



Reports on the 45th session of the UN Human Rights Council

Item 2¹: General debate on the oral update by the High Commissioner for Human Rights

15 September 2020

Speaker	Some of the Main Points Raised (thematic issues or country / territorial concerns – <i>non-exhaustive</i>)
Statements Made by the Countries Concerned	
Nicaragua (Country Concerned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nicaragua does not accept the accusations presented on this fora.- Information provided only by NGOs cannot be considered objective.- There should be no interference in internal affairs of the State.- Nicaragua was one of the best countries in the region to fight with the pandemic of Covid19.- Indigenous peoples and people of African descent have the same rights as everyone else in Nicaragua and have enough autonomy.- Cultural respect is guaranteed for people with disabilities.
Venezuela (Country Concerned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- US imposed new unilateral coercive measures on Venezuela which cause suffering to its people.- The visit of the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures is planned for the beginning of 2021.- 6 million families benefitted from distribution of food. More than 3 million descent houses were built.- OHCHR gets to visit the detention centres and the intelligence agencies.- Political dialogue is promoted between the Government and the opposition parties in view of the upcoming elections.
Statements Made on Behalf of a Group of States	
Germany on behalf of the European Union, as well as North Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Lichtenstein	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mali (unconstitutional overthrow).- Chad (accountability for death in detention of 44 Boko Haram in April 2020),- The Comoros (restriction to justice, deprivation of liberty, media freedom),- Botswana (decriminalization of sex-same consensual relations in June 2019 is an important step),- Zimbabwe (implementing reforms requires an inclusive national dialogue),- Cameroon (human rights violations in the north and north-west and far-north regions),- Tanzania (shrinking civil space),- Viet Nam (freedom of expression),- Nicaragua (free and fair elections in 2021),

¹ Item 2: Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saudi Arabia (detention of women human rights defenders, killing of Jamal Khashoggi), - Lebanon (investigation of explosion).
Pakistan on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thematic concerns: Impact of Covid19 and the rights of vulnerable groups, including those living under the occupation. Xenophobia, religious intolerance, freedom of expression. - Country concerns: Palestine, Myanmar, Nagorno-Karabakh, Jamuu Kashmir, Afghanistan.
Ukraine on behalf of 41 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specifically refers to the Interim report of the Secretary-General on Human rights situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol: Continued deterioration of human rights situation. - Arbitrary arrests, torture, ill-treatment, individual or mass transfers, deportation, forced inscriptions, violation of the right to a freedom of religion, freedom of expression and other.
Uruguay on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget situation of the OHCHR. Lack of resources for implementing of mandates that were already granted to the Council. Potential impact of this situation on the ground and on victims.
Netherlands on behalf of a 42 countries (cross-regional statement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membership of the Human Rights Council (more scrutiny needed). - Participating in the Candidate Pledging Event convened by the General Assembly should be formally required.
Denmark on behalf of a group of countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights Situation in Saudi Arabia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Denmark welcome the positive steps, such as curbing death penalty against minors for most crimes, o Condemns continued detention of at least 5 women human rights defenders arrested in 2018, o strongly opposes death penalty, o and persistent discrimination against women and girls, o calls for transparency and accountability for the murder of Jamal Khashoggi.
China on behalf of a group of Like-Minded Countries (LMG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Politization of human rights, double-standards. Racism, hate speech. Covid19 and universal coercive measures. - OHCHR should provide more technical assistance to the countries that need it. - The geographical representation of OHCHR staff can be adjusted.
Timor-Leste on behalf of a cross-regional group of countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law due to prolonged illegal occupation and annexation of part of the non-self-governing territory of Western Sahara. - Lack of information on Covid19 impact on Sahrawi people, and on Sahrawi people in the Moroccan prisons.
Morocco on behalf of 26 states supporting the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 special procedures carried out visits to Morocco, in particular to the cities of the Sahara, Laayoune and Dakhla, where they had free and unrestricted access to all actors, in particular to representatives of local civil society. . - The issue of Sahara is politically motivated.



Azerbaijan on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deteriorating democratic values, ongoing and protracted conflicts, foreign occupation, universal coercive measures, inequality, poverty and racial other forms of discrimination are on rise around the world. - The increasing number of migrants and IDPs because of ongoing wars and armed conflicts around the world necessitates the High Commissioner to pay more focused attention to these vulnerable people.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of Canada, Germany, North Macedonia, Montenegro and the UK – a Core Group on Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pays tribute for delivering safe and peaceful parliament elections despite the challenges of Covid19. - In March 2021 the Council will consider an important report by the High Commissioner on human rights, reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka. - Resolution 30/1 is no longer supported by the Government of Sri Lanka, which the Core Group deeply regrets. - Individuals are detained indefinitely without appearance before court, such as lawyer Hejaaz Hizbullah.
Paraguay on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, members of the Core Group on Resolution 43/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regret the lack of progress and denounce the lack of cooperation and response from the authorities in Nicaragua. - Continued persecution of people perceived as opponents of the Government, including human rights defenders, as well as attacks against journalists and media workers. - Restrictions on civic and democratic space have been exacerbated by the health crisis caused by COVID-19. - Freedoms of opinion, expression and association continued to be particularly affected. - The increase in reports of violence against women during the pandemic and the threats against indigenous peoples. - Lack of real electoral reforms that allow Nicaraguans to organize, freely and transparently, their political participation with a view to the next presidential elections.
Pakistan on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the European Union (EU), as Australia, Canada, Iceland Liechtenstein, Switzerland UK and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25th of August marked three years since the Myanmar security forces launched a brutal campaign of violence resulting in forced displacement of Rohingya and other minorities.
Norway on behalf of the Nordic and Baltic countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OHCHR liquidity crisis.

Statements Made in National Capacity by the Members of the Council

Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The embargo negatively affect the human rights situation in the country. Technical Committee should visit Qatar again. Country concerns: blockade an attacks on Gaza, 10th year of the war in Syria, need for peace in Afghanistan.
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public security is a fundamental priority for the government. Firm commitment to the protection of human rights defenders and journalists. Non-discrimination - including in the right to participate in public affairs - is a cornerstone of Brazilian Constitution.



Italy	- Covid19 and global solidarity. Freedom of expression. Reprisals against civil society.
Germany	- Financial constraints of the UN human rights pillar. Role of the OHCHR in promoting human rights, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Gender equality. This year (Beijing+25) should be used as a momentum.
Afghanistan	- Peace-making and peacebuilding is a national priority. The launch of direct talks between Afghanistan and the Taliban on 12 September marks a historic opportunity.
Libya	- Commission of Inquiry on Libya is a welcome step. Talks took place between different Libyan parties in Switzerland, Morocco and Cairo.
Pakistan	- India's continued and multiple violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people in the occupied territory.
Armenia	- Welcomes the SG reports on the implementation of HRC resolution 39/17 and on the activities of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in accrediting them in compliance with the Paris Principles. Expresses solidarity with the fraternal people of Lebanon upon the devastated explosion.
Ukraine	- Russian Federation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o poisoning of opposition leader of Alexei Navalny, o detention of Crimean Tatars. - Belarus: Violence against peaceful protesters. - Nicaragua: reprisals of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society. - Venezuela: restrictions of civic space.
India	- Since the changes made in August 2019, people in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir have been enjoying the same fundamental rights as people in other parts of India. Inclusive development and robust socio-economic policies have been implemented.
Mexico	- Journalists and human rights defenders play a fundamental role in the consolidation of democracy. Strengthening the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists is a priority. A public apology was offered for unfortunate events occurred 22 years ago in Acteal, around 20 measures will be implemented to repair the damage.
Senegal	- Covid-19 and multilateralism. Violence and racism against people of African descent.
Australia	- Equal rights for all: gender equality, including in the context of Covid19 pandemic. Diversity of voices: freedom of expression, importance of robust civil society and NHRIs. Death penalty.
Japan	- Racism and racial discrimination. Freedom of expression.
Chile	- Covid19 particularly affected the most vulnerable groups.
Namibia	- OHCHR liquidity crisis. The impact of unilateral sanctions especially during the Covid19 pandemic. Western Sahara: OHCHR to resume its technical missions
Austria	- Covid19 as a test for a good governance, the importance of free and independent media. - Belarus: Suppression of peaceful protesters, detention, internet shutdowns. - Venezuela: need for processes that will to democratic future. - Nicaragua: civil society activists targeted by security forces and pro-government armed groups. - Austria with a Co-Group will present a resolution on the Safety of Journalists during this session of the Council.



Cameroon	- Peace and harmony is underway in the regions of the Far North, the North West and the South West Cameroon. This promising dynamic stems from the Grand National Dialogue organized in Yaoundé, from September 30 to October 04, 2019 at the initiative of President Paul Biya.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights impact of Covid19 crisis. - Belarus: support for call for an Urgent Debate. Call for immediate release of prisoners. - Venezuela: need to release of all political prisoners and ensure peaceful transition. - Russia: Alexei Navalny – silencing opposition voices is unacceptable. - Iraq: attacks on peaceful protesters. - Lebanon, Beirut: need for independent investigation of the explosion.
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hong Kong is an inseparable part of China. - Fight against terrorism and extremism – welcome China’s anti-terrorism steps in Xinjiang. - Nicaragua managed to maintain peace and democracy. - Respect of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of the States.
Bahrain	- Covid19 and its repercussion on civil and political rights. Bahrain launched consultations on the UPR.
Nepal	- Covid19, human rights, multilateralism, solidarity. Nepal’s priority on implementing the SDGs and the recommendations of the UPR.
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Venezuela: encourage the State to cooperate with the OHCHR. - Nicaragua: the political situation is still at the stalemate, the effects of the Covid19. Call to free the prisoners. - Myanmar: thanks for the work of the Independent Expert on Myanmar and all the data collected. - Death penalty: need to abolish capital punishment.
Peru	- Nicaragua: effect of Covid19 on indigenous peoples and people of African descent, treatment of medical workers. Need for peaceful solution of the situation in Nicaragua.
Philippines	- OHCHR liquidity crisis, need to apply objective criteria in implementing the mandates (specifically, country-specific mandates). Need to uphold the migrants’ rights. Multilateralism and UN75.
Sudan	- Covid 19 and international cooperation.
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OHCHR liquidity crisis. - Covid19 should not be used to shut up voices. Nicaragua and Venezuela: need to express the freedom of expression and association. - Belarus: torture of peaceful protesters. Welcome an Urgent Debate.
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burundi: torture, sexual violence. - Venezuela: torture, arbitrary killings. - Nicaragua: restrictions of civil and political freedoms, attacks against indigenous peoples. - Russia: freedom of assembly and association, freedom of religion or belief, poisoning of Alexei Navalny. - Turkey: arrests of journalists and democratically elected politicians. - Libya and Yemen: continued abuses of humanitarian and human rights law.
Nigeria	- Terrorism, security and human rights. Economic challenges in the country. Full respect of the rights of migrants, disrespectful of their status.



Slovakia	- Covid19 crisis should not become a human rights crisis. Children's rights, protection from the violence, quality education. Need for effective multilateralism. Belarus: disrespect for the rule of law, torturing and ill-treatment in prisons.
Eritrea	- Venezuela: the economic reality of a rich Republic has changed. The unilateral sanctions imposed on Venezuela should stop. The commitment of the Government to provide food programmes for the population is commendable.

Statements Made in National Capacity by the Observer States	
France	- France's priorities: Gender equality, Protection of human rights defenders, The right to free and independent information.
Lichtenstein	- Condemn reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders. - OHCHR liquidity crisis.
Israel	- Peace Agreement to be signed in Washington D.C. between Israel and U.A.E. and Bahrain.
Jordan	- Two-state solution for the Palestinian question. - Important to continue documenting Israeli violations.
Ecuador	- Nicaragua: freedom of association, assembly and expression. Need for free, fair elections and inclusive dialogue. - Venezuela: freedom of expression, transparent voting process is needed.
China	- Hong Kong is part of China. National Security Law should not be a cause for concern for other countries.
Slovenia	- Special Demographic Fund established in Slovenia. - Public debates on the definition of rape in the Criminal Code.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	- Citing unverified and biased information. Pressure on sovereign states: Venezuela, Nicaragua, Syria and Belarus. - Xinjiang and Hong Kong issues should not be used to interfere in China's internal affairs.
Belgium	- Algeria: harassment of journalists. - Pakistan: enforced disappearances. - Kyrgyzstan: death in prison of human rights defender, Azimjon Askarov. - Sri Lanka: ethnic and religious discrimination.
Maldives	- In Maldives, Child Rights Ombudsman person appointed. Female judge appointed to the Criminal Court.
Portugal	- Budget crisis of the OHCHR. Full support to the High Commissioner and Special Procedure mandate holders.
Estonia	- Belarus: the election was not free nor fair. Repressions, killed and missing people, internet shutdowns. - Russia: poisoning of Alexei Navalny. - Involving civil society and supporting human rights defenders all over the world is essential.
Morocco	- Morocco was a Co-Facilitator of the process of strengthening of Treaty Bodies, together with Switzerland.
Cuba	- Condemns unilateral coercive measures.



	- Reiterates solidarity with Venezuela and Nicaragua.
Saudi Arabia	- All citizens fully enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with the laws of Saudi Arabia. - Detention of women was due to violations of standing laws. They are guaranteed fair trial.
Iraq	- Double-standards in the High Commissioner's depicting of the situation in Iraq.
Sweden	- Venezuela: welcomes the report of the Fact-Finding Mission. - Nicaragua: regrets the lack of progress. - Myanmar: welcomes the report of the IIIM.
Greece	- Greece's response to fires in Lesbos. The further response necessitates more solidarity,
Thailand	- Measures taken in Thailand to combat Covid19.
Botswana	- Reducing inequalities within and between states.
Switzerland	- Transitional justice: Addressing the consequences of serious and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to give a chance for lasting peace, including in: Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Spain, Gambia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Nepal, Philippines, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Zimbabwe.
Uganda	- Human rights and Covid19 measures in Uganda.
Malta	- Belarus: escalation of violence and intimidation. - Lebanon: social and economic crisis as a result of the explosion. - LGBTI people are particularly vulnerable.
Luxembourg	- Belarus: violent repression of peaceful demonstrators including women. - Greece: rights of refugees and migrants. - China: rights of Uighurs. - Philippines: killing of Sara Alvarez - Human Rights of defenders in Latin American countries
Latvia	- Free and independent media. Need to prevent repressions against media workers. - Civil society actors, particularly human rights defenders, are essential. - Freedom of expression, opinion and association.
Croatia	- Covid19 and domestic violence: shelters in Croatia. - Treaty Bodies webcast should not be affected. - Peaceful protests around the world should not be viewed as a threat.
Montenegro	- Appreciates the work of the High Commissioner and her Office.
Algeria	- Algeria adopted a law relating to the prevention and fight against discrimination and hate speech. - Intensified attacks against Palestinian people. - Technical missions of the OHCHR in Western Sahara.



Lebanon	- Lebanon suffers from economic and financial conditions, the repercussions of which have been exacerbated by the spread of the Covid19 epidemic and the big explosion in Beirut Port.
Russian Federation	- Racism in the USA. - Blockade of Crimea.
Belarus	- The situation in Belarus is under control. The complaints are investigated. Some accusations are ungrounded. - The Council is controlled by the Western States which are biased.
Albania	- No countries should be above human rights scrutiny. - OHCHR liquidity crisis.
Ireland	- Ever-growing pressures on civil society space, - the push back on freedom of expression, assembly and association, - attacks on human rights defenders, journalists and media workers.
Georgia	- Venezuela: despite the pardon extended to a number of politicians, situation is still deteriorating. - Nicaragua: restrictions on civil society. - Russia: o Deterioration of the situation in the illegally occupying the Ukraine o Deterioration of the situation, continuous restrictions of freedom of movement in the occupied Abkhazia.
Norway	- Human Rights implications of Covid19: o clamp down on human rights, civic space and democratic control, o lockdowns and school closures led to millions of children losing out on education, o domestic violence is increasing, o the situation for minorities and vulnerable groups worsened considerably, o existing inequalities are exacerbated, o human rights defenders, particularly women, are under threat. - Norway, Sierra Leone, Switzerland and Uruguay will put forward a resolution that aims to strengthen the Human Rights Council's mandate to prevent human rights violations. - OHCHR liquidity situation causes great concern. - The special procedures are vital parts of the international human rights mechanisms. Their independence and integrity must be protected.
Syrian Arab Republic	- The Syrian situation should be seen in context. - Universal coercive measures by the Turkish and American occupation undermine the rights of people. - Interference in the internal affairs of China and Nicaragua.
United Kingdom of Great Britain	- Zimbabwe: journalists, civil society activists, and opposition politicians face targeted arrests, violence and abduction. Accountability for human rights violations is absent. - Cameroon: the protection of civilians remains a concern. - Vietnam: restrictions on freedoms of expression and assembly.



and Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nicaragua: restrictions on peaceful assembly, harassment, and arbitrary detentions. - Belarus: violence and human rights violations used to suppress peaceful protest. - Concerned about the situation in Iran and the DPRK, and attacks on freedom of religion or belief and media freedom in many countries.
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to support the OHCHR office. Human Rights Council: Criticism is not effective, the dialogue is. Importance of territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs.
Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijani displaced persons and their rights to return. - Armenian's illegal settlement actions in the Occupied Territories of Azerbaijan.
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egypt is currently working on drafting the first national strategy for human rights. - Egypt looks forward to establishing partnerships and cooperation programs with friendly countries and relevant international organizations to implement its national program.
Paraguay:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budgetary situation of the OHCHR. The work on the ground should not be sacrificed. - Concerned about the situation in Nicaragua and Venezuela.
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Syria: people continue to face multiple crises. - Israel continues to act with impunity in the Occupied Territories. - Myanmar: crimes committed against the Rohingya. - India: need to ease restrictions in Jammu Kashmir. - Greece: need to protect the asylum-seekers that are particularly vulnerable.
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worsening economic, social and humanitarian challenges faced by the Palestinian people a result of the illegal occupation practices. - Tunisia and France will present a resolution which seeks to mitigate the effect of the Covid19 pandemic on vulnerable groups. - Full participation of women. Impact of the Covid19 pandemic on the Rohingya crisis.
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to development should be given the priority, all human rights situations should be treated equally. - Selectivity and double-standards should be avoided, such as in case of Venezuela and Nicaragua. - Myanmar supports One-China policy and One Country Two Systems in Hong Kong.
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting human rights for all and constructive engagement with all mechanisms.
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transition in Ethiopia has its own intricacies. The Government condemned the killing of Hachalu Hundessa. - The issues of Hong Kong is an internal issue of China, there should be no interference in internal affairs.
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A three-day consultations in Mali, followed by the upcoming elections. The transitional process is under way.
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No arbitrary arrests and detention in United Republic of Tanzania. Key national priorities: realization of the right to vote and to be elected.
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Niger's commitment, along with other members of G5 Sahel, the collaborative efforts with the High Commissioner. - Need for a prudent approach: lack of certainty on the true sources on the actors of the human rights violations.
Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Even if Sri Lanka withdrew from Resolution 30/1, it will remain committed to achieving reconciliation, accountability and human rights.
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government has opened a democratic space, and guarantees civil and political freedoms. Challenges: Covid19, natural disasters and illegal sanctions.
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peaceful protesters should not face arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and torture.



	- Human rights defenders, journalists, women and girls, indigenous peoples, people of colour, LGBTI people, minorities should not be targeted of faced discrimination.
Iceland	- Belarus: attacks on journalists and peaceful protesters. - Hong Kong: recent developments are of concern. - Russia: use of the nerve agent “Novichok” against Alexei Navalny must be investigated.
Burundi	- China: Burundi commends combating extremism in Xinjiang, welcomes the One Country Two System; Hong Kong will enjoy long-term stability, welcomes efforts in combatting the Covid-19 pandemic.
Iran	- Venezuela: universal coercive measures imposed. - Large-scale sale of arms resulting in human rights violations and disregard of international humanitarian law in Palestine and Yemen.

Statements Made on Behalf of Civil Society Organizations:	
American Association of Jurists (on behalf of more than 240 organisations):	- Situation in Western Sahara.
Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Indépendants	- Covid19 response in Brazil.
Human Rights Watch	- Saudi Arabia: women’s rights defenders, Jamal Khashoggi, - Philippines: extrajudicial killings and violence, - China: violations in Xinjiang and Hong Kong.
Make Mothers Mater	- Need for a more caring economy.
Right Livelihood Award Foundation	- Situation in Western Sahara
International Service for Human Rights	- Police violence in Switzerland.
Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration	- Situation of political detainees in Nicaragua.
International-Lawyers.Org	- Violence against peaceful protesters in Iraq.
Ingenieurs du Monde	- Peace Agreement between Israel and UAE and Bahrain.
CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation	- Dire human rights situation in Philippines, Burundi, China, Tanzania.
United Nations Watch	- Double-standards of the Council towards Israel.
Human Rights Information and Training Center	- Violations of human rights in Yemen.
iuventum e.V.	- Human rights implications of Covid19.
Intern. Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	- Unilateral coercive measures in Venezuela.
International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)	- Situation of migrants and refugees. - Human rights situation in Sri Lanka.
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project	- Protecting civic space during the pandemic of Covid19.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights violations in relation with election processes in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda.
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mali: the seizure of power by the military. - Philippines: authorities' continue to justify human rights violations. - Egypt: HRDs and activists are relentlessly targeted
World Evangelical Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-layered crisis in Zimbabwe.
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philippines and human rights violations related to “war on drugs”.
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rights of the refugees and migrants.
Amnesty International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belarus: crackdown on protests. AI supports the Council’s holding an Urgent Debate, call for a strong resolution mandating an investigation by the High Commissioner. - Beirut, Lebanon: an international investigation needed. - Saudi Arabia: unjustly detained, including Loujain al-Halhouli and other human rights defenders should be released. - Algeria: alarming use of arbitrary summons, arrests, prosecutions and heavy prison sentences against activists and journalists who speak up in support of the Hirak movement. - Morocco and Western Sahara: at least nine human rights activists and journalists are detained.
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Decade for People of African Descent.
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Decade for People of African Descent.
Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth participation and leadership.
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection for humanitarian personnel. - Need to listen to victims in Venezuela.
International Commission of Jurists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disproportional effect of Covid19 on vulnerable groups.
France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situation in Western Sahara.
International Fellowship of Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covid19 and need for a global ceasefire. Situation of migrants and asylum seekers. Systemic racism and police brutality. - Situations in Colombia, Western Sahara, South Sudan.
Association pour les victims du monde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rights of Tamil people. - Enforced disappearances in Sri Lanka.
Le Pont (?), Tamil Uzagam (?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rights of Tamil people in Sri Lanka.



Rights of Reply:

- **Brazil** (in reply to statements by NGOs on Covid19),
- **Chad** (in reply to the statement by the European Union),
- **Saudi Arabia** (in reply to the statement by Germany on behalf of the EU, and Denmark on behalf of a group of countries),
- **Morocco** (in reply to the statement by Timor Leste on behalf of a group of countries),
- **India** (in replay to the statements by Pakistan, Turkey and the OIC),
- **Russian Federation** (in reply to the statement made by Ukraine),
- **DPRK** (in reply to the statements made by United Kingdom and Australia),
- **Viet Nam,**
- **Armenia** (in reply to the statements made by Pakistan on behalf of the OIC and the statement by Azerbaijan),
- **China,**
- **Ukraine** (in reply to the statements made by Russian Federation),
- **Nigeria** (in reply to the statements made by Belgium),
- **Cambodia** (in reply to the statements made by Switzerland),
- **Syrian Arab Republic** (in reply to the statements made by Turkey),
- **Pakistan** (in reply to the statements made by India),
- **Iran** (in reply to the statements made by the United Kingdom),
- **Ethiopia** (in reply to the statements made by the NGO “Defend Defender”),
- **Azerbaijan** (in reply to the right of reply made by Armenia).