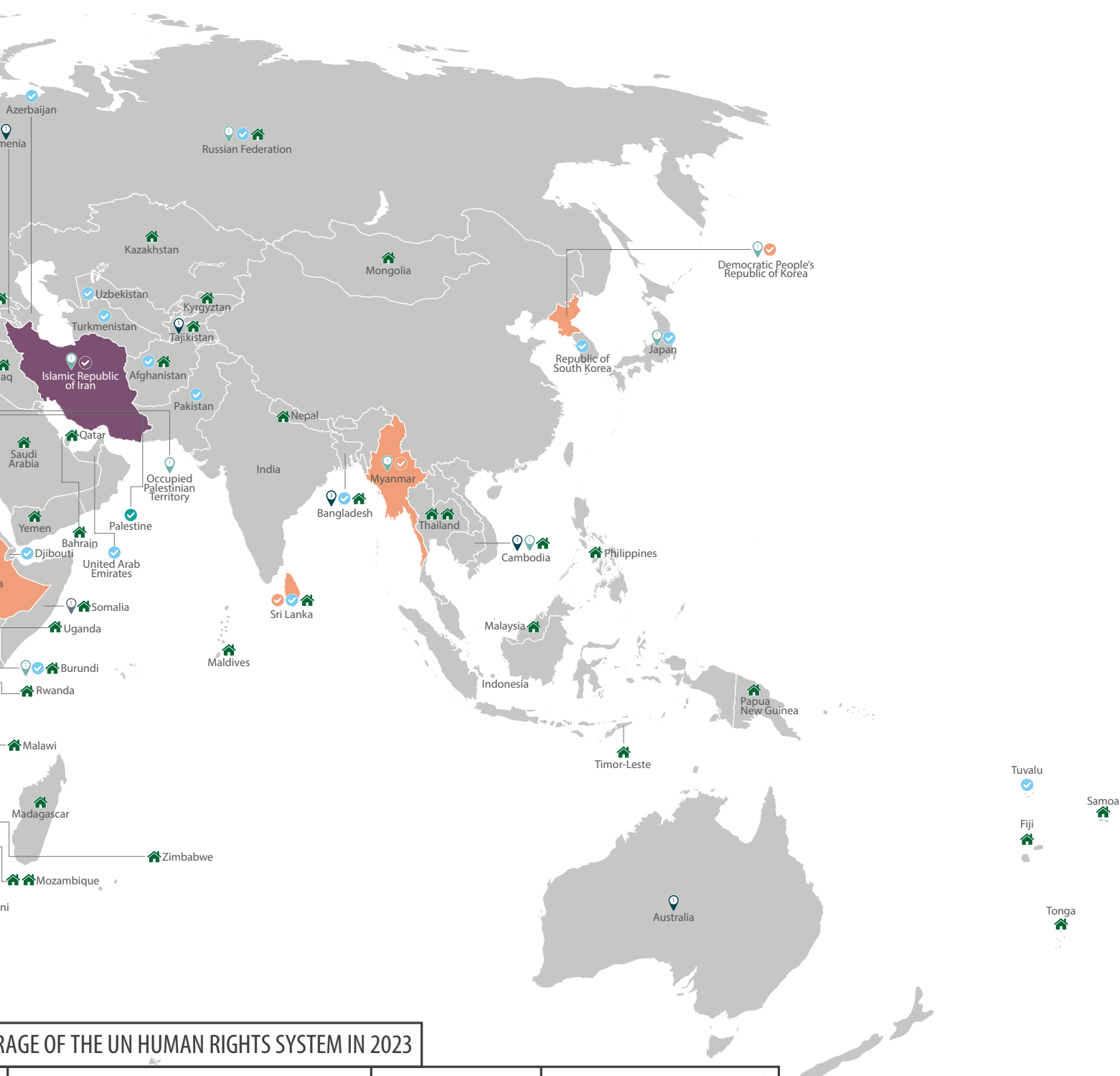
Note: For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

GLOBAL COVERAGE OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM IN 2023



GLOBAL COVERAGE	
THEMATIC SPECIAL PROCEDURES	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SPECIAL PROCEDURES
<div>1</div> Number of visits	<div>1</div> Special Rapporteur <div>1</div> Independent Expert Number of visits

Data source: Council texts (resolutions, decisions, or presidential statements) 2006-2023, available on the OHCHR extranet and via the URG Resolutions Portal.



COVERAGE OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM IN 2023

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIONS			UPR	OHCHR PRESENCE
Commissions of Inquiry	Fact-Finding Mission	Other	UPR review completed 2023	OHCHR field presence during 2023

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





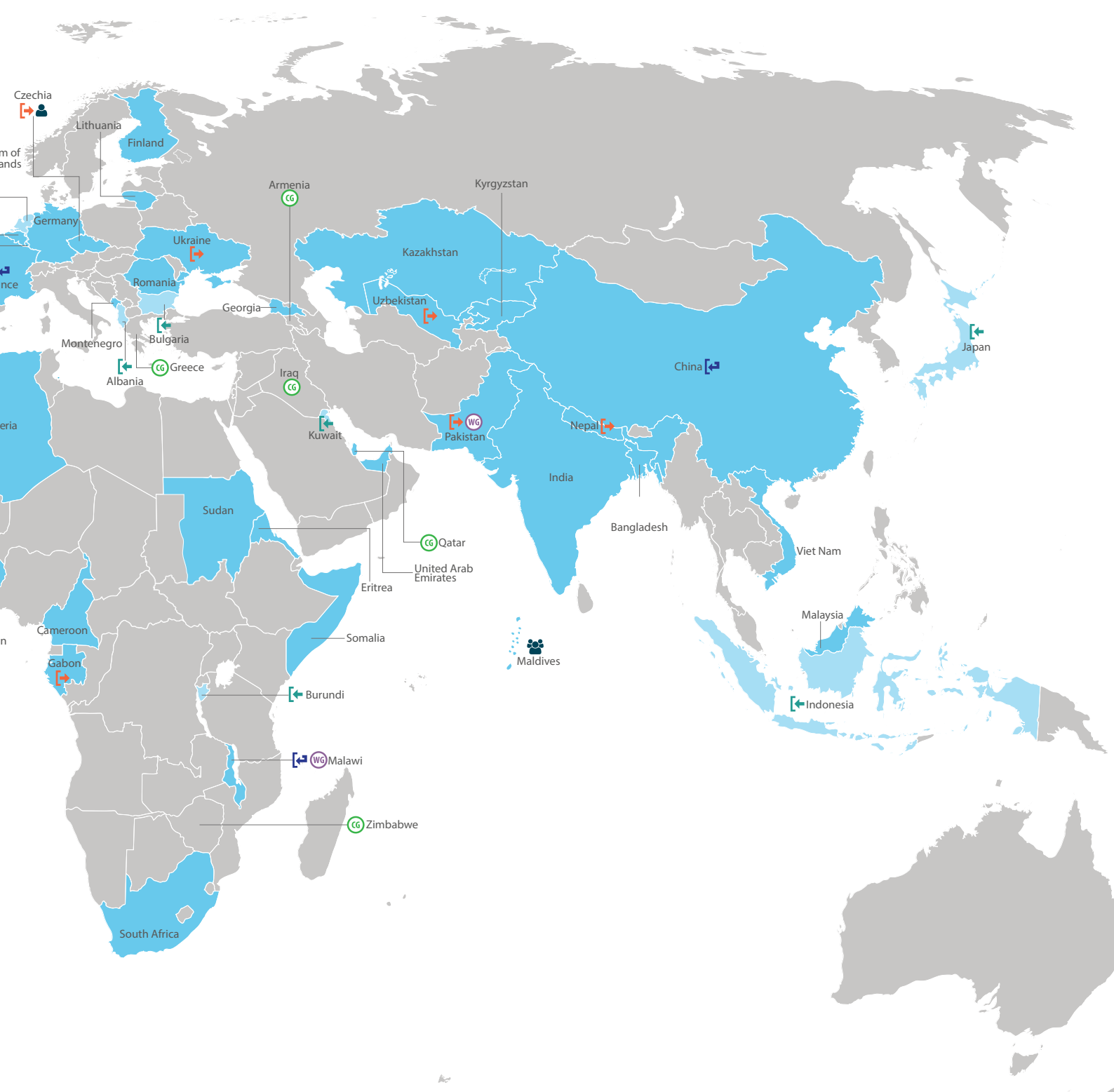
PART II

2023

**COUNCIL MEMBER STATES:
ENGAGEMENT, PRINCIPAL
SPONSORSHIP, COOPERATION**

MEMBERSHIP OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL IN 2023





Data source: OHCHR website.

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




COOPERATION WITH THE UN, ITS REPRESENTATIVES, AND MECHANISMS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Secretary-General's report

On 21 August 2023, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris, presented the fortieth annual report pursuant to Council resolution 12/2) on: 'Cooperation with the UN, its representatives, and mechanisms in the field of human rights.' The report contains information on allegations of intimidation and reprisals during the reporting period of 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023, including follow-up to cases included in previous reports.


Through resolution 12/2, the Council expressed concern about ongoing reports of intimidation and reprisals against individuals and groups cooperating or having cooperated with the United Nations (UN), its representatives, and human rights mechanisms. The Council strongly condemned such acts by both governments and non-state actors.

The 2023 report details various forms of reprisals and intimidation aimed at discouraging participation or cooperation with a range of UN entities, both at Headquarters and in the field, throughout the reporting period. The report recalls that Council resolution 48/17 welcomed good practices by Member States to prevent and address intimidation and reprisals, including legislative frameworks safeguarding the right to access, communicate, and cooperate with international bodies. The report consequently offers a compilation of these good practices, encompassing legal and policy frameworks at the national level, efforts to secure safe online cooperation with the UN, and measures to protect and support those at risk or having suffered intimidation and reprisals for their collaboration with the United Nations.



An analysis of elements of good practices and lessons learned is also provided in the report. The report explains that, over the past five years, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights has led the UN response to reprisals, collecting good practices and lessons in collaboration with Member States, UN entities, and cooperating individuals and groups. These practices adhere to principles such as “do no harm” and a victim and survivor-oriented approach, including confidentiality, privacy, informed consent, risk mitigation, and a gender and youth perspective with an intersectional approach.

The report underscores existing good practices, emphasising prevention through a zero-tolerance approach to reprisals and clear communication from UN leadership. It also highlights awareness-raising efforts among UN staff, Member States, and relevant civil society entities. Effective protocols, some confidential, are in place, featuring clear responsibilities, a step-by-step process for documenting or verifying allegations, and a response based on a predictable toolbox.



Additionally, as with each annual report on reprisals, the report summarises and provides information on reported allegations of intimidation and reprisals in different UN member States. In 2023 the Secretary-General presents information on cases in the following countries:

Afghanistan	Israel
Algeria	Libya
Andorra	Maldives
Bahrain	Mali
Bangladesh	Mexico
Belarus	Myanmar
Burundi	Nicaragua
Cameroon	Pakistan
China	Philippines
Colombia	Qatar
Cuba	Russian Federation
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Saudi Arabia
Djibouti	South Sudan
Egypt	United Arab Emirates
France	United Republic of Tanzania
Guatemala	Uzbekistan
India	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Indonesia	Viet Nam
Iran	Yemen
Iraq	State of Palestine

Finally, and again in line with previous annual reports, the document summarises responses it has received from States to the allegations made in previous reports. In 2023, the Secretary-General reports having received responses from the following countries:

Andorra
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belarus
Burundi
Cameroon
China
Colombia
Cuba
Djibouti
Egypt
Guatemala
India
Indonesia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Libya
Maldives
Mexico
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Philippines
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Yemen
State of Palestine

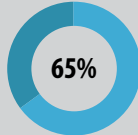
GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION

Latin America and Caribbean Group

Standing invitations issued by



Total visits completed



Average communications response rate



SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Average number of treaties ratified

8/8

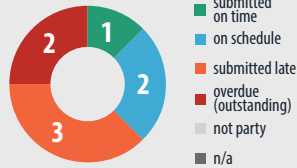
Average lateness of most overdue report

3.5
years

Most overdue report

6
years

Average/overall reporting status



TREATY BODIES

Midterm reports submitted by:

5/8 Member States

Average number of reviews participated in:

74/193 (1st cycle)
134/193 (2nd cycle)
107/193 (3rd cycle)

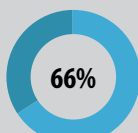
UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

African Group

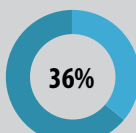
Standing invitations issued by



Total visits completed



Average communications response rate



SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Average number of treaties ratified

7/13

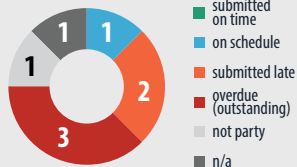
Average lateness of most overdue report

14.7
years

Most overdue report

39
years

Average/overall reporting status



TREATY BODIES

Midterm reports submitted by:

6/13 Member States

Average number of reviews participated in:

36/193 (1st cycle)
62/193 (2nd cycle)
55/193 (3rd cycle)

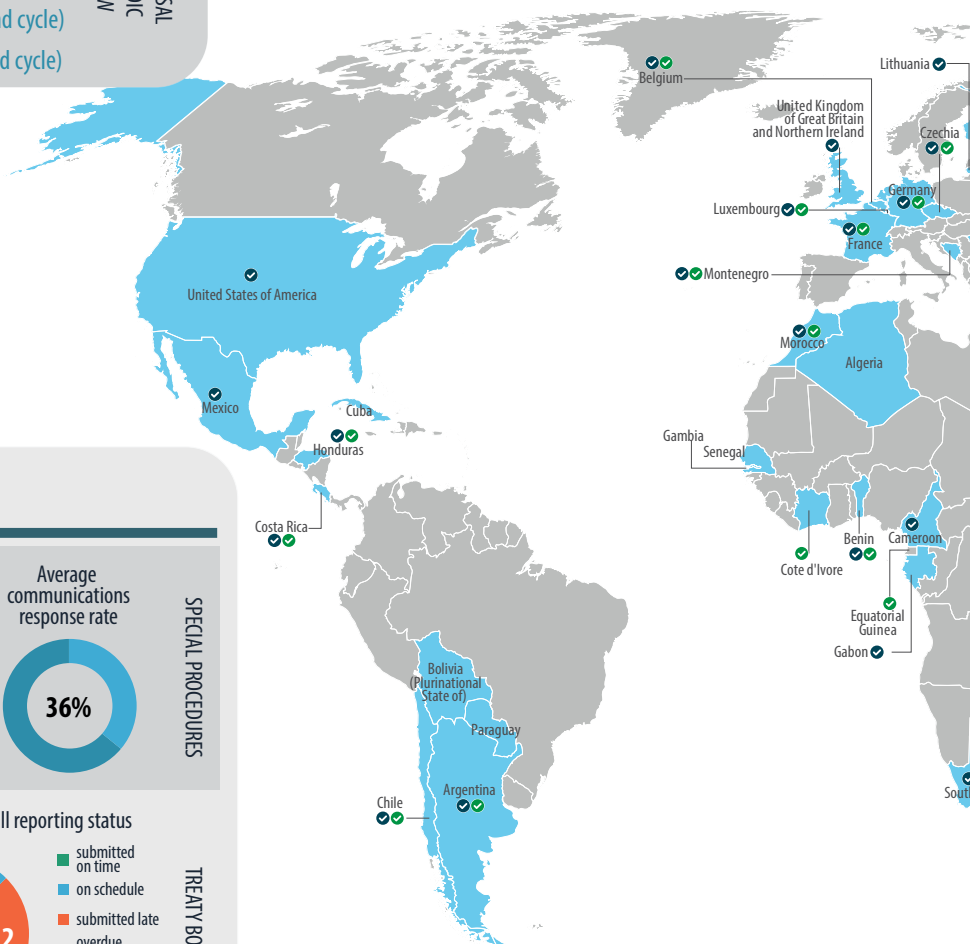
UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW



Standing invitation issued



Treaty body

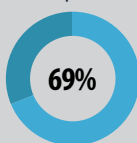


Western Europe and Others Group

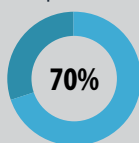
Standing invitations issued by

7/7
Member States

Total visits completed



Average communications response rate



SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Average number of treaties ratified

7/8

Average lateness of most overdue report

1 month

Most overdue report

6 months

Average/overall reporting status



■ submitted on time
■ on schedule
■ submitted late
■ overdue (outstanding)
■ not party
■ n/a

TREATY BODIES

Midterm reports submitted by:

6/7 Member States

Average number of reviews participated in:

131/193 (1st cycle)
160/193 (2nd cycle)
113/193 (3rd cycle)

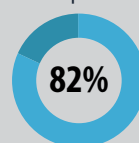
UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

Eastern European Group

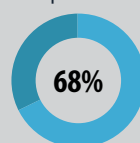
Standing invitations issued by

6/6
Member States

Total visits completed



Average communications response rate



SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Average number of treaties ratified

8/8

Average lateness of most overdue report

4.8 years

Most overdue report

8.5 years

Average/overall reporting status



■ submitted on time
■ on schedule
■ submitted late
■ overdue (outstanding)
■ not party
■ n/a

TREATY BODIES

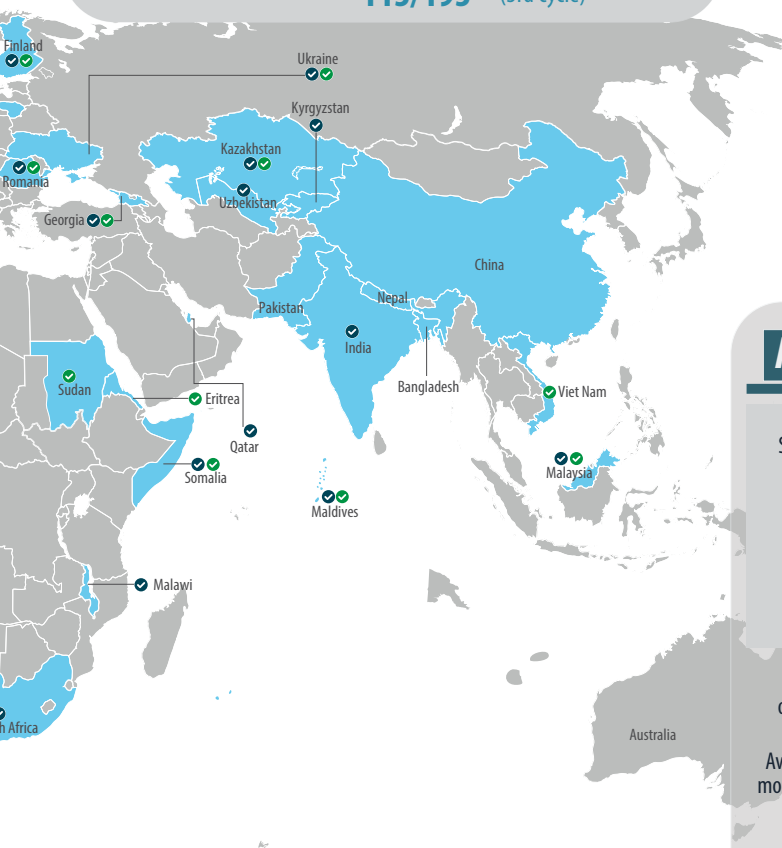
Midterm reports submitted by:

5/6 Member States

Average number of reviews participated in:

38/193 (1st cycle)
92/193 (2nd cycle)
96/193 (3rd cycle)

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

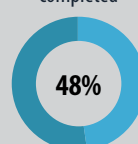


Asia Pacific Group

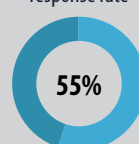
Standing invitations issued by

7/13
Member States

Total visits completed



Average communications response rate



SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Average number of treaties ratified

6/8

Average lateness of most overdue report

9.2 years

Most overdue report

21.5 years

Average/overall reporting status



■ submitted on time
■ on schedule
■ submitted late
■ overdue (outstanding)
■ not party
■ n/a

TREATY BODIES

Midterm reports submitted by:

4/13 Member States

Average number of reviews participated in:

45/193 (1st cycle)
88/193 (2nd cycle)
81/193 (3rd cycle)





















UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

PR midterm report submitted

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

African Group (AG)

Overview of members

		Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2022)	Voluntary contribution to OHCHR 2023 (30 November 2023)	NHRI accreditation status (13 July 2023)	Membership terms to date
Algeria					
Benin				 	
Cameroon					
Côte d'Ivoire				 	
Eritrea					
Gabon					
Gambia					
Malawi					
Morocco					
Senegal					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Sudan					

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



Principal sponsorship

Benin: Question of the death penalty.

Côte d'Ivoire: Implementation of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes in the promotion and protection of human rights.

Gambia: Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; Human rights of older persons

Morocco: World Programme for Human Rights Education; Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; Enforced or involuntary disappearances; Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights; Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen's disease) and their family members; Extreme poverty and human rights; New and emerging digital technologies and human rights; Human rights, democracy and the rule of law; The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

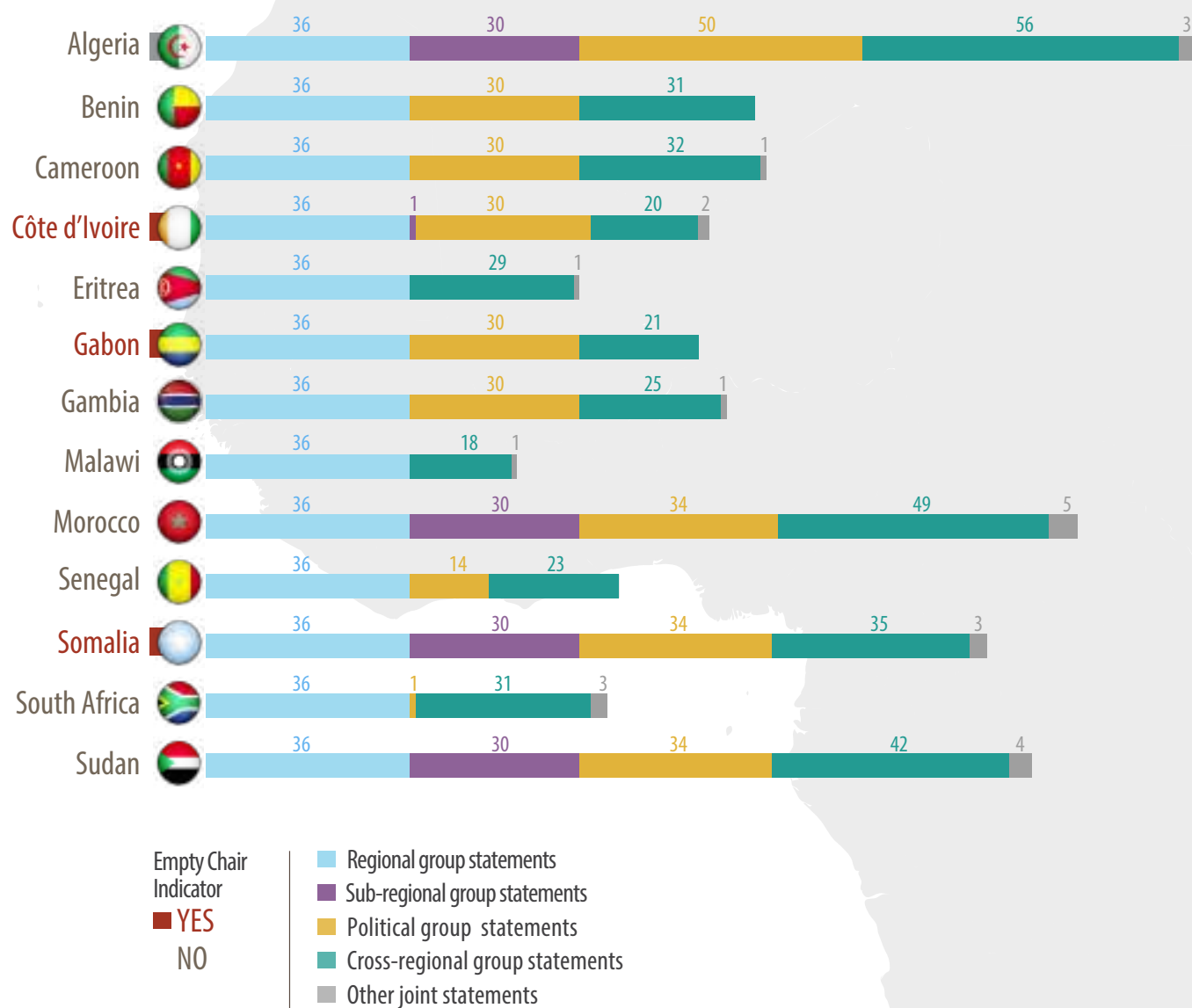
Senegal: World Programme for Human Rights Education; Cooperation with regional human rights organizations.

Somalia: Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

South Africa: Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

African Group: Notwithstanding such individual leadership, it is important to note that African States often work through their regional group. In 2023, the African Group led on, inter alia, the following resolutions:: Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; A world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent; From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic; Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation; Mandate of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya; Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights; Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan.

Contribution to Council debates, panel discussions, and dialogues in 2023



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. The empty chair symbol indicates whether, overall, the country, as a Council member, participated (individual statements) in more than 10% of panel discussions, general debates, and interactive dialogues. For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Algeria	Benin	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Eritrea	Gabon	Gambia	Malawi	Morocco	Senegal	Somalia	South Africa	Sudan
1	53/1	Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence													
	52/1	Advancing human rights in South Sudan													
2	52/3	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice													
	53/25	Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36													
	52/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua													
	54/2	Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan													
	53/2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea													
3	53/11	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights													
	54/4	Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order													
	54/35	Question of the death penalty													
	53/28	The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights													
	52/13	The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights													
	54/3	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination													
	54/9	Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas													

Thematic Country Institutional /Procedural

Against Abstention In favour No vote

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Algeria	Benin	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Eritrea	Gabon	Gambia	Malawi	Morocco	Senegal	Somalia	South Africa	Sudan
4	53/19	Situation of human rights in Belarus													
	52/29	Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath													
	54/20	Situation of human rights in Burundi													
	52/27	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran													
	53/18	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic													
	52/32	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression													

Thematic
 Country
 Institutional /Procedural

Against
 Abstention
 In favour
 No vote

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Algeria	Benin	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Eritrea	Gabon	Gambia	Malawi	Morocco	Senegal	Somalia	South Africa	Sudan
7	52/33	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan													
	52/35	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan													
	52/34	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination													
9	54/27	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance													
	52/37	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action													
10	53/30	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights													
	52/40	Cooperation with Georgia													
	53/22	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition													

Thematic

Country

Institutional /Procedural





















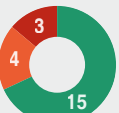
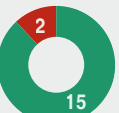

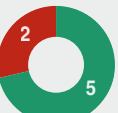
































Against

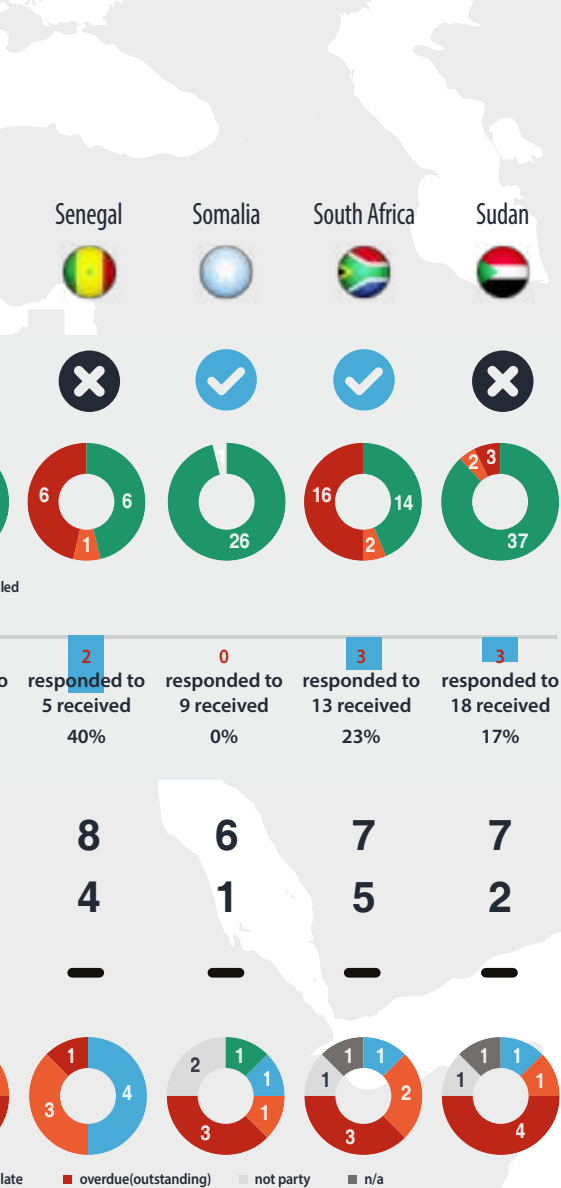
Abstention

In favour

No vote

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

	Algeria	Benin	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Eritrea	Gabon	Gambia	Malawi	Morocco
									
SPECIAL PROCEDURES	Standing invitation								
	Visits Status and Longest Outstanding Visit								
	Communications response rate	31 responded to 35 received 89%	0 responded to 2 received 0%	9 responded to 16 received 56%	4 responded to 6 received 67%	1 responded to 7 received 14%	1 responded to 4 received 25%	0 responded to 5 received 0%	5 responded to 14 received 36%
TREATY BODIES	Core treaties ratified	7	8	7	7	6	8	8	8
	Communications procedures accepted	3	4	3	2	0	4	2	1
	Conventions ratified in 2023	—	—	CRPD	OP-CAT, CMW	—	—	—	—
	Reporting status								
	Most overdue report (years)	CAT (11,5 years)	CAT (Less than 6 months)	CEDAW (6 years)	CESCR (29 years)	CERD (21 years)	CAT (7 years)	CESCR (6,5 years)	CERD (26 years)
OPCAT									
	Ratified?								
	NPM established?								
	Sub-Committee visit?	—	2008, 2016	—	—	—	2013	—	2017
UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW	Mid-term report	—		—			—	—	
	Reviewed in 2023?	—			—	—		—	—
	Level of delegation	Minister	Minister	Minister	Minister	Minister	Minister	Minister	Interministerial
	Participation in other reviews (1 st cycle)	179	10	4	17	0	8	0	117
	Participation in other reviews (2 nd cycle)	186	45	1	63	8	34	3	145
	Participation in other reviews (3 rd cycle)	130	46	11	87	12	55	0	90



CED (6 months)	CERD (39 years)	CCPR (3,5 years)	CERD (4,5 years)
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✓	✗	✓	✗
✓	✗	✗	✗
2012,2019	—	2023	—





























































—	✓ 2 nd cycle	—	✓ 1 st cycle
—	—	—	—
Minister	Minister	Deputy Minister	Council for Human Rights
16	5	72	45
111	14	100	91
126	19	63	76

Ratification and reporting is recorded for eight 'core UN 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 (CPED), 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 members

		Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2022)	Voluntary contribution to OHCHR 2023 (30 November 2023)	NHRI accreditation status (13 July 2023)	Membership terms to date
Bangladesh					
China					
India					
Kazakhstan					
Kyrgyzstan					
Malaysia					
Maldives					
Nepal					
Pakistan					
Qatar					
United Arab Emirates					
Uzbekistan					
Viet Nam					

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

Principal sponsorship

Bangladesh: Human rights and climate change; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

China: Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities; The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights.

India: Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen's disease) and their family members; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Kazakhstan: Ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child.

Kyrgyzstan: Ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child; Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen's disease) and their family members.

Malaysia: Promoting human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery.

Maldives: Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

Pakistan: Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities.

Qatar: Contribution of the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up pro-

cesses in the promotion and protection of human rights; Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights; Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic.

United Arab Emirates: Realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl

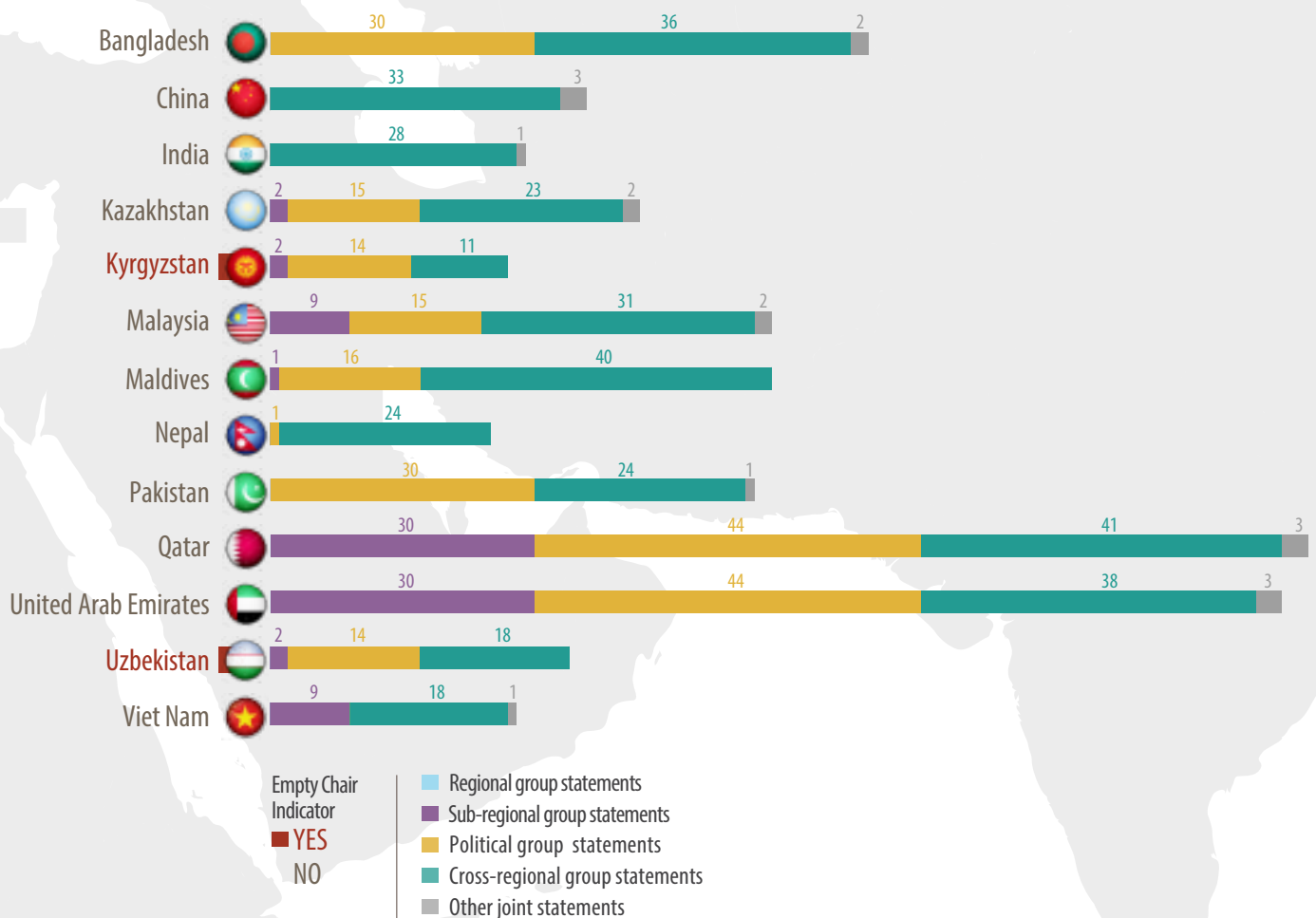
Uzbekistan: Ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child.

Viet Nam: Human rights and climate change; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

OIC: Notwithstanding such individual leadership, it is important to note that some APG States regularly work through political groups, especially the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Arab Group. During 2023, the OIC led on the following resolutions: Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence; Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36; Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar; Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice; Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan; Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination; Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief.

In 2022, **the Arab Group** led on the following resolutions: Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

Contribution to Council debates, panel discussions, and dialogues in 2023



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. The empty chair symbol indicates whether, overall, the country, as a Council member, participated (individual statements) in more than 10% of panel discussions, general debates, and interactive dialogues. For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Bangladesh	China	India	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Malaysia	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Qatar	United Arab Emirates	Uzbekistan	Viet Nam
1	53/1	Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence													
	52/1	Advancing human rights in South Sudan													
2	52/3	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice													
	53/25	Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36													
	52/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua													
	54/2	Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan													
	53/2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea													
	53/11	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights													
	54/4	Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order													
	54/35	Question of the death penalty													
3	53/28	The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights													
	52/13	The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights													
	54/3	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination													
	54/9	Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas													

Thematic Country Institutional /Procedural

Against Abstention In favour No vote

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Bangladesh	China	India	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Malaysia	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Qatar	United Arab Emirates	Uzbekistan	Viet Nam
4	53/19	Situation of human rights in Belarus	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Against
	52/29	Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Against
	54/20	Situation of human rights in Burundi	Abstention	Against	Abstention	In favour	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention
	52/27	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	Against	Against	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Abstention	In favour	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Against
	53/18	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	No vote	Abstention	Abstention	In favour	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention
	52/32	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression	Abstention	Against	Abstention	Abstention	Abstention	In favour	In favour	In favour	Abstention	In favour	In favour	Abstention	Abstention

Thematic Country Institutional /Procedural

Against Abstention In favour No vote

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Bangladesh	China	India	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Malaysia	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Qatar	United Arab Emirates	Uzbekistan	Viet Nam
7	52/33	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan													
	52/35	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan													
	52/34	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination													
9	54/27	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance													
	52/37	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action													
10	53/30	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights													
	52/40	Cooperation with Georgia													
	53/22	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition													

Thematic

Country

Institutional/Procedural

Against

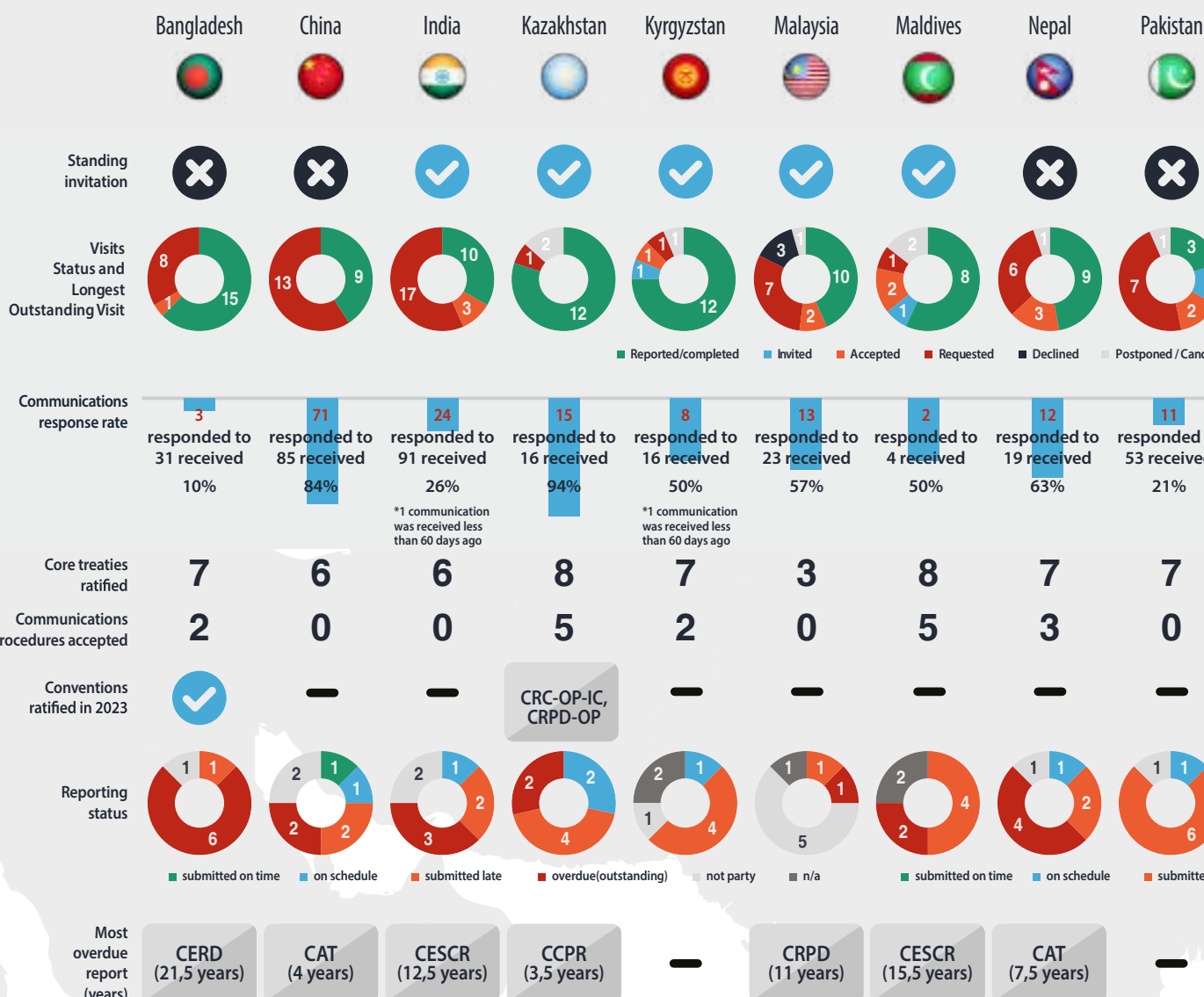
Abstention

In favour

No vote

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

SPECIAL PROCEDURES



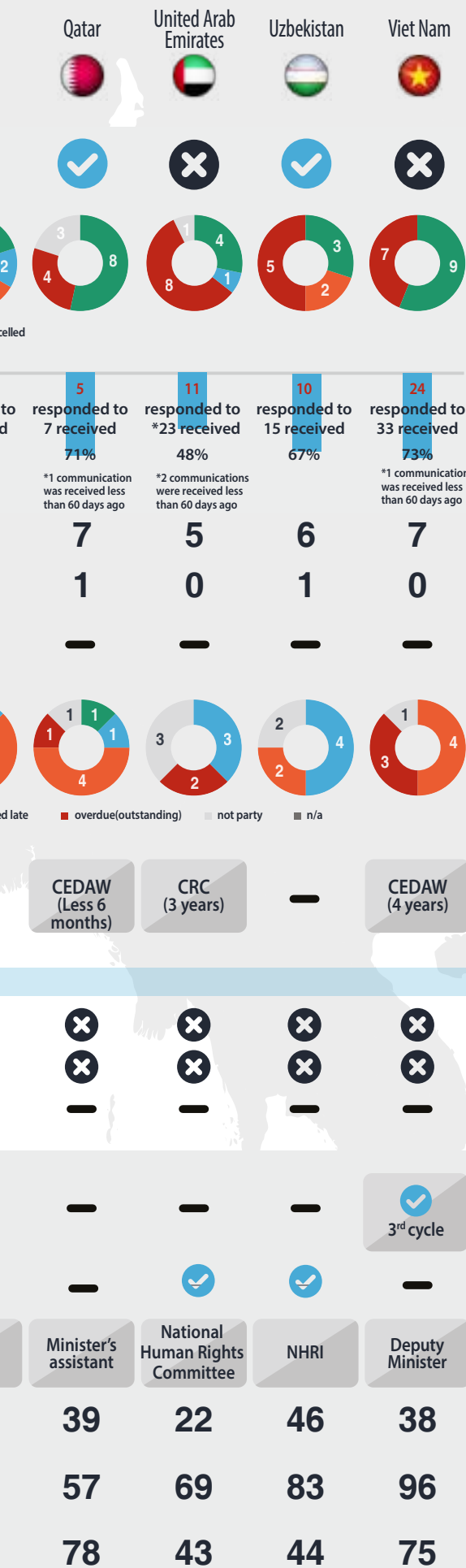
TREATY BODIES

OPCAT

Ratified?									
NPM established?									
Sub-Committee visit?	—	—	—	2016,2023	2012,2018	—	2007,2014	—	—

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

Mid-term report	—	—	—	 1 st & 3 rd cycles	—	 3 rd cycle	 1 st cycle	—	—
Reviewed in 2023?		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Level of delegation	Minister	Special Envoy	National Law University, Delhi and National Human Rights Commission	Ministry	Deputy Minister	Deputy Minister	Minister	Prime Minister	Minister
Participation in other reviews (1 st cycle)	84	57	28	20	20	109	35	16	75
Participation in other reviews (2 nd cycle)	84	173	71	33	48	161	105	47	111
Participation in other reviews (3 rd cycle)	64	135	114	38	48	89	131	103	96



* Ratification and Reporting is recorded for eight 'core UN human rights conventions' which include: the ICOPR, the ICESCR, CAT, the CPED, 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 members

		Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2022)	Voluntary contribution to OHCHR 2023 (30 November 2023)	NHRI accreditation status (13 July 2023)	Membership terms to date
Czechia					
Georgia					
Lithuania					
Montenegro					
Romania					
Ukraine					

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



Principal sponsorship

Czechia: Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation;

Georgia: Promoting human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery; Cooperation with Georgia.

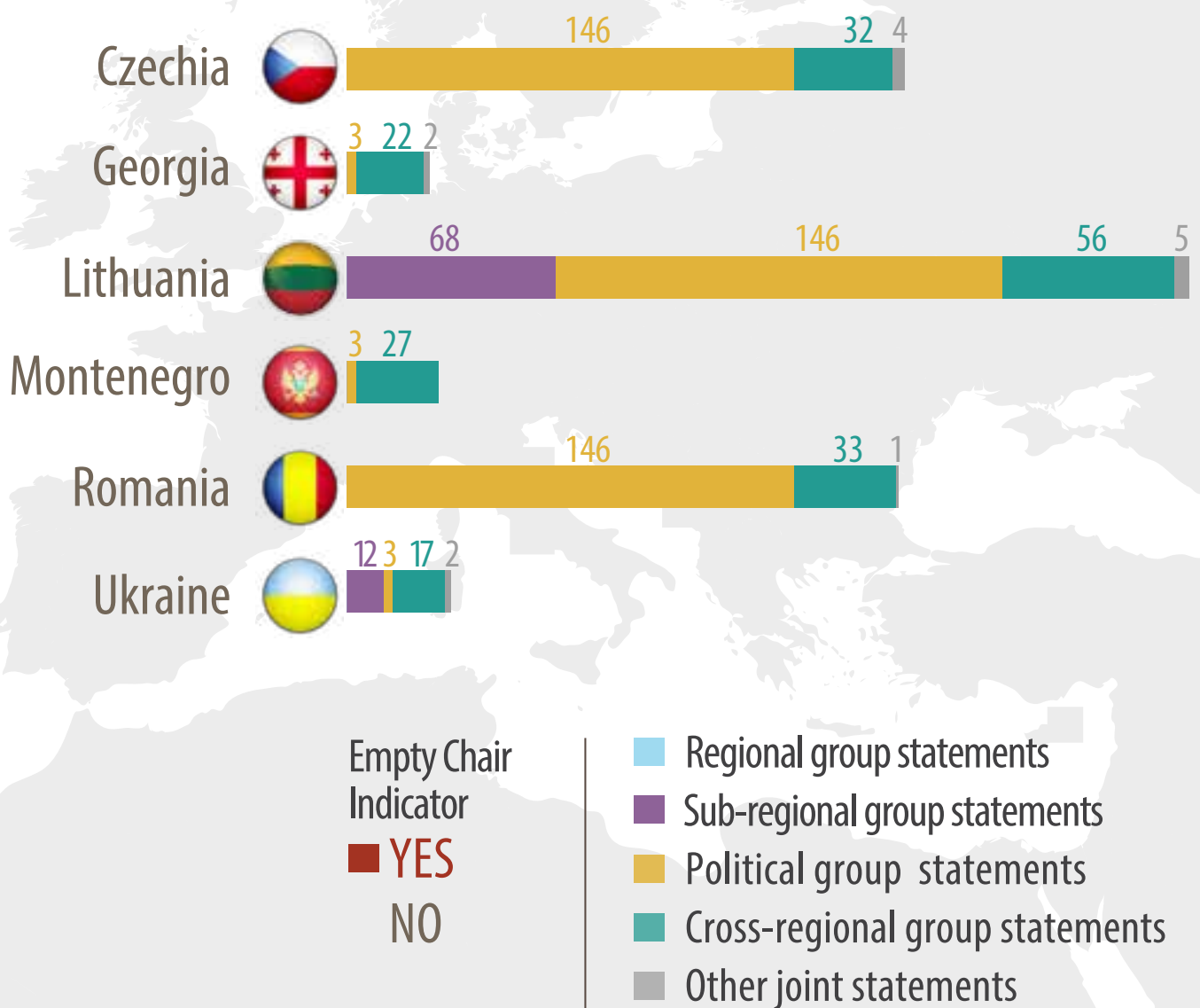
Lithuania: Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation.

Montenegro: Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage.

Romania: Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation; Extreme poverty and human rights; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; Human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Ukraine: Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights; Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression.

Contribution to Council debates, panel discussions, and dialogues in 2023



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. The empty chair symbol indicates whether, overall, the country, as a Council member, participated (individual statements) in more than 10% of panel discussions, general debates, and interactive dialogues. For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Czechia	Ukraine	Lithuania	Montenegro	Georgia	Romania
1	53/1	Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence						
	52/1	Advancing human rights in South Sudan						
	52/3	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice						
	53/25	Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36						
	52/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua						
	54/2	Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan						
2	53/2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea						
	53/11	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights						
	54/4	Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order						
	54/35	Question of the death penalty						
	53/28	The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights						
	52/13	The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights						
3	54/3	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination						
	54/9	Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas						

Thematic Country Institutional /Procedural

Against Abstention In favour No vote

Voting analysis

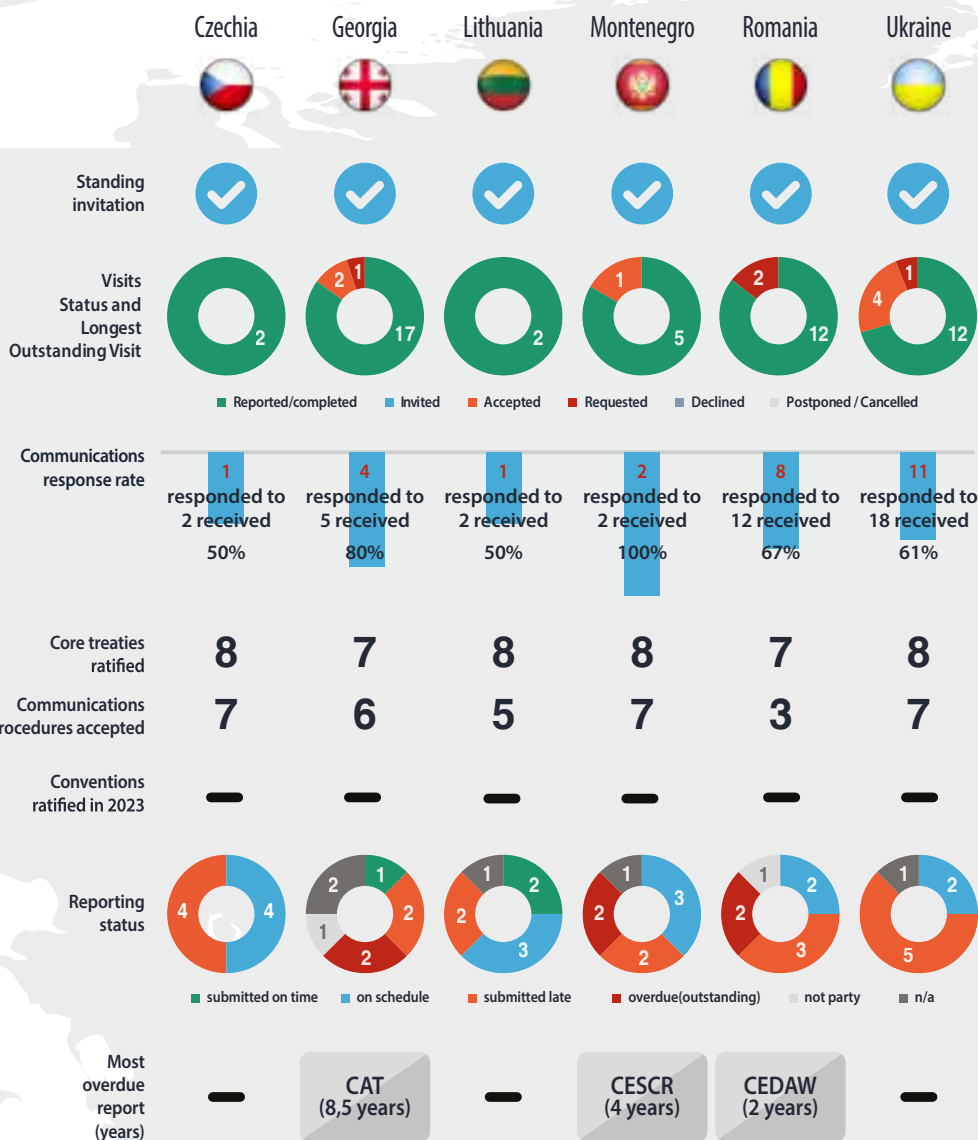
Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Czechia	Ukraine	Lithuania	Montenegro	Georgia	Romania
4	53/19	Situation of human rights in Belarus						
	52/29	Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath						
	54/20	Situation of human rights in Burundi						
	52/27	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran						
	53/18	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic						
	52/32	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression						
7	52/33	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan						
	52/35	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan						
	52/34	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination						
9	54/27	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance						
	52/37	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action						
10	53/30	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights						
	52/40	Cooperation with Georgia						
	53/22	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repétition						

Thematic
 Country
 Institutional /Procedural

Against
 Abstention
 In favour
 No vote

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

SPECIAL PROCEDURES



TREATY BODIES

OPCAT

Ratified?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NPM established?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sub-Committee visit?	—	2023	—	—	2016	2011,2016

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW









































Mid-term report	2 nd & 3 rd cycles	1 st & 2 nd cycles	—	2 nd & 3 rd cycles	1 st & 3 rd cycles	1 st & 3 rd cycles
Reviewed in 2023?	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓
Level of delegation	Human Rights Commissioner	Deputy Minister	Minister	Minister	Minister	Deputy Minister
Participation in other reviews (1 st cycle)	93	2	78	0	21	36
Participation in other reviews (2 nd cycle)	119	42	79	145	82	82
Participation in other reviews (3 rd cycle)	80	140	35	140	50	132

* Ratification and Reporting is recorded for eight 'core UN human rights conventions' which include: the ICCPR, the ICESCR, CAT, the CPED, 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 members

		Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2022)	Voluntary contribution to OHCHR 2023 (30 November 2023)	NHRI accreditation status (13 July 2023)	Membership terms to date
Argentina					
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Chile					
Costa Rica					
Cuba					
Honduras					
Mexico					
Paraguay					

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

Principal sponsorship

Argentina: The centrality of care and support from a human rights perspective; Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; Human rights of older persons; Enforced or involuntary disappearances; Business and human rights; Trafficking in persons, especially women and children; The incompatibility between democracy and racism; Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Chile: Extreme poverty and human rights; Civil society space; Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua; Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Costa Rica: World Programme for Human Rights Education; Question of the death penalty; Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

Cuba: Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; Mandate of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; Mandate of the Independent

Expert on human rights and international solidarity; The Social Forum; The right to food; Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity.

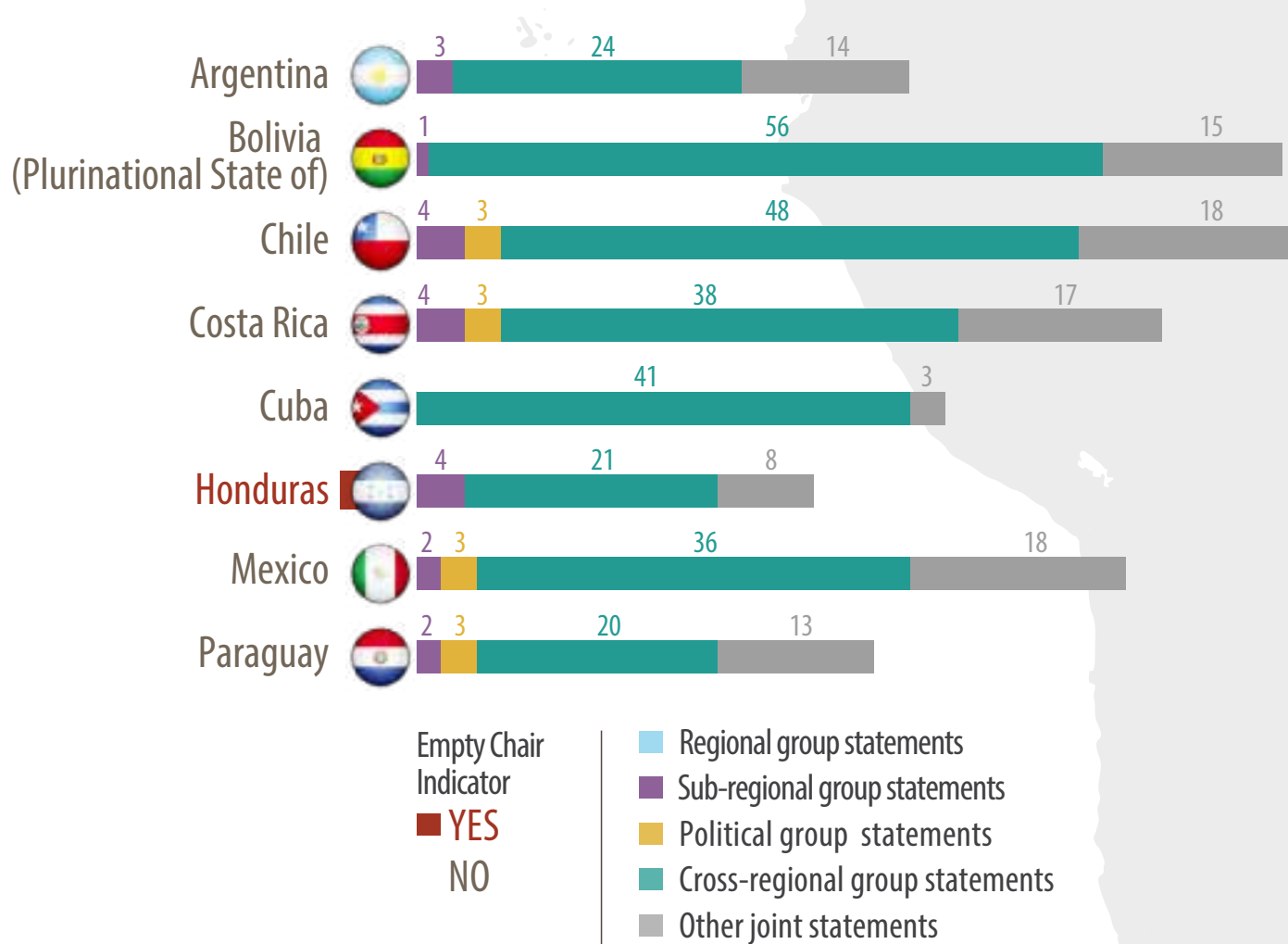
Honduras: Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights; Penitentiary system, security and justice: enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity building to protect human rights in Honduras; Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage.

Mexico: The centrality of care and support from a human rights perspective; Human rights and Indigenous Peoples; Right to privacy in the digital age; Question of the death penalty; Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities; The right to a nationality: equality in nationality rights in law and in practice; Human rights of migrants: prevention and accountability for human rights violations in transit; Mandate of Special Rapporteur on minority issues; Cooperation with regional human rights organizations; Human rights of migrants: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; Contribution of the Human Rights Council with regard to the human rights implications of drug policy; Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Paraguay: The incompatibility between democracy and racism; Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua; Contribution of the Human Rights Council with regard to the human rights implications of drug policy.

GRULAC: Notwithstanding such individual leadership, it is important to note that GRULAC States also worked through their regional group. In 2023, the GRULAC led on the following resolutions: Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children.

Contribution to Council debates, panel discussions, and dialogues in 2023



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. The empty chair symbol indicates whether, overall, the country, as a Council member, participated (individual statements) in more than 10% of panel discussions, general debates, and interactive dialogues. For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Argentina	Bolivia	Chile	Costa Rica	Cuba	Honduras	Mexico	Paraguay
1	53/1	Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence								
	52/1	Advancing human rights in South Sudan								
2	52/3	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice								
	53/25	Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36								
	52/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua								
	54/2	Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan								
	53/2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea								
	53/11	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights								
	54/4	Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order								
3	54/35	Question of the death penalty								
	53/28	The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights								
	52/13	The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights								
	54/3	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination								
	54/9	Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas								

Thematic
 Country
 Institutional /Procedural

Against
 Abstention
 In favour
 No vote

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Argentina	Bolivia	Chile	Costa Rica	Cuba	Honduras	Mexico	Paraguay
4	53/19	Situation of human rights in Belarus								
	52/29	Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath								
	54/20	Situation of human rights in Burundi								
	52/27	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran								
	53/18	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic								
	52/32	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression								
7	52/33	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan								
	52/35	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan								
	52/34	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination								
9	54/27	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance								
	52/37	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action								
10	53/30	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights								
	52/40	Cooperation with Georgia								
	53/22	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition								

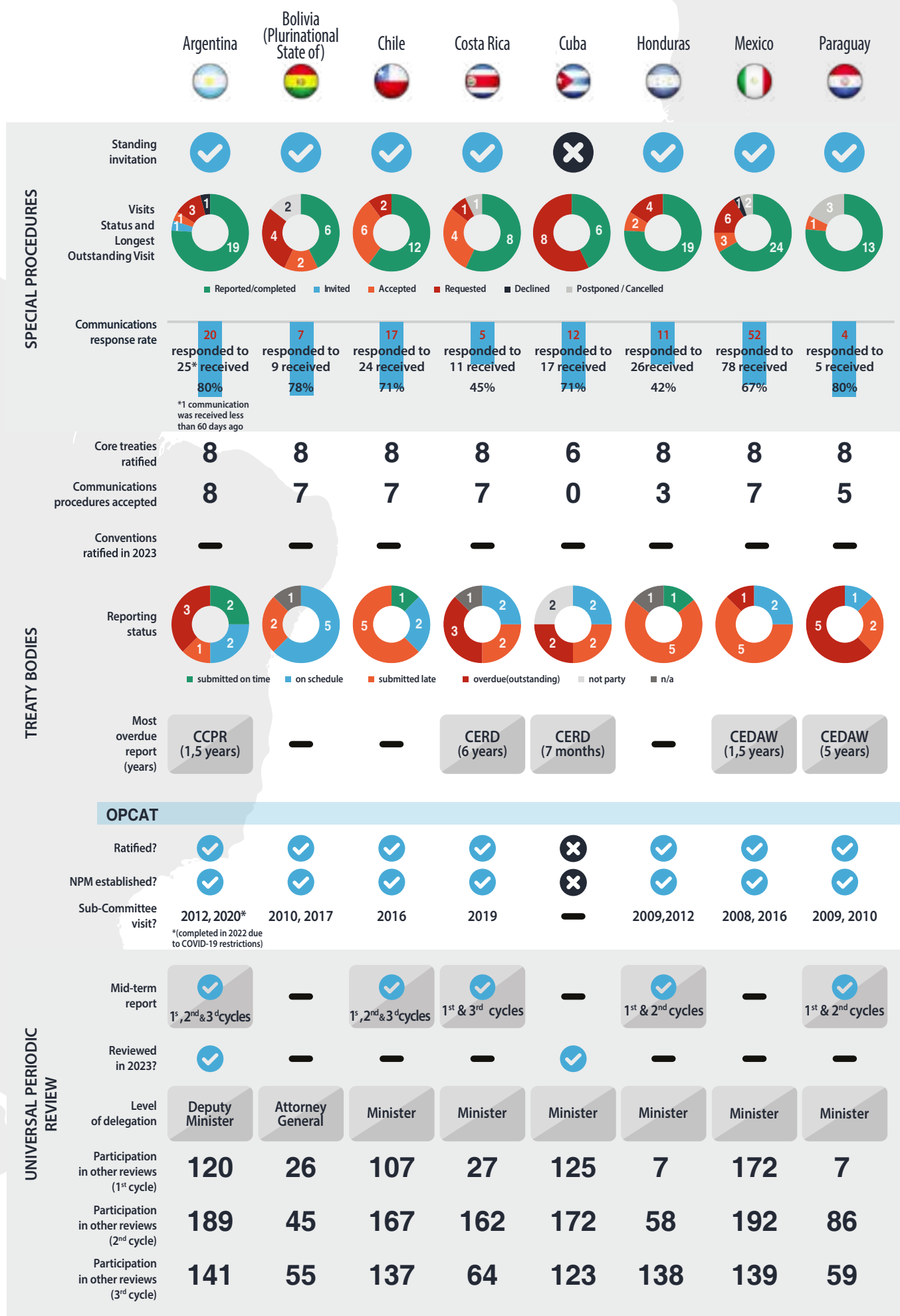
Thematic Country Institutional /Procedural

Against Abstention In favour No vote

* Ratification and Reporting is recorded for eight 'core UN human rights conventions' which include: the ICCPR, the ICESCR, CAT, the CPED, the CEDAW, the CRC, the CERD, and the CRPD.




































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

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms



Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Overview of members

		Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2022)	Voluntary contribution to OHCHR 2023 (30 November 2023)	NHRI accreditation status (13 July 2023)	Membership terms to date
Belgium					
Finland					
France					
Germany					
Luxembourg					
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland					
United States of America					

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

Principal sponsorship

Belgium: Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation; Question of the death penalty; Extreme poverty and human rights; Cooperation with regional human rights organizations; Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Finland: Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation; Mandate of Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context.

France: Enforced or involuntary disappearances; Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation; Question of the death penalty; Extreme poverty and human rights; Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Germany: Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan; Right to privacy in the digital age; Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation; Trafficking in persons, especially women and children; Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context.

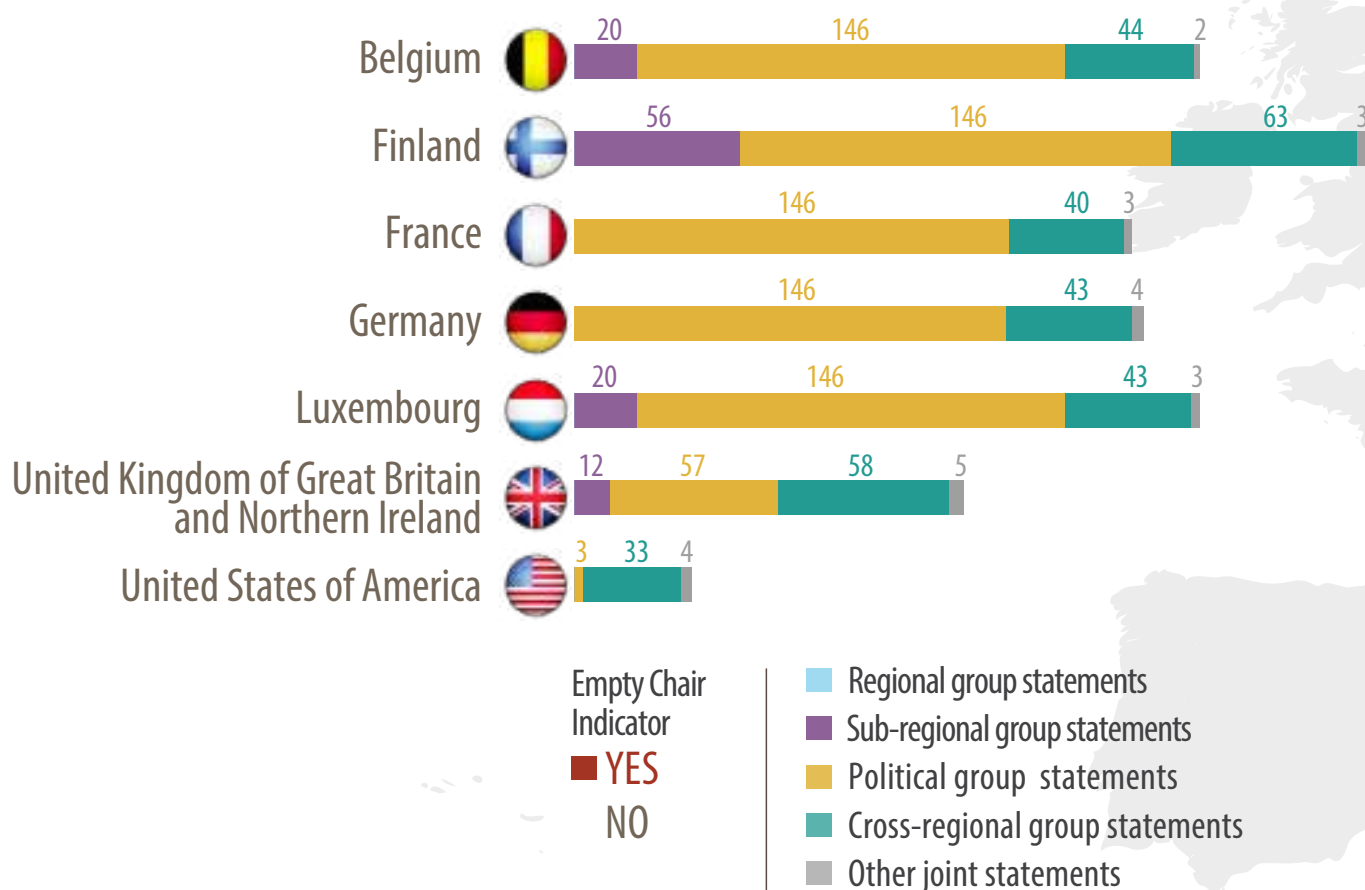
Luxembourg: Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation; Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

United Kingdom: Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan; Realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl; Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights; Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage; Advancing human rights in South Sudan; Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

United States of America: Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan; The right to a nationality: equality in nationality rights in law and in practice; Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; Advancing human rights in South Sudan.

EU: Notwithstanding such individual leadership, it is important to note that some WEOG Council members regularly work through the European Union (EU). In 2023, the EU led on the following resolutions: Situation of human rights in Burundi; Freedom of religion or belief; Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children; Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath; Situation of human rights in Myanmar.

Contribution to Council debates, panel discussions, and dialogues in 2023



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. The empty chair symbol indicates whether, overall, the country, as a Council member, participated (individual statements) in more than 10% of panel discussions, general debates, and interactive dialogues. For comprehensive information on data sources, timeframes, and methodology, please see endnote.

Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Belgium	Finland	France	Germany	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	United States of America
1	53/1	Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence							
	52/1	Advancing human rights in South Sudan							
2	52/3	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice							
	53/25	Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36							
	52/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua							
	54/2	Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan							
	53/2	Situation of human rights in Eritrea							
	53/11	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights							
	54/4	Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order							
	54/35	Question of the death penalty							
	53/28	The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights							
	52/13	The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights							
3	54/3	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination							
	54/9	Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas							

Thematic

Country

Institutional /Procedural

Against

Abstention

In favour

No vote

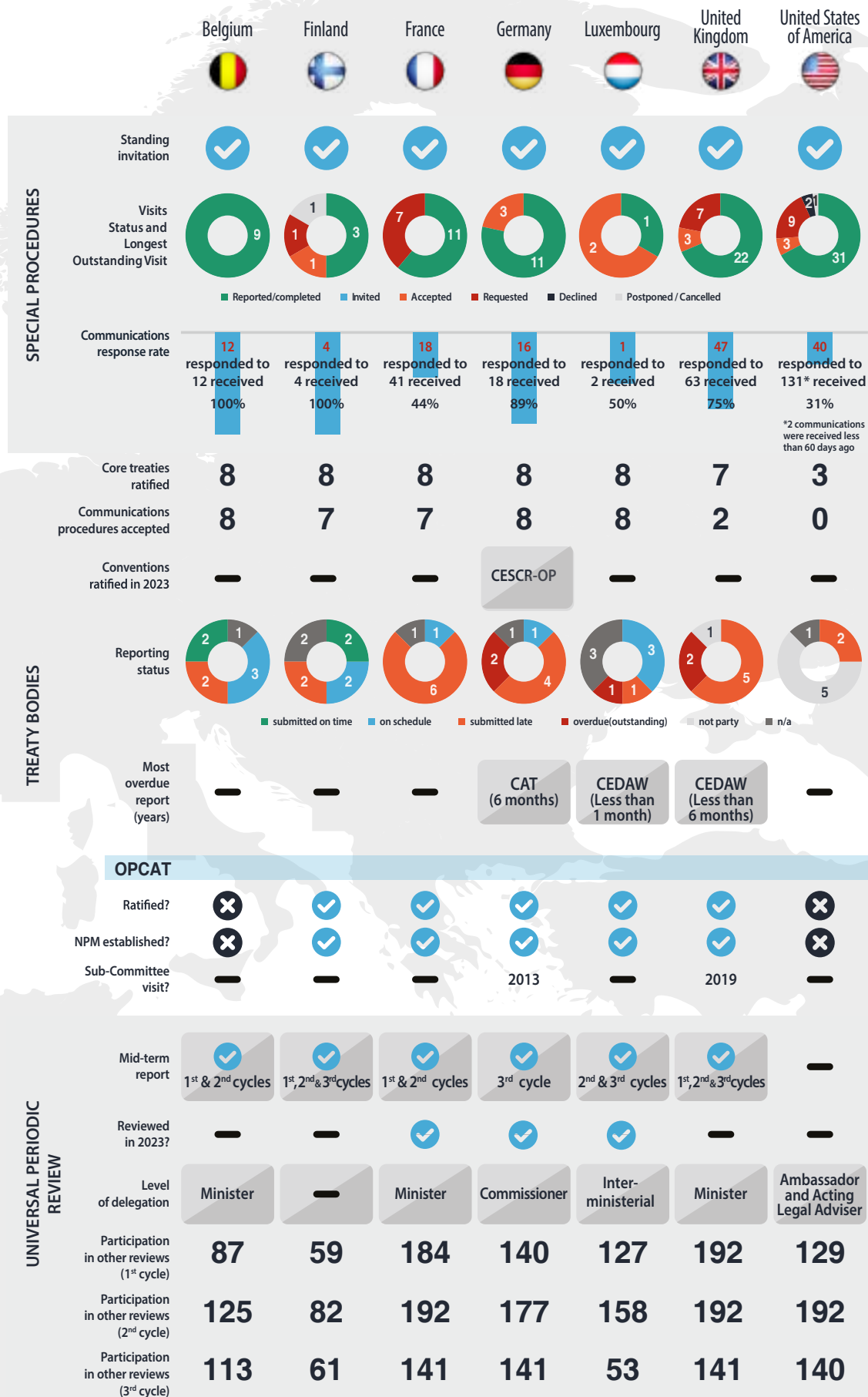
Voting analysis

Agenda Item	Text number	Text Title	Belgium	Finland	France	Germany	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	United States of America
4	53/19	Situation of human rights in Belarus							
	52/29	Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath							
	54/20	Situation of human rights in Burundi							
	52/27	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran							
	53/18	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic							
	52/32	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression							
7	52/33	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan							
	52/35	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan							
	52/34	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination							
9	54/27	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance							
	52/37	Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action							
10	53/30	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights							
	52/40	Cooperation with Georgia							
	53/22	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repitition							

Thematic
 Country
 Institutional /Procedural

Against
 Abstention
 In favour
 No vote

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms



* Ratification and Reporting is recorded for eight 'core UN human rights conventions' which include: the ICCPR, the ICESCR, CAT, the CPED, 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.

Section I.

The Council's focus and output: Resolution and mechanisms

Source: OHCHR website. OHCHR extranet.

Timeframe: 2006-2023.

Data as of: 31 October 2023

Special Sessions

Source: OHCHR website.

Timeframe: 2006-2020.

Data as of: 31 October 2023

The focus of Council texts by agenda item (2008-2020)

Source: Individual resolutions, decisions, and presidential statements. OHCHR extranet.

Timeframe: 2008-2023

Data as of: 31 October 2023

Financial Implications of Council resolutions (2011-2020)

Source: Individual PBIs. OHCHR extranet.

Timeframe: 2011-2023

Data as of: 31 October 2023

Top themes in 2023: focus of thematic resolutions

Source: Individual resolutions, decisions, and presidential statements. OHCHR extranet.

Timeframe: 2023

Data as of: 31 October 2023

Geographic focus of the Council texts, special sessions, and panels (2006-2023)

Source: Council texts: Individual resolutions, decisions, and presidential statements. OHCHR extranet; Special Sessions: OHCHR website; Panels: OHCHR website.

Timeframe: 2006 - 2023

Data as of: 31 October 2023

Global coverage of the UN human rights system in 2023

Source: OHCHR website. UN Human Rights Appeal 2023.

Timeframe: 2023

Data as of: 31 October 2023

State participation on Interactive Dialogues of Special Procedures in 2023

Source: HRC Extranet

Data as of: 31 October 2023

Note: The level of participation in Interactive Dialogues with Special Procedures was calculated based on the individual statements listed on the OHCHR Extranet during the 2023 sessions (i.e. during the Council's sessions 31-33). Joint statements on behalf of a group of States that were not individually listed were not counted. Nevertheless, of course, States do also participate in this broader manner.

Section II.

Overview of membership, members of the Bureau, of the Consultative Group, and the Working Group on Situations

Source: OHCHR website – Human Rights Council.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Voluntary contribution to OHCHR (2019 and 2023)

Source: OHCHR website.

Most recent information published by the OHCHR, data as of 31 October 2023.

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/EN/Documents/Status%20Accreditation%20Chart.pdf>

Most recent information published by the OHCHR, data as of 31 October 2023.

Previous membership terms

Source: OHCHR website.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Contribution to Council debates, panels, and dialogues

Source: HRC Extranet.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

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 March 2016 until September 2023 (i.e., during HRC sessions 31-39). Figures include statements not delivered due to lack of time.

The Empty Chair indicator was calculated based on the individual statements and joint statements other than political, regional or otherwise 'fixed' groups. A 'YES' shows that, during its current and last most recent membership terms (where applicable), the corresponding State participated in less than 10% of the total number of debates, interactive dialogues, and panel discussions.

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Special Procedures

Standing invitation

Source: OHCHR website.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Visits Completed & longest outstanding visit

Source: OHCHR website.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Note: The number of visits undertaken includes only visits that have actually taken place, as listed on the OHCHR 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) or with the earliest request date published, when the initial request date is not available. Visits with incomplete information (i.e., dates and status), invitations, and visits postponed/cancelled have been excluded from the analysis. Visits by Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, or visits to regional institutions/organisations are not included in this analysis.

Communications response rate

Source: OHCHR – Communication report and search database.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Treaty Bodies

Status of Ratification and Reporting

Source: OHCHR website.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Note: Ratification and Reporting is recorded for eight 'core UN 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 (CPED), 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 the OHCHR website.

Explanation of Options:

- **SUBMITTED ON TIME:** The State Party Report submitted the report before or on the due date;
- **ON SCHEDULE:** The current cycle due date is in the future;
- **SUBMITTED LATE:** The State Party Report has been submitted for the current cycle but was submitted late, i.e. after the due date;

- **OVERDUE (OUTSTANDING):** The current cycle report has not yet been submitted, and it is overdue;
- **NOT PARTY:** The State has not ratified the corresponding Treaty;
- **N/A:** No deadline has been set, or data is not available.

The 'most overdue' report time is for the outstanding report with the earliest due date.

Reporting and ratification scores were calculated with the information published on the OHCHR website on the 31 October 2023.

Communications procedures accepted

Source: OHCHR website.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Note: This figure relates to the acceptance of individual complaints procedures under each of the abovementioned core conventions.

OP-CAT

Source: OHCHR website.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Note: An 'NPM' is a 'National Preventative Mechanism'.

Universal Periodic Review

Level of delegation

Source: The Head of a State's delegation (for its last UPR) was determined using the report submitted by the corresponding State during its last UPR. Where the rank of the representative was not clear, the URG followed up with the relevant missions as far as possible.

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

Mid-term reporting

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

Data as of: 31 October 2023.

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: 31 October 2023.

Note: Participation in other reviews relates to the number of other States' reviews (out of 193) during which the corresponding State made (1 or more) recommendations.

Note: For updated information on all current and former Council members, visit yourHRC.org.

Photo credits:

Palais des Nations, Geneva. The flags of the 193 member states are back after the renovation of the "Allée des Drapeaux" at the Palais des Nations. 7 February 2014. UN Photo / Jean-Marc Ferré. Photo ID: 579261: UN Geneva. 41st Session of the Human Rights Council. A Voting during 41st Session of the Human Rights Council. 12 July 2020. UN Photo/ Jean Marc Ferré.

UN Geneva. 41st Session of the Human Rights Council. A general view of participants during 41st Session of the Human Rights Council. 1er July. 2020. UN Photo/ Jean Marc Ferré

UN Geneva. 42nd session of the Human Rights Council. Interpreters in Spanish language during 42nd session of the Human Rights Council. 9 September 2020. UN Photo/ Jean Marc Ferré

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About yourHRC.org

The yourHRC.org project has four parts:

1

A universally accessible and free-to-use web portal - **yourHRC.org** - providing information on the performance of all States that have stood for and won election to the Council. An interactive world map provides information on the Council's membership in any given year, and 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 principal sponsorship on 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 (including comparative information) on candidatures for upcoming Council elections.

3

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

4

A periodic '**yourHRC.org candidate alert**' sent to stakeholders informing them of candidature announcements for future Council elections, and providing information on that State's performance during previous membership terms (where applicable).

The present document is the third annual '**yourHRC.org end-of-year report**,' offering an assessment of the Council's work, output, achievements and shortfalls in 2023, and analysing the contributions of member States to the work of the Council and the enjoyment of human rights around the world.

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