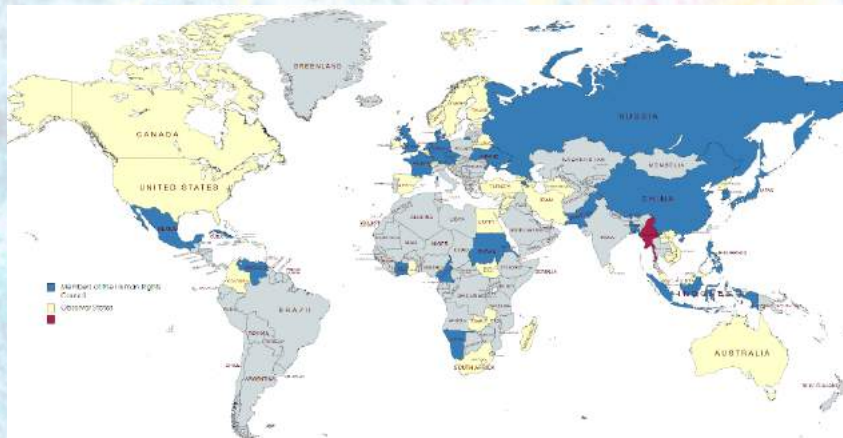




# HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL - 46<sup>th</sup> SESSION

## General Debate on Item 4: Human Rights Situations that Require the Council's Attention

12 March 2021; continued 15 March 2021



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High Commissioner's report on DPRK, Secretary-General's update on UN in Myanmar

<p>Report of the High Commissioner<sup>1</sup> on the implementation of the recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) <a href="#">A/HRC/RES/43/25</a>, <a href="#">A/HRC/46/52</a></p>	<p>Oral update<sup>2</sup> on the Secretary-General's initiative to take concrete action based on the recommendations contained in the report entitled <i>"A brief and independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from 2010 to 2018"</i>, and on progress made in the implementation of follow-up action to enable more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system <a href="#">A/HRC/RES/43/26</a></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Over <b>400 interviews</b> were conducted by the field based OHCHR structure in Seoul. To develop strategies for accountability, forums were created for cooperation among practitioners on <b>accountability</b> issues. The Office also provided <b>support and technical advice</b> to civil society organizations, international lawyers and victims' groups.</li><li>• Over <b>4,000 files</b> have now been preserved in the OHCHR <b>repository</b>, including interviews, reports, satellite imagery, maps, court documents, petition letters, among other documents. The repository is a key resource for future truth and justice processes.</li><li>• OHCHR's analysis continues to confirm that there are reasonable grounds to believe that numerous <b>crimes against humanity</b> remained unaddressed and continue to be committed. OHCHR sought to cooperate with the DPRK to support it to <b>ensure accountability</b> and to broaden law reforms. The Government has refused all such offers.</li><li>• OHCHR is concerned about the longstanding and enduring <b>suffering of the victims</b>, including the families of the abductees and disappeared.</li><li>• The <b>prosecution</b> of the alleged international crimes must remain a priority, including through a referral to the <b>International Criminal Court</b> or the <b>establishment of an ad hoc tribunal, alongside national courts</b> taking up cases in accordance with international standards under principles of extraterritorial and universal jurisdiction.</li><li>• It is imperative to ensure that <b>information continues to be collected and preserved</b> to support <b>future accountability</b> and non-judicial measures that assist victims in their quest for justice, truth, reparation.</li><li>• The Council should continue providing its support to the work of OHCHR on accountability and cooperate with OHCHR to further collect and preserve relevant information.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A very timely <b>Mr Gert Rosenthal's report</b> entitled <i>"A brief and independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from 2010 to 2018"</i> sheds light on why the collective commitment of the <b>United Nations to "never again" tolerate mass atrocities, sooner or later is followed by a new mass atrocity.</b></li><li>• As the UN's prevention capacity continues to be challenged, the <b>Secretary-General</b> demonstrated strong leadership in trying to <b>call on Member States to come together, including in the Security Council</b>, to prevent the escalations of the crisis in Myanmar.</li><li>• The SG is resolute in <b>condemning the use of lethal force against peaceful protestors and arbitrary arrests</b> in Myanmar and called on all parties to uphold the will of the people expressed in the <b>8 November elections</b>, including the <b>release of State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and President U Win Myint.</b></li><li>• The SG accepted all recommendations included in the <b>Rosenthal report</b> and since then, has worked across all pillars to implement them in synergy. Additionally, it has issued a <b>new guidance to country teams</b> to support Member States during the <b>UPR process.</b></li><li>• The UN system is <b>developing an Agenda for Protection</b> to ensure rapid coordinated efforts to support those at risk and <b>implementing an internal mechanism</b> that analyzes crisis situations with the best information available from all pillars of the UN system.</li><li>• <b>With the objective of better coordinating among the various UN entities</b>, there has been <b>greater frequency</b> in the meeting of the Permanent Monitoring Group on Myanmar and comprising UN Principals of core agencies. In Myanmar, the <b>Resident Coordinator and the Country Team</b> have made <b>concerted efforts to strengthen capacities</b> to engage on human rights matters and developed a Human Rights Strategy. A more <b>robust monitoring presence in the country</b> has been difficult to pursue as the <b>country has denied access.</b></li><li>• With regards to <b>UN programmes</b> in Myanmar, <b>only need based humanitarian assistance ones will continue</b>, while all others will be subject to rigid reviews.</li><li>• <b>Differences between Member States</b> is a main issue that will continue to impede the UN in addressing the political and human rights crisis faced by the people of Myanmar.</li></ul>

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by Mr Mahamane Cissé-Gouro, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

<sup>2</sup> Delivered by Mr Mohamed Khaled Khiari, Assistant Secretary-General for Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, DPPAPO





**Main Points Raised (thematic issues or country / territorial concerns – non-exhaustive)**

**Statements Made by the Countries Concerned**

<b>Myanmar</b>	Myanmar will continue to extend cooperation with the relevant UN agencies and stands ready to <b>cooperate with Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team (UNCT)</b> . Consultation with the host country is the upmost requirement of the UNCT. Transparency and sincere cooperation between host country and the United Nations agencies play an important role in building trust among all relevant stakeholders. Human Rights Council must uphold the principles of <b>universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity</b> . Politicization and double standard should be avoided. During the COVID-19 crisis, the provision of <b>health and humanitarian assistance</b> in close cooperation with WHO, WFP and ICRC will be scaled up to provide assistance to the people of Myanmar.
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**Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) – Absent**

**Joint Statements**

<b>Denmark</b> (on behalf of Nordic and Baltic countries <sup>3</sup> )	<u>Country situations of concern</u> : The Rosenthal report, as previous reports commissioned by the Secretary-General, is central to independently reviewing UN system response to the crisis in <b>Myanmar</b> . The recent coup is a severe violation of democratic principles and the rule of law. The military must immediately stop all excessive use of force against peaceful protestors, and be held accountable for their actions. The UN must be fully equipped to respond to and effectively monitor the situation.
<b>Pakistan</b> (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC))	Concern about the selective application of agenda item 4. <u>Thematic issues of concern</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the uptick in State-sponsored <b>Islamophobia</b>, and the systemic assault on fundamental rights of Muslims minorities as a result of discriminatory laws, policies and State practices;</li><li>- systematic and persistent human rights violations and impunity in <b>situations of foreign occupation</b>, unresolved conflicts and simmering disputes. The escalating violence, forced displacement and illegal attempts to obliterate distinct religious, cultural and demographic identity of Muslims in these situations are a matter of grave concern for the OIC.</li></ul>
<b>Azerbaijan</b> (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM))	Human rights issues must be addressed with <b>objectivity</b> , respect for national <b>sovereignty</b> and <b>territorial integrity</b> , and <b>non-interference</b> . The important role played by the <b>Universal Periodic Review</b> . Deep concern over the proliferation of the practice of selective adoption of <b>country-specific resolutions</b> . NAM encourages the Council to give adequate attention to the issues of <b>poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, climate change, digital divide, instability, foreign occupation and illegal settlements, damage to the cultural heritage</b> . States are to promote durable solutions for <b>internally displaced persons</b> in situations of <b>terrorism and armed conflict</b> , including their voluntary return in safety and with dignity. The importance of access by all countries to <b>vaccines, medicines and medical equipment</b> should constitute an integral part of the global response to COVID-19.
<b>Belarus</b> (on behalf of a group of countries <sup>4</sup> )	<u>Country situations</u> : Large scope of human rights violations and abuses in <b>EU Member States</b> and the <b>United Kingdom</b> , particularly in context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including hate speech and crimes, glorification of Nazism, racial and ethnic discrimination, violation of rights of migrants, child sexual abuse and lack for adequate health services for the elderly. Use of force by the police in <b>Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Poland, the United Kingdom</b> .

<sup>3</sup> Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden

<sup>4</sup> Iran, Burundi, China, DPRK, Nicaragua, Russia, Syria, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Belarus





	<p><u>Thematic issues:</u> The Human Rights Council's work shall be guided by the principles of <b>universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity</b>. Need to stop adopting, maintaining and implementing all <b>unilateral coercive measures</b>.</p>
<b>Cuba</b> (on behalf of 64 countries)	<p><u>Country situations:</u> <b>Xinjiang</b> is an inseparable part of <b>China</b>. Need to stop interfering in China's internal affairs by manipulating Xinjiang related issues. All sides should promote and protect human rights through constructive dialogue and cooperation, and avoid politicization of human rights and double standards.</p>
<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b> (on behalf of a group of Like-Minded countries)	<p><u>Thematic issues:</u> LMG opposes country-resolutions that are politically motivated and "naming and shaming". Politization of Item 4. The importance of UPR – the fundamental UN mechanism. Need to avoid double-standards and selectivity.</p>
<b>Poland</b> (on behalf of ad hoc group of 45 states <sup>5</sup> )	<p><u>Country situations:</u> deteriorating situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the <b>Russian Federation</b>, shrinking civil society space in the Russian Federation, manifested by the unlawful detention, arrest and imprisonment of Alexei Navalny and a number of arbitrary arrests of protesters who were expressing their support for Mr Navalny in many Russian cities. The Russian Federation should immediately and unconditionally release Mr Navalny and all those unlawfully or arbitrarily detained.</p>
<b>Finland</b> (on behalf of 41 countries <sup>6</sup> )	<p><u>Country Situations:</u> <b>Egypt</b> should guarantee space for civil society and media workers to work without fear of intimidation, harassment, or arrest. Egypt should end the use of terrorism charges to hold human rights defenders and civil society activists in extended pre-trial detention and the practice of adding detainees to new cases with similar charges after the legal limit for pre-trial detention has expired. Egypt should also cease the use of the terrorism entities list to punish individuals for exercising their right to freedom of expression and stop multiple abuses of due process, including limitations on lawyers seeing evidence or accessing their client.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b> (on behalf of 26 countries)	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> will continue to call for the restoration of the legitimate civilian government.</li><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> condemn the massive and brutal violence and repression against peaceful protesters.</li><li>- <b>Russia:</b> fundamental freedoms are routinely breached. Condemn the decision to sentence Navalny.</li><li>- <b>China:</b> systemic restrictions of freedoms of religion and belief against Uighurs and other minorities in <b>Xinjiang</b>, as well as the electoral reform <b>Hong Kong</b>.</li><li>- <b>Occupied Palestine Territory in Israel:</b> the violence and the loss of human rights remains of a deep concern. Condemn the attacks on Gaza Strip and terrorist attacks and violence against civilians.</li><li>- <b>Egypt:</b> importance of respecting freedom of expression, media, peaceful assembly and association; need to stop long pretrial detention and any reprisals.</li><li>- <b>Venezuela:</b> continued erosion of democratic principles and institutions.</li><li>- <b>Yemen and Philippines:</b> accountability need to be ensured.</li><li>- <b>Tigray</b> and other regions of <b>Ethiopia:</b> grave human rights violations.</li><li>- <b>Libya:</b> violations of human right and international humanitarian law.</li></ul>

<sup>5</sup> Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

<sup>6</sup> Finland, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Turkey:</b> freedom of expression, violence against women and girls, arrests of human rights defenders and journalists.</li></ul>
<b>China (on behalf of a group of Like-Minded countries)</b>	<u>Thematic issues:</u> Political manipulation by some countries, interfering in other countries internal affairs. They should instead focus on other urgent matters such as racial discrimination, social inequality, police brutality, rights of refugees and migrants, need to fight COVID-19 and ensure equitable distribution of the vaccine, sustainable development and elimination of poverty and hunger.
<b>Libya (on behalf group of the Arab States)</b>	<u>Thematic issues:</u> the right of all people to live in peace. The Council should avoid politicization. All countries should be treated equally.
<b>Statements made by the Member States</b>	
<b>1. Germany</b>	<p><i>Germany aligns itself with the EU statement.</i></p> <p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> brutal violence and repression against peaceful protesters must end immediately. Perpetrators must face prosecution.</li><li>- <b>China:</b> systematic human rights violations against ethnic minorities in <b>Xinjiang</b> and <b>Tibet</b>. Arbitrarily detained human rights defenders should be released; the High Commissioner should be granted access to Xinjiang. In <b>SAR Hong Kong</b>, the rights and freedoms of the people should be guaranteed.</li><li>- <b>Egypt:</b> a dramatic rise in the number of executions; call to stop the use of the death penalty and ensure free and independent work of the civil society organisations.</li><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> call to stop brutal violence against peaceful protesters and immediately release the arbitrarily detained.</li><li>- <b>North Korea:</b> call on the DPRK to stop long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations and engage with the international community.</li><li>- <b>Russia:</b> discrimination and repression against those who express a dissenting voice and oppose the Russian Government. The assassination attempt on Alexei Navalny should be thoroughly investigated, perpetrators should be brought to justice. Germany condemns Mr Navalny's sentencing in an unfair trial and calls for his immediate release.</li><li>- The illegally-annexed <b>Autonomous Republic of Crimea</b>, the city of <b>Sevastopol</b> and areas of <b>eastern Ukraine</b>: Russia should immediately stop human rights violations, including the persecution of minorities such as the Crimean Tatars.</li><li>- <b>Syria:</b> continued human rights violations by all actors, especially the Syrian regime.</li></ul> <p><b>Venezuela:</b> the Maduro regime should restore democracy and the rule of law and end repression against civil society and the political opposition.</p>
<b>2. France</b>	<p><i>Associates itself with the statement made by Slovenia on behalf of the 26 countries, members of the European Union.</i></p> <p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>China:</b> need to establish the facts in Xinjiang. The High Commissioner should be granted access there as soon as possible.</li><li>- <b>Syria:</b> need to continue denouncing and documenting the violations of human rights in Syria, as long as the root causes that have triggered this conflict persist.</li><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> need to act with determination against the crimes committed by the security forces of Myanmar.</li><li>- Other countries mentioned: <b>Belarus, DPRK, South Sudan.</b></li></ul>
<b>3. Armenia</b>	<p><u>Country situation:</u> Crimes committed by <b>Azerbaijan</b> in Artsakh, including destruction, looting and falsification of indigenous Armenian cultural and religious heritage, and ongoing blatant violations deserve the most serious attention of this Council. UN absence in <b>Nagorno</b></p>





	<p><b>Karabakh</b> has been one of the aggravating factors of the lack of international protection. Repatriation of all PoWs and should be ensured, pursuant to the statement of the heads of states of Armenia, Russia and Azerbaijan of 9 November 2020.</p>
4. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	<p><u>Country situations:</u> Some countries use Item 4 to attack the countries of the South with unfounded accusations, such as in cases of attacking <b>China</b> (that is fighting terrorism in <b>Xinjiang</b>, and counteracts the violence financed from abroad in <b>Hong Kong</b>), <b>Iran</b>, <b>Syria</b>, <b>DPRK</b>, <b>Belarus</b>, <b>Myanmar</b>, <b>Nicaragua</b>.</p>
5. Philippines	<p><u>Country situations:</u> <b>Myanmar</b> – the realization of the democratization path can only be achieved through the complete return to the <i>status quo ante</i>. Philippines call for the immediate release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and a national dialogue among parties. Together with the ASEAN, Philippines has called on all parties to refrain from instigating further violence and announced its readiness to assist Myanmar in a peaceful and constructive manner. Hostile, unilateral mechanisms on Myanmar that are in place divert massive resources in the UN system that should be better invested in supporting Myanmar in building institutions that will support its people's aspirations for a full-fledged democracy.</p>
6. Indonesia	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Vaccine nationalism</b> and the inequitable distribution of vaccines;</li><li>- <b>Racism</b>, xenophobia, and intolerance;</li><li>- Unabated <b>hate speech</b> and incitement under the guise of freedom of expression;</li><li>- The continued denial of human rights in many places in the world, particularly in the <b>Occupied Palestinian Territory</b>;</li><li>- Need to promote greater <b>solidarity</b> and political commitment towards guaranteeing the right to health for all and to promote <b>greater protection</b> towards all people disproportionately affected by COVID-19.</li></ul>
7. Russian Federation	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> rights to freedom of peaceful assembly in the <b>United States</b> and the countries of the <b>European Union</b>, such as <b>France</b> and <b>Netherlands</b>, and the excessive police force used to suppress the mass protests of their citizens.</p>
8. Japan	<p><u>Country situations:</u> Challenges remain in the <b>Indo-Pacific region</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> Japan strongly urges the Myanmar military to immediately stop violence against civilians, release all those detained including State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, and promptly restore the democratic political system.</li><li>- <b>China</b>, including <b>Hong Kong</b> and <b>Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</b>: universal values such as freedom, respect for human rights, and the rule of law, must be protected. Japan's grave concern is intensified by the decision of the National People's Congress to change <b>Hong Kong's</b> electoral system.</li><li>- <b>DPRK:</b> the issue of abductions by DPRK is a top priority of the Japanese Government. Japan counts on the understanding and cooperation of the international community for the resolution of this issue.</li></ul> <p><u>Thematic issues:</u> need to protect fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, need to prevent oppression against human rights defenders and journalists, and to protect the rights of minorities.</p>
9. Netherlands	<p><u>Thematic issues:</u> violations of media freedom worldwide. Access to reliable and independent information is paramount, as exemplified by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> authorities have restricted access to information and some 400 journalists and media workers face repression.</li><li>- In <b>China</b> the authorities attempt to curtail freedom of expression and censoring offline and online information, especially in <b>Xinjiang</b>, <b>Tibet</b> and <b>Hong Kong</b>. China has jailed more journalists than any other country.</li><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> reports of attacks and harassment of journalists following the military coup. Alarming restrictions on internet access.</li></ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Cuba</b>: the situation is deteriorating, despite a gradual improvement in internet access. Independent journalists, artists and bloggers are frequently arrested, detained, questioned, smeared on national media, and restricted in their movements.</li><li>- In <b>Uganda</b>, a group of journalists, reporting on opposition leader Bobi Wine delivering a petition to the OHCHR, was beaten and heavily injured by soldiers. Around the elections in Uganda numerous press freedom violations were recorded.</li><li>- <b>Somalia</b> is one of the most dangerous countries in the world for journalists. Impunity for killings of journalists remains the norm. The role of free media is crucial to conduct free and fair elections.</li><li>- In <b>Ethiopia</b>, a number of journalists have been arrested or deported. Internet shutdowns and limited media access to Tigray have made it impossible for the press to report and investigate the serious allegations.</li></ul>
10. Namibia	<p><u>Country situations</u> – <b>Myanmar</b>: the recent events call for an enhanced coordinated multilateral approach led by the UN. The Security Council needs to come to the table and contribute towards efforts aimed at resolving the crisis in Myanmar. UN Member States should immediately stop the sale of arms and military equipment to the Myanmar Military, and take appropriate measures to ensure that businesses with their nationalities operating in Myanmar are not involved in human rights violations and abuses.</p>
11. Denmark	<p><u>Country situations</u>: Denmark refers to their high-level statement regarding <b>Belarus, Hong Kong, Russia, Myanmar and Ethiopia</b>. Denmark also refers to Nordic-Baltic statements under the inter-active dialogues on <b>DPRK and Syria</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>South Sudan</b>: despite some progress regarding the AU Hybrid Court, the slow implementation of the peace agreement is of concern.</li><li>- <b>China</b>: deep concerned about reports of human rights violations in <b>Xinjiang</b> and <b>Tibet</b>. China should allow meaningful access to Xinjiang for independent observers.</li><li>- <b>Egypt</b>: while recognizing the state's role in regional security and the fight against terrorism, the human rights situation and in particular the shrinking space for civil society is concerning.</li><li>- <b>Israel's</b> expansion of settlements in the oPt is illegal and undermines prospects for a negotiated two-state solution. All parties, including PA and non-state actors should protect the human rights of all Palestinians.</li><li>- <b>Bahrain</b>: call for the release of arbitrarily detained persons in Bahrain, including the Danish-Bahraini citizen Mr. Al-Khawaja, imprisoned for 10 years and a victim of torture who needs treatment and rehabilitation.</li><li>- <b>Iran</b>: arrest and imprisonment of civil society activists is of great concern. Need for fair trials and proper conditions for prisoners.</li><li>- <b>Saudi Arabia</b>: recognizing reform initiatives, implementation is key, and the persecution of civil society activists is deeply worrying. Denmark is concerned about the use of torture and death penalty in both <b>Iran</b> and <b>Saudi Arabia</b>.</li></ul>
12. Pakistan	<p><u>Country situations</u>: <b>Occupied Jammu &amp; Kashmir (IOJ&amp;K)</b>: the Council should consider the crisis in Jammu and Kashmir on human rights merits, as advised by OHCHR reports in 2018 and 2019. The High Commissioner should continue reporting on Jammu and Kashmir and not be deterred by India's belligerence. OHCHR's reluctance to press India on its atrocities in Kashmir erodes its credibility to comment on other such situations requiring Council's attention.</p>
13. Republic of Korea	<p><u>Country situations</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar</b>: the authorities should immediately stop violent suppression of protests. Reaffirming support for the UN's noble work to protect fundamental freedoms and ensure a return to democracy in Myanmar, Republic of Korea will continue to actively participate in such efforts including through close cooperation with the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General on Myanmar.</li><li>- <b>Syria</b>: a decade since the unrest has unfolded, resulted in 6.2 million internally displaced people and 5.3 million registered refugees. Despite the March 2020 ceasefire, human rights and humanitarian situation in Syria is dire and violence continues. Need for the sustainable solution and the political transition through the process of the Constitutional Committee.</li></ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Yemen:</b> recent escalation in armed hostilities, especially in Marib Governorate. All parties to the conflict should de-escalate tension. Full support to the efforts of Special Envoy of UN Secretary-General for Yemen to resume the peace talks. Republic of Korea will continue to provide assistance in response to the humanitarian crisis.</li><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> concern over restrictions on freedom of expression and arbitrary arrest and detention. Call on Belarus to carry out independent and transparent investigation into allegations of recent human rights violations.</li></ul>
14. Cameroon	<p><u>Thematic issues:</u> Need to fight secessionism, terrorism and the trivialization of insurrectionary logic; the major challenges of the 21st century faced by the vast majority of the UN member states.</p> <p><u>Country situations</u> – <b>China:</b> Cameroon recognises the principle of one China and welcomes the measures taken by that country in its <b>Xinjiang</b> region and in <b>Hong Kong</b>.</p>
15. Austria	<p><u>Country situations:</u> Regarding <b>Myanmar, Venezuela, Belarus, Yemen</b> and <b>Syria</b> Austria refers to its statements in the respective interactive dialogues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>South Sudan:</b> the government and opposition groups should allow and facilitate full access for the Commission of Human Rights. South Sudan should adopt the Statute of the Hybrid Court; sign the MoU to formally establish and operationalise the Hybrid Court.</li><li>- <b>China: Xinjiang autonomous region</b> – Grave concern about “political re-education” camps; severe human rights violations disproportionately targeting Uyghurs and other minorities; restrictions on freedom of religion or belief and freedoms of movement, association, and expression. Call for meaningful access for independent observers, including the High Commissioner, and to respect the rights of minorities, including in <b>Xinjiang</b>, and <b>Tibet</b>. Austria is also deeply worried about human rights in <b>Hong Kong</b>, in particular the use of the National Security Law to restrict political pluralism, human rights and political freedoms of its citizens.</li><li>- <b>Iran</b> should guarantee the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls, including their right to equal participation in public life. Human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists must not be subjected to intimidation, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life or other arbitrary sanctions. Call for an immediate moratorium on the death penalty.</li><li>- <b>Turkey:</b> targeting and arrests of journalists, media workers, lawyers and judges, human rights defenders, opposition politicians and activists, often based on vaguely defined terrorism charges. Any anti-terror operation must comply with international human rights law. Austria calls on Turkey to respect media freedom, freedom of expression and the independence of the judiciary.</li></ul>
16. Ukraine	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <p>Ukraine expresses deep concern regarding the human rights situations in <b>Venezuela, Burundi, Myanmar, DPRK, South Sudan, Syria, Nicaragua</b>, and the <b>Russian Federation</b>.</p> <p><b>Russia</b> gravely violates human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens. Poisoning and imprisoning of Alexey Navalny. Russian membership in this Council undermines HRC moral authority. The political and sanctions pressure on Russia should be further increased to enforce it to de-occupy the Ukrainian and Georgian territories, release all political prisoners, and abide by norm and principles of international law.</p>
17. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<p><u>Country situations:</u> The United Kingdom will convey its concerns relating to Syria, Iran and Belarus in other statements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>China:</b> concern about the extensive and systematic human rights violations in <b>Xinjiang</b>, including credible reports of forced labour and forced birth control. UN experts should be granted immediate, unfettered access in Xinjiang. In <b>Hong Kong</b>, the decision to charge 47 Hong Kong politicians and activists for conspiracy to commit subversion demonstrates that the National Security Law is being used to stifle political dissent. Free and fair elections must take place.</li></ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Russia</b> must respect citizens' human rights, including the right to freedom of expression, right to a fair trial, and freedom from torture. Concern about the recent legislative changes that further restrict civil society and human rights. It is disgraceful that the poisoning of Alexey Navalny has not been investigated, while he himself has been jailed on arbitrary charges.</li><li>- <b>Egypt</b>: restrictions on freedom of expression and civil society are concerning. Egypt should end the use of terrorism charges to hold human rights activists, lawyers, and journalists in extended pre-trial detention, and to lift travel bans and asset freezes on human rights defenders, including staff of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights.</li><li>- <b>Myanmar</b>: deep concern about the more than 50 deaths since the coup began. Arbitrary arrests also continue, freedoms are inhibited, and the military shows no sign of de-escalating the situation. The perpetrators of the coup must be held accountable for their actions. The wishes of people of Myanmar and the result of the November 2020 General Election must be respected.</li></ul>
18. Sudan	<u>Thematic and country issues</u> : human rights and interconnected with other matters, such as peace and stability. International community should contribute with technical assistance and capacity building in Sudan. Sudan commends <b>Burundi</b> for the major progress achieved.
19. Cuba	<u>Thematic issues</u> : double-standards, human rights are used as a political weapon. The punitive approach should be replaced by the constructive dialogue.
20. Bangladesh	<b>Myanmar</b> : Rohingya people continue to be persecuted. It is unacceptable that some UN entities have not cooperated with the investigation. The Security Council role is essential for resolving this enduring crisis.
21. Côte d'Ivoire	<u>Thematic and country issues</u> : persistence of armed conflicts, terrorism, and migration crises, have been exacerbated by COVID-19. Policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, need for enhanced cooperation between various stakeholders; the application of universality, objectivity and non-selectivity when examining human rights issues. The High Commissioner should avoid polarization of debates on human rights debates, notably in administrative and security issues related to <b>Hong Kong</b> .
22. Czech Republic	<u>Country situations</u> : with regard to <b>Iran</b> and the <b>DPRK</b> Czech Republic refers to its statements in the respective interactive dialogues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Belarus</b>: chronic patterns of systemic violations of human rights and impunity. Mass arbitrary arrests, well documented torture and ill-treatment of detained people, harassment and intimidation targeting opposition members, journalists and human rights defenders. All arbitrarily detained persons, such as Ihar Losik, Viktor Babaryko, Andrej Popov, Ihnat Sidorčyk, must be released.</li><li>- <b>Russia</b>: the authorities should repeal the legislation on "undesirable organisation". Deeply dismay over the sentencing of Aleksei Navalny that disregards the European Court of Human Rights ruling. Concerned about attempts to silence Yuri Dmitriev.</li><li>- <b>China</b>: concern about the detention of pro-democracy activists in <b>Hong Kong</b>, including Joshua Wong, Agnes Chow and Ivan Lam. Need for immediate release of all human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers, such as Yu Wensheng, Ilham Tohti, Tiyp Tashpolat, Li Yuhan. Call for a meaningful response to the credible reports of human rights violations against minorities in <b>Tibet</b> and <b>Xinjiang</b> and closure of re-education facilities.</li><li>- <b>Venezuela</b>: recent illegitimate elections and gradually closing space for the opposition are worrisome, and so is the continuous harassment and persecution of human rights and humanitarian organizations, the attacks against media freedom and civil society or criminalization of the humanitarian work. Raids against "Convite" and "Azul Positive" are examples of such harassment.</li><li>- <b>Myanmar</b>: military authorities should respect election result, return power to civilian control and immediately release all individuals arbitrarily detained.</li><li>- <b>Tigray, Ethiopia</b>: the humanitarian situation of civilians is non-improving. All parties to the conflict should cease hostilities.</li><li>- <b>Syria</b>: developments in Syria which have a serious impact on civilians.</li></ul>





23. Eritrea	<u>Thematic and country issues:</u> every nation has its human rights challenges. Politicization of human rights endangers the integrity of the Human Rights Council. Oppose the scapegoating of Eritrea in relation to recent events in Tigray.
24. Bahrain	<u>Thematic and country issues:</u> Item 4 is being instrumentalized on the basis of selectivity and double-standards. The dire criticism of Bahrain is unacceptable, there is progress on the ground. Network for protection and prevention of human rights violations have been created. All the UN mechanisms must tackle human rights without subjectivity.
25. China	<u>National efforts and thematic issues:</u> Groundless accusations were made against China by some countries. <b>Xinjiang</b> is a prosperous and stable place, where people live in peace and contentment. Improving the electoral system of <b>Hong Kong</b> , will be conducive to the “One country, two systems”. Belarus and Cuba delivered joint two joint statements, which assessed positively China’s efforts and called to stop interfering in China’s internal affairs. The countries should focus on their own human rights problems such as racial discrimination, police brutality, violations of rights of minorities, vaccine nationalism, the use of UCMs against other countries.
26. Mexico	Mexico believes that the monitoring closely national situations is a fundamental tool that contributes to preventing serious human rights violations and atrocious crimes from being committed. The Council must act transparently and avoid politicization. The importance of the self-determination of the peoples, territorial integrity and non-intervention in matters that are essentially the internal jurisdiction of the States in accordance with the international law.
Statements Made by the Observer States	
1. Finland	<i>Finland aligns itself with the EU statement.</i> <u>Thematic issues:</u> pushback on women’s and girls’ rights in many countries and shrinking civic space is alarming. <u>Country situations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Russia:</b> arbitrary detentions of peaceful protesters, persecution of Jehova’s Witnesses in Russia and the LGBTI persons. Russia should investigate the poisoning of Navalny and release him. <b>Crimean peninsula</b> illegally annexed by the Russian Federation and Eastern Ukraine: human rights situation continues deteriorating.</li><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> the importance of independent and impartial investigations to ensure accountability.</li><li>- <b>China:</b> grave repression of Uighurs and other ethnic minorities. Finland calls for immediate release of Gui Minhai. In <b>Hong Kong</b> further reduction of fundamental freedoms is unacceptable and alarming.</li><li>- <b>Tigray:</b> condemn all human rights violations and abuses and call on <b>Ethiopia</b> to ensure independent and transparent investigations.</li><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> call for immediate cessation of deadly force against peaceful protesters and release of all arbitrarily detained.</li></ul>
2. Israel	<u>Country situations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Syria:</b> The Council should not to neglect the many violations committed by <b>Iran</b> and its proxies over the past decade in Syria.</li><li>- In <b>Yemen</b>, the <b>Iranian</b> support for its Houthi proxy, is extremely alarming.</li><li>- In <b>Lebanon</b>, the Hezbollah terrorist organisation continues to operate unhindered.</li><li>- <b>Iran</b> continues to promote terrorism and sponsored terrorist attacks throughout the world.</li></ul>
3. Canada	<u>Thematic issues:</u> support for the scrutiny that this Council provides in holding states to account. Special Procedure Mandate Holders bring to light violations and abuses of human rights being perpetrated around the world. Concerned about arbitrary detentions. <u>Country situations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>China:</b> deeply troubling reports of deaths in custody of Tibetans. Grave concern with the treatment of Uyghurs; call for independent observers to be given unfettered and meaningful access to the <b>Xinjiang</b> Uyghur Autonomous Region.</li></ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> over 1,500 people have been detained since the coup, including journalists and members of the deposed government.</li><li>- <b>Burundi:</b> reports of the detention of civil society and opposition members before, during and since the 2020 elections.</li><li>- This troubling pattern has also extended to <b>Belarus</b> and <b>Venezuela</b>.</li></ul>
4. Slovenia	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> Slovenia condemns every use of lethal force against the civilian population. The military should restore power to democratically elected government and immediately release all detained.</li><li>- <b>Venezuela:</b> the parliamentary elections failed to comply with the international standards. Continued erosion of democratic institutions and the rule of law. Arbitrary arrests, intimidation and reprisals should stop immediately.</li><li>- <b>Russian Federation:</b> Slovenia is concerned by the verdict against the opposition leader Alexey Navalny who should be immediately release, as well as all arbitrarily detained peaceful protesters and journalists.</li><li>- <b>Syria:</b> gross human rights violations and abuses continue to be perpetrated by all parties in conflict, particularly by the Syrian regime. Slovenia calls for a complete, immediate and nationwide ceasefire in line with the call of the UN Special Envoy for Syria. All parties to the conflict should engage meaningfully in the political process under the auspices of the UN.</li></ul> <p><b>Yemen:</b> the armed conflict has resulted in the largest humanitarian crisis in the world. Slovenia fully supports the work of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen, and urges all parties to the conflict to engage constructively in the efforts of the UN Special Envoy to achieve peace in Yemen.</p>
5. Belgium	<p><i>Belgium aligns itself with the EU.</i></p> <p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> an active civil society provides a key contribution to the protection of rule of law, security and social stability. Human rights defenders should not be persecuted for doing their job. The space devoted to citizen participation is shrinking. Belgium is very concerned about the situation of human rights defenders in <b>Hong Kong, Egypt, Russia, China, Turkey, Venezuela, Israel</b> and <b>occupied Palestinian territories</b>.</p>
6. Australia	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> Australia condemns the use of force and violence against civilians. Military regime should engage in dialogue with international accountability mechanisms.</li><li>- <b>Venezuela:</b> Australia rejects the outcome of the 6 December 2020 election and the legitimacy of the new National Assembly. Deep concern about the devastating political, economic, social and humanitarian crisis.</li><li>- <b>Syria:</b> the targeting of medical facilities, hospitals, and medical workers by the regime further endangers vulnerable people.</li><li>- <b>China:</b> concern about changes to <b>Hong Kong's</b> electoral system. Numerous and credible reports of human rights violations and abuses against Uighurs and ethnic minorities in <b>Xinjiang</b>, including of systematic torture and sexual abuse of women are deeply disturbing. Urgent, unfettered access to Xinjiang should be granted for the High Commissioner and international observers.</li><li>- <b>DPRK:</b> the systemic human rights violations should be immediately addressed. DPRK should abandon Weapons of Mass Destruction and focus on improving the lives of its people.</li><li>- <b>Iran:</b> the ongoing persecution and intimidation faced by ethnic and religious minority groups and LGBTI persons is unacceptable.</li></ul>
7. Sweden	<p><u>Thematic issues:</u> concern about threats, harassment and violence against civil society, human rights defenders, political opposition, trade union activists, minorities and journalists.</p> <p><u>Country situations:</u></p>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Egypt:</b> while the release of staff members of EIPR was positive, the authorities should ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders.</li><li>- <b>Saudi Arabia</b> should release all political detainees. Concern about the use of the counter-terrorism legislation against individuals peacefully exercising their rights.</li><li>- <b>China:</b> the Council should follow closely the situation of Uyghurs in <b>Xinjiang</b> and of persons belonging to other minority groups. The continued arbitrary detention of Swedish and EU citizen Gui Minhai remains gravely concerning.</li><li>- <b>Venezuela:</b> the repression against political opposition and harassment of human rights defenders is a serious problem, as well as the continued occurrence of extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests and torture.</li><li>- <b>Palestine under Israeli occupation:</b> The Palestinian government needs to ensure respect for human rights in areas under its control. In <b>Gaza</b>, human rights violations remain a cause of concern.</li><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> the continued repression and violence against peaceful protesters is unacceptable. We must not forget the need for accountability for human rights violations committed against the Rohingya.</li></ul> <p>As Chair of the OSCE, Sweden will consistently raise the need for participating States to respect OSCE commitments on human rights, democracy and the rule of law.</p>
8. Malaysia	<p><i>Malaysia associates itself with the statements of the OIC and NAM.</i></p> <p><u>Country situations</u> – <b>Myanmar:</b> within their respective mandates, the UN agencies, Special Procedure Mandate Holders and other UN-established mechanisms can play a positive role in helping to bring a return to normalcy. The UN is crucial in facilitating the return of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar in a safe, dignified and sustainable manner. Call on all parties to facilitate a return to peace and stability. As a neighbour and fellow member of ASEAN, Malaysia will work very closely with other ASEAN member states in trying to facilitate an amicable and sustainable solution to the trouble currently besetting Myanmar.</p>
9. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> <b>United States and Western countries:</b> the lives of millions of people miserably fall a sacrifice to the election campaign, partisan strife and racial discrimination even in the face of COVID-19 pandemic. These countries should not act as “human rights judge” and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States. The DPRK urges certain countries to refrain from using <b>Xinjiang</b> and <b>Hong Kong</b> related issues to interfere in <b>China’s</b> internal affairs.</p>
10. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> Some States are undermining the rule of law in developing States by targeting their judicial system under the name of human rights. The Council should distance itself from politicization, double-standard, stigmatization and stereotyping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- States such as <b>Canada, Australia, UK, Denmark, US, Germany, France, Switzerland, Netherland, Belgium, Austria and Sweden</b> habitually keep their fingers pointed at some or the other, while themselves responsible for continuing massive violations of human rights and gross atrocities as the result of their arms export to aggressors across the globe and for applying UCMs.</li><li>- The regime of <b>Israel</b> that is best characterized under UNGA resolution 3379 of 10 November 1975 has no moral ground to talk about the lofty concept of human rights in Iran.</li></ul>
11. Malta	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> continuing reports of human rights violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence. The armed and security forces should end all violations of international law.</li><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> the overall situation of human rights remains troubling. Authorities should fully cooperate with the Special Rapporteur to look into all reported violations committed in the context of the 2020 presidential elections and its aftermath.</li></ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Yemen:</b> serious violations committed by all parties have led to the world's worst food security crisis, and the largest humanitarian crisis of this day.</li><li>- <b>Nicaragua:</b> restrictions on civic space continue and impunity has led to the recurrence of human rights violations.</li></ul> <p><u>Thematic issues:</u> Malta remains opposed to the use of the death penalty and calls on all countries to abolish it.</p>
<b>12. United States of America</b>	<p><u>Country situations:</u> deeply concerned about the human rights situations in <b>Syria, Iran, DPRK, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Yemen</b>, which the US addresses in more detail during this session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> condemn military's use of violence against the Myanmar people and call for the immediate restoration of democracy.</li><li>- <b>China:</b> condemn abuse of members of ethnic and religious minority groups, including crimes against humanity and genocide in <b>Xinjiang</b> and severe restrictions in <b>Tibet</b>. Condemn <b>Hong Kong</b> authorities' detention of democratic activists for exercising their rights and freedoms and call for their immediate release.</li><li>- <b>Cuba</b> should cease the harassment and arbitrary detention of members of independent civil society groups, human rights activists, and journalists, who are exercising their freedoms of expression and association.</li><li>- <b>Russia:</b> the government should immediately and unconditionally release Alexei Navalny, and hundreds of other Russian citizens detained for exercising their rights.</li><li>- <b>South Sudan:</b> deeply concerned about ongoing human rights abuses, including reports of pervasive sexual and gender-based violence and efforts to stifle freedom of expression, including targeting of dissidents.</li><li>- <b>Zimbabwe:</b> call to stop arrests of critics and respect the rights of those speaking truth to power.</li><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> condemn the authorities' ongoing crackdown on protesters and journalists.</li></ul>
<b>13. Sri Lanka</b>	<p><i>Sri Lanka supports the LMG statement under this Agenda Item.</i></p> <p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> concerns regarding the continuation of the practice of country-specific resolutions. It is paramount that the Council and its mechanisms act within resolution 60/251 and respect the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference. Commend <b>China's</b> efforts in promoting economic and social development, maintaining social stability, and safeguarding human rights of the people of all ethnic groups in <b>Xinjiang</b>. Support China's implementation of the "one country, two systems" policy in <b>Hong Kong</b>. Being an inalienable part of China, matters relating to Hong Kong constitute China's internal affairs.</p>
<b>14. Spain</b>	<p><u>Country situations:</u> Spain has referred to the situations of <b>Venezuela, Syria, DPRK</b> and <b>Myanmar</b> in the respective specific dialogues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Tigray and other regions of Ethiopia:</b> deep concern about the humanitarian and human rights situation. All parties should put an end the conflict, facilitate free access to humanitarian aid and allow independent investigation of violations.</li><li>- <b>Yemen:</b> all parties should guarantee humanitarian access and respect of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law. Need to stop the attacks on the Yemeni civilian population. Full, fair and meaningful participation of women in the political process must be guaranteed.</li><li>- <b>Occupied Palestinian Territories:</b> the persistence of serious violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law. Condemn the policy of settlements, confiscations and demolitions. The Israeli authorities should fulfil their obligations regarding human rights and International Humanitarian Law. Israel should increase its collaboration with the Palestinian Authority to guarantee access to vaccination.</li></ul>
<b>15. Belarus</b>	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> agenda item 4 has become the manifestation of the HRC's worst practice of politicizing human rights issues. Politicization emanates from a group of Western countries who claim leadership in the field of human rights more often in words or in relation to other country situations, while a range of systematic human rights violations also occur west of Vienna. OHCHR, human</p>





	rights mechanisms, international non-governmental organizations have baselessly ignored these violations. This encourages a policy of impunity. Belarus would like to ask proactive NGOs, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Human Rights House Foundation, CIVICUS, Article 19 and others, what specifically have they done for documenting human rights violations and systematic responses to them in Western countries. Call on international civil society, OHCHR, HRC special rapporteurs to approach human rights issues with equal approaches, with equal attention, and not focus only on the situations east of Vienna.
16. Azerbaijan	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs are important principles enshrined in the Charter of the UN. The issues brought to the attention of the Council, including those related to <b>China</b>, must be approached in full conformity with these principles.</p> <p>Military defeat of <b>Armenia</b> has put an end to almost 30 year-long Armenian occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The trilateral Statement of 10 November 2020, complemented by another trilateral Statement of 11 January 2021, declared an end to all hostilities and created conditions conducive for normalization of inter-state relations. Azerbaijan has embarked upon the wide-range post-conflict rehabilitation. One of the most important issues hampering this works is massive contamination of the territories with mines and other explosive devices laid by Armenia in the period of occupation. Armenia should hand over maps of minefields to Azerbaijan.</p>
17. Syrian Arab Republic	<p><u>Country situations – Turkey:</u> gross violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law committed by the Turkish authorities inside and outside Turkey. Inside Turkey, arresting tens of thousands, including parliamentarians, lawyers, journalists, and academics, as part of widespread repressive measures. Violations of the Turkish regime abroad, funded by the Qatari regime, include attacks on the Syrian territories, occupation of parts of it, war crimes against civilians, plundering natural resources and archaeological sites, carrying out a systematic "Turkification" campaign in northern areas of Syria. Human Rights Council should monitor and investigate these violations, and make practical recommendations on the ways of ensuring accountability for these crimes.</p>
18. Luxembourg	<p><u>Country situations:</u> during the presentation of her oral report, the High Commissioner raised the human rights situation in no less than 50 countries: many are urgent. Violations of international humanitarian law and serious crimes continue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The situations in <b>Nagorno-Karabakh, Yemen, South Sudan and Syria</b> demand our full vigilance.</li><li>- Luxembourg is deeply concerned by the credible reports of war crimes and crimes against humanity perpetrated in the <b>Tigray region of Ethiopia</b>, including by Eritrean troops. The OHCHR and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission must have unhindered access to the zones in question in order to shed light on the situation.</li></ul> <p><u>Thematic issues:</u> the restrictions on civil and political rights and fundamental freedoms imposed in many countries have increased. Human rights defenders should be protected by governments and their capacity to act must be preserved, in all regions of the world.</p>
19. South Sudan	<p><u>National efforts:</u> South Sudan is witnessing sustainable peace, positive developments and the improvement of the human rights situation. Calls upon the esteemed Council to shift its mandate on South Sudan from item 4 to item 10.</p> <p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>China:</b> support implementation of "one country, two systems" in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and are pleased to see that Hong Kong residents fully enjoy human rights and freedoms. Countries should refrain from making unfounded charges against China based on disinformation and to stop using <b>Xinjiang</b> related issues to interfere in China's internal affairs.</li><li>- <b>Egypt:</b> South Sudan calls on certain countries to stop making false allegations with regards to arbitrary arrest.</li></ul>
20. Cyprus	<p><i>Cyprus aligns with the statement of the EU.</i></p> <p><u>Country situations:</u></p>





	<p><b>Turkey:</b> further deteriorating human rights situation, severe restrictions to freedom of expression, assembly and association. Unprecedented levels of disregard for the principles of law, especially in terrorism-related cases. As an EU candidate country and member of the Council of Europe, Turkey must fully implement all ECHR judgments and recommendations of the Venice Commission.</p> <p><b>Syria:</b> continued reports of IHL and human rights violations perpetrated in areas under effective Turkish control. All return movements by refugees and IDPs must be voluntary, safe and dignified. Concern about the destruction of cultural heritage.</p> <p><b>Libya:</b> Cyprus fully supports the UN led process and welcomes the results of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum. Grave concern about escalating violations of the ceasefire agreement and UN Arms Embargo, primarily by Turkey.</p>
21. Estonia	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <p><b>Belarus, Russia and Myanmar:</b> condemns the crackdown on peaceful protests, the arbitrary detention and torture of thousands, including human rights activists, members of the political opposition, intellectuals, students and independent journalists.</p> <p><b>Russia</b> is behind the poisoning of Alexey Navalny who has been unjustifiably imprisoned; a decision that provoked widespread protests.</p> <p><b>Myanmar:</b> the military's use of lethal force against civilians and peaceful demonstrators is unacceptable and must stop immediately.</p> <p><b>China:</b> concern over detentions, trials and sentencing of human rights defenders and lawyers. Call for the immediate release of the arbitrarily detained and for impartial investigation of all the cases of detention, torture, ill-treatment, enforced disappearances.</p>
22. Ireland	<p><i>Ireland aligns with the statement of the EU.</i></p> <p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <p><b>Myanmar:</b> call on the military to immediately cease the use of force against protesters, release all those arbitrarily detained, respect the freedoms of expression, association, and assembly, and guarantee the rule of law and human rights.</p> <p><b>China:</b> concern over credible reports of the treatment of ethnic Uighurs and other minorities in <b>Xinjiang</b>. Gravely concerned by the situation in <b>Hong Kong</b>; call on the authorities to respect the rule of law, human rights and democratic principles.</p> <p><b>Tigray, Ethiopia:</b> call on all parties to cease hostilities, halt human rights violations and abuses and allow immediate and unhindered humanitarian access and independent human rights monitoring to all areas. Call for the withdrawal of <b>Eritrean</b> troops from Tigray.</p> <p><b>Yemen:</b> the need to protect civilians and allow unrestricted humanitarian access. All parties to engage with the UN-led political process.</p> <p><b>Belarus:</b> ongoing violations of human rights, mass detentions and a crackdown on human rights defenders and journalists.</p> <p><b>Russia:</b> the expanded Foreign Agents Law has a further detrimental effect on freedom of expression, association and civil society.</p>
23. Georgia	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p> <p><b>Syria:</b> perpetrators of heinous violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of IHL are not brought to justice.</p> <p><b>Venezuela:</b> persistent deterioration of human rights situation.</p> <p><b>Ukraine:</b> dire humanitarian and human rights situation in the Russia-occupied parts of Ukraine continues to deteriorate.</p> <p><b>Russia</b> has been continuing its aggressive actions in the <b>occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia</b>, as well as in the adjacent areas of the occupation line.</p>
24. Viet Nam	<p><u>Thematic issues:</u> the most productive way to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights is dialogue and cooperation, with full respect for the principles of state sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, which are the fundamental principles of international relations as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.</p>
25. Lao People's Democratic Republic	<p><u>Country situations:</u></p>





	<p><b>Myanmar</b> has put its efforts to achieve democracy, national reconciliation, and peace and development, including through cooperation with UN, international community and ASEAN. The international community should create a conducive environment for Myanmar to resolve its internal differences through peaceful means.</p> <p><b>China:</b> Lao PDR supports “One China Policy” in accordance with “One Country, Two Systems” principle. The <b>Hong Kong</b> and <b>Xinjiang</b> related issues are China’s internal affairs.</p>
26. Dominican Republic	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> the principles enshrined in the UN Charter represent a fundamental framework for international cooperation. Dominican Republic supports the position presented by <b>China</b>, with the key role attached to principles of non-interferences in domestic affairs of states, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and free determination of nations.</p>
27. Turkmenistan	<p><u>Thematic issues:</u> all human rights, in particular the right to development, are universal, indivisible and interdependent and should be addressed without politicization, selectivity, double-standards and the practice of “naming and shaming” with respect to national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Council should not be used for as a political tool for country-specific situations. The Council as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly responsible for consideration of country situations in the framework of the UPR.</p>
28. Zambia	<p><u>Country situations – China:</u> Zambia appreciates China’s efforts in promoting economic and social development, also for the people in <b>Xinjiang</b>, while promoting the social and cultural rights and the right to development. Zambia fully supports China’s implementation of “One country two systems”. The <b>Hong Kong</b> Special Administrative Region is an inalienable part of China.</p>
29. Ghana	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> Ghana recognizes the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states. Significance of all the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, for all including freedom of religion. Ghana recognises the “One <b>China</b>” policy and also that China’s sovereignty over its people within its boundaries should be respected by all. Ghana notes the concern regarding the situation in <b>Xinjiang</b> and <b>Hong Kong</b>. Ghana urges the Chinese government to continue to protect and uphold the human rights of all.</p>
30. Norway	<p><u>Country situations:</u> Norway is deeply concerned about the authoritarian development and deterioration of rule of law globally.</p> <p><b>Myanmar:</b> the military regime is violently trying to suppress the will and freedom of the people.</p> <p><b>China:</b> concerned about the development in <b>Hong Kong</b> and situation for Uighurs and other minorities in <b>Xinjiang</b>.</p> <p><b>Russia</b> and <b>Belarus:</b> pro-democracy protesters are arbitrarily arrested and the judiciary is used selectively against political opponents.</p> <p><b>Tigray in Ethiopia:</b> the level of violence is alarming. Perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses must be held to account.</p> <p><b>Iran</b> and <b>Saudi Arabia:</b> need to take measures towards more transparency, rule of law and independence of the judiciary.</p>
31. Lesotho	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> The principle of sovereign equality before States should be at the centre of Council’s mandate. States should be afforded the technical support they may require instead of them being demonised and degraded before the Council. The People’s Republic of <b>China</b> should be left to deal with its domestic issues as a sovereign State. The principle of non-interference into the domestic affairs of countries should also apply on the issue relating to the People’s Republic of China.</p>
32. Vanuatu	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> Vanuatu acknowledges important progress made by the Government of the People’s Republic of <b>China</b>, to enact and enforce legislation to safeguard the national security of the <b>Hong Kong</b> Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) and to address the <b>Xinjiang</b> related issues. Issues of an acrimonious nature will only undermine much-needed global solidarity and progress.</p>
33. Cambodia	<p><u>Thematic and country issues:</u> Some developing countries become a target of unilateral coercive measures. Cambodia supports an even-handed approach with non-selectivity, non-politicization and no double standards. Its attention must also be directed to poverty reduction and sustainable development. Peace and security are sine qua non of enjoyment of all human rights. It is Cambodia’s wish to</p>





	see <b>Hong Kong</b> enjoy peace, stability, harmony, and free from foreign interference. <b>China's</b> achievement in lifting the population out of poverty in its territory, including <b>Xinjiang</b> , should be recognized.
34. Colombia	<u>Thematic and country issues:</u> the need to preserve the legitimacy of the UN Human Rights System, guarantee its impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity in the examination of human rights issues and eliminate the risks of instrumentalization or politicization. Colombia finds merit in the interventions made on the advances in human, economic and social rights in <b>China</b> . The People's Republic of China has demonstrated a spirit of unquestionable international cooperation and solidarity for timely and safe access to Covid-19 vaccines.
35. Madagascar	<u>Thematic and country issues:</u> Madagascar salutes the efforts of <b>China</b> in terms of economic, social and cultural rights in favor of its population. Madagascar rejects any suggestion of instrumentalisation for political purposes of the subjects dealt with within the framework of the work of the Council. Madagascar invites States and multilateral bodies to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, while calling for the establishment of constant dialogue between the Chinese authorities and the Council on the case of <b>Xinjiang</b> and the <b>Hong Kong</b> Special Administrative Region.
36. Timor-Leste	<u>Country situations</u> – <b>Myanmar:</b> strong support for Myanmar's democratic transition, peace process and inclusive economic development. All parties should respect democratic institutions, the rule of law and human rights. Timor-Leste calls upon all arbitrary detainees to be released, including the political prisoners.
37. Switzerland	<u>Country situations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Myanmar:</b> the military authorities should immediately end the violent crackdown against the civilian population and release all demonstrators and other arbitrarily detained persons.</li><li>- <b>Belarus:</b> authorities should immediately release all those arbitrarily detained, put an end to the serious human rights violations and to bring those responsible to justice.</li><li>- <b>Russia:</b> concern about the arrest of several thousand peaceful demonstrators and numerous journalists following the rallies on January 23 and 31 and February 2. Russia should end the persecution of opponents, journalists and human rights defenders.</li><li>- <b>Guatemala:</b> continued increase in several countries of attacks on human rights defenders, protesters and journalists.</li><li>- <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea:</b> allegations of continuing crimes against humanity committed by the government.</li><li>- <b>Ethiopia in the Tigray region:</b> the violence and humanitarian crisis are cause for concern. Switzerland calls for full respect for international humanitarian law and human rights, and for efficient and effective humanitarian access.</li></ul>
38. South Africa	<u>National efforts and thematic issues:</u> the Bill of Rights is a cornerstone for the advancement of human rights and freedoms. South Africa maintains that the abuse of Agenda Item 4 for political gains, in a selective manner and with double-standards runs counter to the founding principles of the Human Rights Council.
39. Egypt	<u>Country situations:</u> Egypt regrets the obvious politicization and unwarranted escalation in the Council. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and Norway:</b> when refugees arrived in their territories, they confiscated their valuables.</li><li>- <b>USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand:</b> despite the abolition of slavery, it remains deeply rooted in these countries.</li><li>- <b>Germany, Ireland, Austria, France, Belgium and Netherlands:</b> force and unjustified violence by the police during demonstrations.</li><li>- <b>Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg:</b> reluctant to return funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin.</li><li>- <b>Baltic States, Czech, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, Costa Rica, Montenegro and North Macedonia:</b> weakness of social security and healthcare networks.</li></ul>
40. Jordan	<i>Associates itself with the Group of countries to each it belongs.</i>





	Call for constructive cooperation within the framework of the UN Charter and the right of the countries to defend themselves against terrorist acts, secure their sovereignty and non-interference in its internal affairs. The principles of non-politicization and non-selectivity should be upheld by the Council.
<b>41. Turkey</b>	<u>National efforts</u> : Turkey's commitment to democracy, rule of law and human rights remains firm. The human rights action plan has recently been announced. Priorities on strengthening the judicial independence, expanding the space for freedom of expression. The largest refugees hosting country in the world. Concerned about xenophobia, racism, islamophobia and hate speech in <b>Europe</b> , especially in <b>Austria</b> .

#### Statements Made on Behalf of Civil Society Organizations

<b>1. World Evangelical Alliance</b> ( <i>Joint Statement</i> <sup>7</sup> )	Grave concern at the ongoing closure of Protestant churches in <b>Algeria</b> .
<b>2. Human Rights House Foundation</b>	Recent crackdown by the Russian authorities; decades long trend of attacking human rights in <b>Russia</b> .
<b>3. Amnesty International</b> ( <i>Joint Statement</i> )	Human rights crises in <b>Egypt, India and China</b> .
<b>4. Soka Gakkai International</b> ( <i>Joint Statement</i> <sup>8</sup> )	Establishment of a Special Rapporteur mandate on human rights and climate change.
<b>5. Franciscans International</b> ( <i>Joint Statement</i> <sup>9</sup> )	Human rights situation in <b>West Papua, Indonesia</b> .
<b>6. Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights</b>	Human rights situation in <b>Tibet and Xinjiang, China</b> .
<b>7. Society for Threatened Peoples</b>	Human rights situation in <b>Tibet, China</b> .
<b>8. Americans for Democracy &amp; Human Rights in Bahrain</b>	Culture of impunity among government officials in the <b>Gulf Cooperation Council</b> countries, especially in <b>Saudi Arabia and Bahrain</b> .
<b>9. Ingenieurs du Monde</b>	Singling out <b>Israel</b> in a separate agenda item, while there is no agenda item on <b>Iran, Russia, Cuba, China</b> , where the human rights situations are dire.
<b>10. Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience</b>	Mr Dalibor Močević, a Croatian and Bosnian national of Serbian descent, is a victim of human rights violations in <b>Croatia</b> .
<b>11. Christian Solidarity Worldwide</b>	Ms Ziba Murat, advocating for her mother, Uyghur retired medical doctor, Ms Gulshan Abbas, who is the victim of <b>China's</b> detention camps.
<b>12. China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)</b>	Positive testimony of a graduate of the Vocational Skills Education and Training Center in <b>Xinjiang, China</b> .
<b>13. Fundación para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad</b>	<b>Germany</b> continues to discriminate minority religions by condoning the use of the "sect filters" against Scientologists.

<sup>7</sup> The World Evangelical Alliance, the World Council of Churches and Christian Solidarity Worldwide

<sup>8</sup> On behalf of the Geneva Interfaith Forum on Climate Change, Environment and Human Rights (GIF)

<sup>9</sup> Franciscans International, Geneva for Human Rights, VIVAT International, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, CIVICUS and Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development with the support of the International Coalition for Papua, Westpapua Netzwerk, TAPOL, the Commission for Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation of the Franciscans in Papua and the Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (KontraS)





14. Chinese Association for International Understanding	All ethnic groups in <b>Xinjiang, China</b> live in harmony, stay united and jointly pursue harmonious development.
15. Villages Unis (United Villages)	Situation of human rights in <b>Yemen</b> .
16. Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims	Negative impact of unilateral coercive measures to the right to life and health of people in <b>Iran</b> .
17. Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund ( <i>Joint Statement</i> <sup>10</sup> )	Repression of human rights defenders, especially the indigenous human rights defenders, in <b>Guatemala</b> .
18. Baha'i International Community	The rights of the Bahá'í community in <b>Qatar</b> .
19. Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes	Extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances in 1988 and mass rights violations in the protests 2018 and 2019 in <b>Iran</b> .
20. International Federation of Journalists	Persecution and intimidation of journalists and their families in <b>Iran</b> .
21. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies ( <i>Joint Statement</i> )	Human rights crises in <b>Egypt</b> .
22. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	Rights of migrants in <b>Chile</b> coming from Venezuela, Colombia and other countries.
23. Alsalam Foundation	Human rights violations in <b>Bahrain</b> and <b>Saudi Arabia</b> , particularly the situation of political prisoners and human rights defenders.
24. International Humanist and Ethical Union	The threats of vaccine nationalism.
25. Solidarité Suisse-Guinée	Human rights violations committed by Houthi militia in <b>Yemen</b> .
26. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO)	Human rights situations in <b>Senegal, Chad, Benin</b> and <b>Congo</b> . Massive human rights violations in <b>Tigray, Ethiopia</b> . The fate of Kerim Affatime, abducted by intelligence agents from <b>Equatorial Guinea</b> . Call to release all political prisoners in the <b>Republic of Guinea</b> .
27. Baptist World Alliance	The ongoing campaign by Algerian authorities against Protestant Churches and Protestant Christians in <b>Algeria</b> .
28. Mouvement International d'Apostolat des Milieux Sociaux Indépendants ( <i>Joint Statement</i> )	Human rights of people in <b>Lebanon</b> .
29. International Federation for Human Rights Leagues ( <i>Joint Statement</i> <sup>11</sup> )	Human rights situation in the <b>Russian Federation</b> .
30. World Organisation Against Torture	Human rights situation in <b>Tunisia</b> .
31. East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project	Human rights violations and abuses in <b>Cameroon</b> .
32. International Lesbian and Gay Association	Human rights of LGBTI people in <b>Myanmar, Ghana, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Honduras</b> .
33. Conectas Direitos Humanos	Human rights situation in <b>Brazil</b> , especially for poorer and black population, the indigenous and traditional communities.

<sup>10</sup> This statement is supported by 137 Non-Governmental Organizations and 148 individual endorsements.

<sup>11</sup> Amnesty International, Article 19, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights, International Service for Human Rights, World Coalition Against Torture





34. Edmund Rice International ( <i>Joint Statement</i> <sup>12</sup> )	Human rights situation in <b>Myanmar</b> .
35. European Centre for Law and Justice	Violence against Christians in the <b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b> and <b>Nigeria</b> .
36. Human Rights Watch ( <i>Joint Statement</i> )	Human rights situations in <b>Egypt</b> and the <b>Russian Federation</b> .
37. Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship	Media freedom in <b>Poland</b> .
38. International Commission of Jurists	Condemns the illegitimate attempts to “amend” several laws by the Military appointed <b>Myanmar’s</b> State Administration Council following its unlawful seizure of power on 1 February 2021.
39. Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)	Human rights situation in <b>Myanmar</b> .
40. Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development	Human rights situations in <b>Myanmar</b> , <b>India</b> and <b>Thailand</b> .
41. Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work	Human rights of migrating Hindus families in <b>India</b> .
42. United Nations Watch	<b>Israel</b> takes care of COVID-19 vaccination of Palestinians.
43. Peace Brigades International ( <i>Joint Statement</i> )	Human rights situation in <b>Guatemala</b> .
44. Presse Emblème Campagne	Deterioration of the safety of journalists in the last few weeks in <b>Myanmar</b> , <b>Belarus</b> , and <b>Afghanistan</b> . regret the decision of the <b>United States of America</b> to continue to seek the extradition of Wikileaks founder Julian Assange.
45. China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)	Human rights situation in the <b>United States</b> .
46. British Humanist Association	Call for release of the President of the Humanist Association of <b>Nigeria</b> , Mubarak Bala.
47. Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)	Human right violations in Indian occupied <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> .
48. Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement	Human rights of foreign workers in the <b>UAE</b> .
49. Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI)	Atrocities against the Chiquitanos in the border between <b>Bolivia</b> and <b>Brazil</b> .
50. Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health	The wealth leaving the African continent is about 40 billion dollars more than it enters each year. The <b>UAE</b> takes advantage of economic trends shaping Africa.
51. Africa Culture Internationale Human Rights	Children’s rights in <b>Bahrain</b> .
52. Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation	Human rights situation in <b>Sri Lanka</b> .
53. Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism	The impact of terrorism on children. 68 students brutally killed in their classrooms in the city of Borujerd in <b>Iran</b> .
54. Commission Africaine des Promoteurs de la Santé et des Droits de l'Homme	Impunity for human rights violations in <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> .
55. Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie	Human rights violations in Tindouf camps in <b>Algeria</b> .
56. Earthjustice	Situation of environmental human rights defenders in <b>South Africa</b> .

<sup>12</sup> on behalf of 107 Civil Society Organizations of Myanmar





57. Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative	Negative impact of unilateral coercive measures.
58. Women's Human Rights International Association	Forcibly disappeared and extrajudicially executed in 1988 in <b>Iran</b> .
59. Geo Expertise Association	Dire humanitarian conditions in displacement camps in Northern <b>Syria</b> and Northern <b>Iraq</b> .
60. International-Lawyers.Org	Human rights situation in <b>Iraq</b> .
61. The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development	Situation in <b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b> .
62. World Muslim Congress	State violence by Indian forces in occupied <b>Kashmir</b> has hit startling levels.
63. Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée	Human rights situation in <b>Yemen</b> .
64. International Federation for Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities ( <i>Joint Statement</i> )	Self-determination for <b>Western Sahara</b> .
65. Center for China & Globalization Limited	<b>China</b> is a fierce defender of human rights.
66. United Nations Association of China	The National Security Law restores not only the law and order of the city, but also the human rights of the people in <b>Hong Kong</b> .
67. Right Livelihood Award Foundation ( <i>on behalf of Human Rights Center Memorial</i> )	Human rights situation in the <b>Russian Federation</b> . Urge Russia to promptly release Alexei Navalny and all political prisoners.
68. Asociacion HazteOir.org	People in <b>Mexico</b> live united and peacefully.
69. International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights	Human rights situation in <b>Bahrain</b> . <b>Gulf countries</b> should embrace democracy. Human rights situation in <b>Yemen</b> , <b>Saudi Arabia</b> needs to be held accountable.
70. Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnat Va Salamat Iranian	Situation in <b>Yemen</b> , blockade prevents the humanitarian supplies.
71. Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Human rights situation in <b>Yemen</b> .
72. VIVAT International ( <i>Joint Statement</i> )	Violence against children in <b>India</b> .
73. Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture	The negative impact of Citizenship Amendment Act. Continuous arrest of Human Rights defender Akhil Gogoi by <b>India</b> .
74. Il Cenacolo	<b>Algeria</b> is building a fake narrative about the human rights situation in <b>Sahara</b> .
75. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation	Human rights situations in <b>Myanmar</b> , <b>Nicaragua</b> , <b>Poland</b> , <b>Russia</b> , <b>Togo</b> .
76. The Next Century Foundation	On-going tragedy in <b>Tigray</b> region of the Federal Democratic Republic of <b>Ethiopia</b> .
77. African Green Foundation International	Human rights situation in <b>Sri Lanka</b> .
78. International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists	Rights of women in <b>Poland</b> .
79. Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality	The rights of youth addressed in the UN Human Rights Council.
80. Tamil Uzhagam	Human rights situation of Tamils.
81. Elizka Relief Foundation	Human rights situation in <b>Darfur</b> , <b>South Sudan</b> .
82. International Fellowship of Reconciliation	Human rights situation in <b>Colombia</b> .
83. International Buddhist Relief Organisation	Human rights goals cannot be achieved by entertaining political agendas.





84. International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Human rights violations still occurring in <b>Iraq</b> .
85. Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)	The situation of human rights defenders in <b>Colombia</b> .
86. iuventum e.V.	Need for equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccine and learn lessons from this crisis.
87. Mother of Hope Cameroon - Common Initiative Group	Human rights situation in <b>India</b> , particularly in the Northeast states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.
88. Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group	Freedom of speech in <b>India</b> .
89. Sikh Human Rights Group	The rights of peasants in <b>India</b> .
90. Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee	Rights of human rights defenders, journalists and scholars in Manipur, <b>India</b> .
91. "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud	Human rights situation in <b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b> in <b>Pakistan</b> .
92. Association Thendral	Human rights of Tamils in <b>Sri Lanka</b> .
93. Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul	Human rights of Tamils in <b>Sri Lanka</b> .
94. Tourner La Page	Human rights of Tamils in <b>Sri Lanka</b> .
95. CIRAC	Human rights situation of Kashmiri in <b>Pakistan</b> .
96. Le Pont	Human rights of Tamils in <b>Sri Lanka</b> .
97. Action of Human Movement	Human rights of Tamils in <b>Sri Lanka</b> .
98. Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule	Human rights of Tamils in <b>Sri Lanka</b> , lack of accountability for Tamil genocide.
99. Jubilee Campaign	Violence in <b>Nigeria</b> .
100. World Barua Organization	Rights of Tripura People in <b>India</b> .
101. Prahar	Human rights situation in the northeast states of <b>India</b> .
102. Center for Organisation Research and Education	Religious discrimination in <b>India</b> .
103. Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment	Human rights situation in <b>Baluchistan, Pakistan</b> .
104. Japan Society for History Textbook	The <b>DPRK's</b> abduction of Japanese people.
105. U.S. Committee for Human Rights in North Korea	The importance of continuing to address accountability for human rights violations in the <b>DPRK</b> .
106. International Career Support Association	Human rights of Pashtuns in <b>Pakistan</b> .
107. Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty	The Council should consider discussions on a universal "right to know".
108. Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy	Human rights of Pashtuns in <b>Pakistan</b> .
109. Human Rights Now	Human Rights situation in <b>Hong Kong</b> .
110. Iraqi Development Organization	Ongoing war crimes occurring in <b>Yemen</b> .





### Rights of Reply

- **Cuba** (in reply to the statement made by Netherlands)
- **Ethiopia** (in reply to concerns raised against Ethiopia)
- **Cuba** (in reply to the statement made by Pakistan)
- **Iran** (in reply to the statements made by some NGOs and by Germany)
- **Saudi Arabia** (in reply to the statements made by Sweden, Norway and others)
- **Philippines** (appealing to all stakeholders, including the OHCHR)
- **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** (in reply to the statements made by the USA, Australia, France, Switzerland, Ukraine and Japan)
- **Lebanon** (in reply to the statement made by the Occupying Power)
- **Armenia** (in reply to the statement made by Azerbaijan)
- **Israel** (in reply to the statement made by Iran)
- **Russian Federation** (in reply to the statement made by the United States)
- **China** (in reply to the statements made by United States, UK, Australia and some EU countries)
- **Venezuela** (in reply to the statements made by several states)
- **South Sudan** (in reply to the statements made by several states)
- **Egypt** (in reply to the statement made by some countries)
- **Indonesia** (in reply to the statement made by the NGO *Franciscans International*)
- **Brazil** (in reply to the statements made by NGOs)
- **Senegal** (in reply to the statements made by NGOs *Africa Culture International* (?) and *Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO)*)
- **Chad** (in reply to the statements made by *RADDHO* and some other NGOs)
- **Cameroon** (in reply to the statements made by some NGOs)
- **Thailand** (in reply to the statements made by some NGOs)
- **Algeria** (in reply to the statements made by several delegation related to the right to freedom of religion)
- **Iraq** (in reply to the statements made by two NGOs and one state, related to the number of victims of enforced disappearances)
- **Cambodia** (in reply to the statement made by one NGO)
- **Pakistan** (in reply to the statement made by India)
- **Japan** (in reply to the statement made by the DPRK)
- **Azerbaijan** (in reply to the statements made by Armenia and Luxembourg)
- **Iran** (in reply to the statement made by Israel)
- **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** (second reply, in relation to the statement made by Japan)
- **Armenia** (second reply, in relation to the statement made by the Azerbaijan)
- **Japan** (second reply, in relation to the statement made by the DPRK)
- **Azerbaijan** (second reply, in relation to the statement made by the Armenia)

**Full recording of the General Debate on Item 4 is available on the UN WebTV:**

[Part 1](#) (12 March 2021, 2:24:37), [Part 2](#) (15 March 2021, 3:20:49), [Part 3](#) (15 March 2021, 1:16:01).